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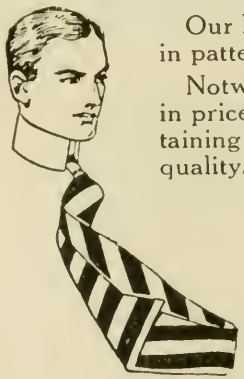

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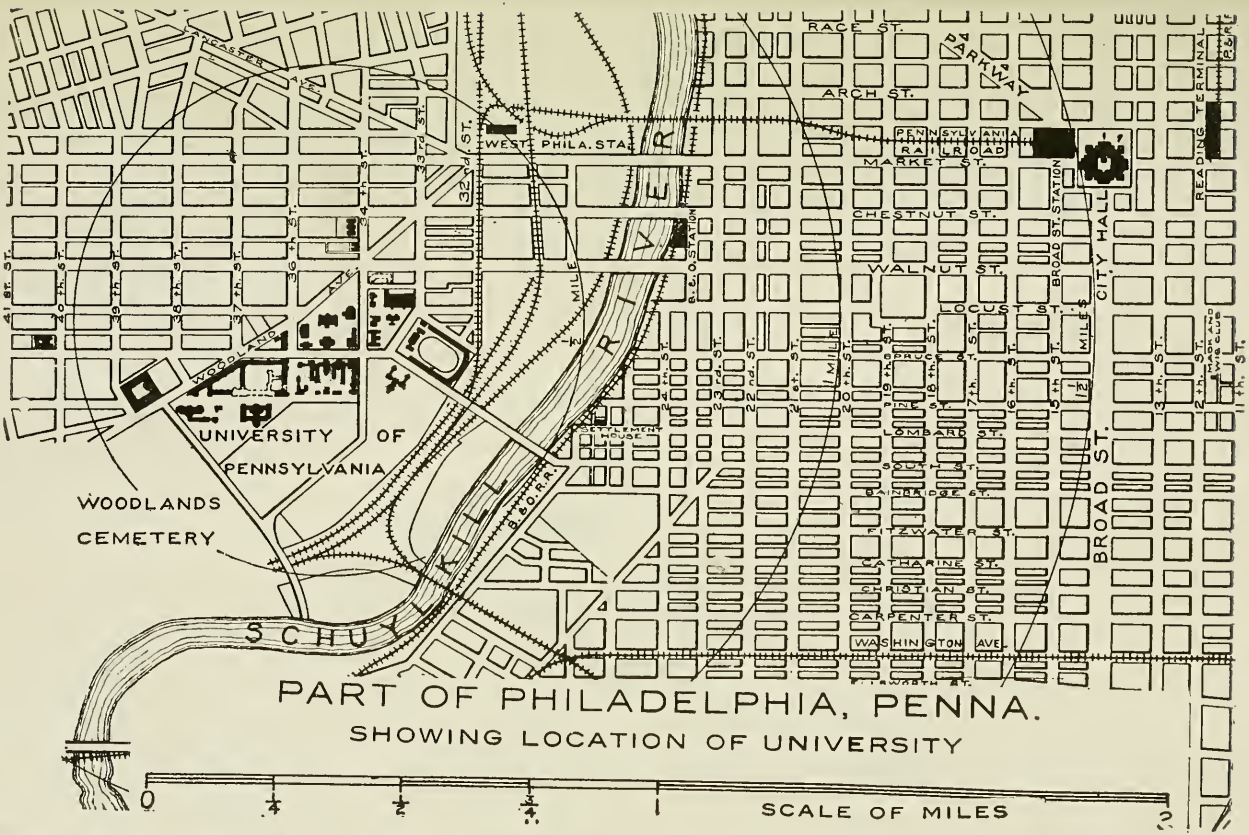

From Broad Street Station, P. R. R., Take subway-surface cars marked Route 11, 34 or 37, or elevated lines to Thirty-second or Thirty-sixth Streets.

From West Philadelphia Station, P. R. R., Walk three squares west on Woodland Avenue.

From B. & O. R R. Station, Take surface cars marked Route 13.

From Reading Terminal, Take subway-elevated to Thirty-second Street, or change at Thirteenth Street to Route 11, 34 or 37.

Total Acreage of University Grounds, 1913-1914 (Exclusive of Streets and Sidewalks) 117

KEY TO BUILDINGS

1. College Hall.
2. Logan Hall.
3. Hare Chemical Laboratory.
4. Library.
5. Houston Hall (Students' Club).
6. Central Light and Heat Plant.
7. University Hospital.
8. Gibson Wing for Chronic Diseases.
9. Nurses' Home.
10. Maternity Hospital.
11. Lodge and Mortuary Chapel.
12. Laundry.
13. Agnew Memorial Pavilion.
14. Wm. Pepper Clinical Laboratory.
15. Surgical Pavilion.
16. Botanic Gardens.
17. Biological Hall.
18. Medical Laboratories.
19. Vivarium.
20. Zoölogical Laboratory.
21. Veterinary Hall and Hospital.
22. Site for Museum Extension.
23. University Museum.
24. Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry.
25. Dental Hall.
26. Laboratory of Hygiene.
27. Morgan Laboratory of Physics.
28. Engineering Building.
29. Franklin Field.
30. Grand Stands.
31. Gymnasium.
32. Training House.
33. Law School Building.
34. Site for Women's Dormitories.
35. Site for Graduate School Building.
36. Site for Wharton School Building.
37. Wistar Institute of Anatomy.
38. Site for Extension.
39. Site for Extension.
40. Studio of Architectural Department.
41. Evans Museum and Dental School.
42. Dormitory Houses—
    "Little Quad" Group:
    McKean. Class of '87.
    Baldwin.
43. Dormitory Houses—
    "Triangle" Group:
    South side:
    Brooks. Franklin.
    Leidy. Foerderer.
    North side:
    Memorial Tower. Hopkinson.
    N. Y. Alumni. Fitler.
    Carruth. Baird.
    Lippincott. Craig.
    Wm. Smith.
    East side:
    Bodine. Morris.
44. Dormitory Houses—
    "Big Quad" Group:
    North side:
    Morgan. Coxe.
    Wilson. Rodney,
    E. F. Smith.
45. Dormitory Houses—
    "East Quad" Group:
    Bishop White. Provosts' Tower.
    Birthday. Graduate.
    Mask and Wig.
46. Dormitory Houses—
    "South Quad" Group:
    Thomas Penn. Cleeman.
47. Buildings not shown on plan:
    Astronomical Observatory Building, West Chester Pike.
    Phipps Institute, 7th and Lombard Sts.
    Christian Settlement, 26th and Lombard Sts.
    College Boathouse, Schuylkill River, Fairmount Park.
    Mask and Wig Club House, 310 Quince St.
    Southeastern Dispensary, 736 S. 10th St.
48. Fraternity Houses.

Acacia, 210 S. 36th St.
Alpha Chi Rho, 219 S. 36th St.
Alpha Kappa Kappa, 3440 Walnut St.
Alpha Omega, 3467 Chestnut St.
Alpha Psi, 3743 Chestnut St.
Alpha Tau Omega, 3614 Walnut St.
Beta Theta Pi, 3529 Locust St.
Delta Chi, 3467 Chestnut St.
Delta Delta Delta, 3804 Spruce St.
Delta Kappa Epsilon, 3603 Locust St.
Delta Phi, 3453 Woodland Ave.
Delta Psi, 32 S. 22d St. and 3637 Locust St.
Delta Sigma Delta, 3800 Locust St.
Delta Sigma Phi, 202 S. 36th St.
Delta Tau Delta, 3533 Locust St.
Delta Upsilon, 3614 Locust St.
Kappa Alpha, 3537 Locust St.
Kappa Kappa Gamma, 3433 Walnut St.
Kappa Sigma, 3704-3706 Locust St.
Lambda Chi Alpha, 3732 Walnut St.
Nu Sigma Nu, 3601 Locust St.
Omega Tau Sigma, 307 S. 39th St.
Omega Upsilon Phi, 222 S. 38th St.
Phi Chi, 3728 Walnut St.
Phi Delta Theta, 3400 Walnut St.
Phi Gamma Delta, 3619 Locust St.
Phi Kappa Psi, 3641 Locust St.
Phi Kappa Sigma, 3539 Locust St.
Phi Rho Sigma, 3703 Walnut St.
Phi Sigma Kappa, 3618 Locust St.
Pi Delta Epsilon, 25 S. 34th St.
Psi Omega, 4039 Chestnut St.
Psi Upsilon, 300 S. 36th St.
Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 3908 Spruce St.
Sigma Chi, 3604 Walnut St.
Sigma Nu, 3312 Walnut St.
Sigma Phi Epsilon, 3909 Spruce St.
Sigma Phi Sigma, 3914 Spruce St.
Theta Chi, 3612 Walnut St.
Theta Xi, 3705 Walnut St.
Xi Psi Phi, 3912 Spruce St.
Zeta Beta Tau, 3610 Walnut St.
Zeta Psi, 3337 Walnut St.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

AND THE DATES

OF THEIR FOUNDING OR AFFILIATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY

The College, including
- The School of Arts (1740).
- The Summer School (1904).
- The College Courses for Teachers (1892).
- The Courses in Biology (1884).
- The Courses in Music (1877).

The Wharton School of Finance and Commerce (1881).
- The School of Accounts and Finance Philadelphia (1903).
- The Extension Schools of Finance and Accounts in Scranton and Wilkes-Barre (1913); Harrisburg and Reading (1914).

The Towne Scientific School (1875).
- Architecture (1890).
- Mechanical and Electrical Engineering (1875).
- Civil Engineering (1875).
- Chemistry (1875).
- Chemical Engineering (1875).

The School of Education (1914).
The Graduate School (1882).
The Law School (1790).
The School of Medicine (1765).
- Consolidation of Medical School With Medico-Chirurgical College (1916).

Polyclinic Hospital and College (1918).
The School of Dentistry (1878); Affiliated With the Evans Dental Institute and Museum (1912).
The School of Veterinary Medicine (1884).
The Veterinary Hospital (1885).
The University Hospital (1874).
The Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology (1808 and 1892).
The Laboratory of Hygiene (1892).
The University Library (1740).
The Department of Archæology (1889).
The Flower Astronomical Observatory (1895).
The Department of Physical Education (1882).
Psychological Clinic (1896).
Henry Phipps Institute (1910).
Houston Club (1896).
Training School for Nurses (1886).
Saturday Series of Public Lectures (1913).
Department of Military Science and Tactics (1916).

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

ITS HISTORY, TRADITIONS, BUILDINGS AND MEMORIALS

ALSO A BRIEF GUIDE TO PHILADELPHIA

By

GEORGE E. NITZSCHE

Recorder of the University of Pennsylvania

SEVENTH EDITION

PHILADELPHIA
INTERNATIONAL PRINTING COMPANY
1918

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PREFACE

To acquaint students, alumni and visitors with the equipment and resources of the University of Pennsylvania, and to assist the students and friends of the University in escorting visitors through the institution, the editor prepared, in 1904, a pamphlet descriptive of the principal buildings and objects of interest, which was the first edition of this Guide Book. The subsequent editions were illustrated and greatly enlarged. The six editions had issues of from five to twenty thousand copies.

The editor acknowledges the assistance given him by various officials of the University, and also information and data collected from a number of reports and pamphlets.

The scope of the work prevents more than a brief historical account and description of the Departments, but full information will be furnished by the Recorder's Office on request; or those wishing information on the courses and various schools are referred to the general catalogue and departmental publications; and those desirous of looking up the historical development of the University are referred to the list of publications printed in this edition.

G. E. N.

West Philadelphia,
August, 1918.

UNIVERSITY CAMPUS AND BUILDINGS

INFORMATION FOR VISITORS.

University Campus and Buildings.—Open to visitors daily during the College year, except Sunday, from sunrise to sunset.

University Museum.—Thirty-third and Spruce Streets. Open to visitors from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 6 P. M.

Museum and Gallery of Pennsylvania Bar Association.—Law School Building, Room 5. Open daily, except Sunday, to visitors from 2 to 5 P. M.

Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology.—Thirty-sixth Street and Woodland Avenue. Open weekdays from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Houston Hall.—Thirty-fifth and Spruce Streets. Open to visitors daily.

Post Office.—U. of P. Branch, Houston Hall. This post office has been established for the accommodation of members and is now open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. for the transaction of all the usual post office business.

Recorder's Office.—Houston Hall, third floor. Open daily 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Information of every kind concerning the University may be secured through this office; also University publications of every description.

Botanical Gardens and Plant Houses.—Rear of Dormitories, Thirty-seventh and Spruce Streets. Open daily from sunrise to sunset.

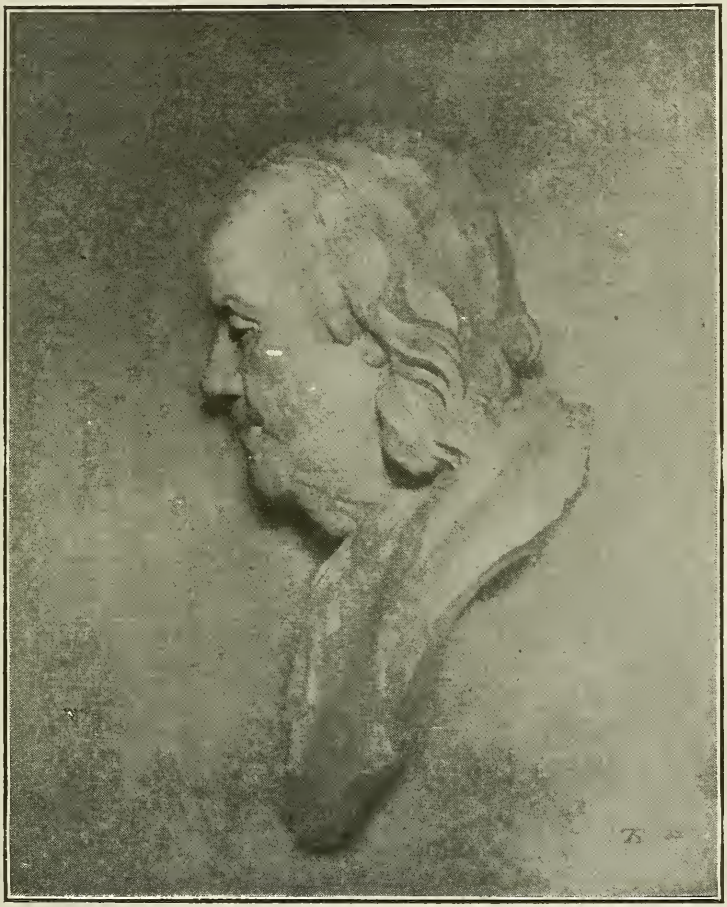
General Library.—Open weekdays from 8.30 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Biddle Law Library.—Open weekdays from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HISTORICAL SKETCH

When the American colonies declared their independence in 1776, only about twelve of the present colleges and universities were in existence in the United States. They now number nearly



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, 1706-1790,
FOUNDER OF THE UNIVERSITY.

six hundred. Only six of the present universities have been founded more than a century and a half. Harvard was founded in 1636, Yale in 1701, Pennsylvania in 1740, Princeton in 1743, Washington and Lee in 1749, Columbia in 1754.

MANSION OF FIRST PROVOST. ACADEMY BUILDING OF 1740. DORMITORY OF 1762.

Pencil Sketch by Elsa Koenig Nitzsche Showing How Some of the Old University Landmarks Might be Restored Upon the Campus.

Among other colleges, still existent, which were founded prior to the beginning of the Revolution in 1775 are William and Mary, Brown, Rutgers and Dartmouth. Even prior to 1800 there were no more than thirty colleges and universities in the United States.

The University of Pennsylvania traces its origin to the Charity School organized in 1740, which was succeeded by the Academy, organized in September, 1749, which occupied the building of the Charity School. The Academy was the result of a pamphlet published in 1749, by Benjamin Franklin, entitled "Proposals Relating to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania" and was formally opened, in the presence of a distinguished assembly of citizens, on January 7, 1751. The trustees received their first charter in 1753, and in 1755, by virtue of a second charter, the Academy was made The College of Philadelphia with power to confer the usual honorary and collegiate degrees.

The building in which the Academy was installed was erected in 1740 for Whitefield and other itinerant preachers, and was the largest building then in Philadelphia. The lot on which it was located had a frontage of 209 feet, and was capable, as Benjamin Franklin stated in 1750, "of receiving more buildings to lodge the scholars if it should come to be a regular college. The house is built of brick, very strong and sufficiently high for three lofty stories." The building was subsequently divided into two stories and re-arranged, in which condition it remained until 1844, when it was destroyed. The entrance to the factory building now standing on this site is, in the opinion of the writer, the original portal of the Academy, and possibly other material of the old Academy building was used in the construction of the present building.

According to "Montgomery's History," the entrance to this building opened into a large hall, and on either side were large class rooms, that to the north being occupied by the charity school. The western half of the first floor was occupied by a large room, ninety by thirty-five feet, in the center of which was a platform from which the members of the faculty taught their classes. To the south between the large room and the front class room the hall turned west, opening out into the playground, which was about one hundred by fifty feet. In the side hall arose a heavy staircase with a solid balustrade which opened into a large upper hall covering the entire width of the building and about ninety feet in length. Across the south end over the stairway was a gallery; the rostrum was against the north wall. In this hall were held the early commencements as well as all the public exercises, and on Sunday divine services were held by Whitefield and others. The front campus was more ornamental than useful, the students not being allowed to use it for a playground.

The building to the north seems to have taken form at the trustees' meeting of March 10, 1761, when the subject of building a dormitory was considered because of the "inconvenience of

the scholars being boarded at such great distances, etc." The subject was brought up at several subsequent meetings and on November 28th of the same year the Board voted to erect a new building as recommended in a report of a special committee which provided for a building seventy feet long by thirty feet wide, which was to have on the ground floor two charity schools with a kitchen and dining room and in the upper stories sixteen lodging rooms with a cellar beneath the hall. On April 12, 1762, the trustees decided to construct the new building on the north side of the Academy building on account of the southern exposure, and also for the purpose of keeping clear the south

ANATOMICAL HALL,
OCCUPIED BY THE MEDICAL SCHOOL IN 1765.

door. Part of this building is undoubtedly still standing. The University also built a dwelling for the first Provost, William Smith, at the southwest corner of Four and Arch Streets. This building, the writer believes, is also still standing, forming the first two stories of the present building on that site. The old dwelling at the northeast corner, which has frequently been mentioned as the first Provost's house and so marked for a

long time, is not authentic. The other dwelling of the first Provost is in good condition and is still standing on a bluff of a hill at the Falls of the Schuylkill in Philadelphia overlooking the river. For many years the writer has urged that these buildings be removed and permanently preserved on the present campus of the University in West Philadelphia. The pencil sketch of these buildings by Mrs. G. E. Nitzsche, reproduced on page 9, shows how these buildings would appear if removed to the now vacant lot at the southeast corner of Thirty-fourth and Walnut Streets, which site is almost the same size as that of the old grounds at Fourth and Arch Streets. This sketch includes the Smith Mansion at the Falls of the Schuylkill, the old Academy Building of 1740 and the Dormitory of 1762, arranged around an open courtyard. These buildings, it is thought, might be used to advantage for a Museum devoted to collections bearing upon the history of the University, for Dormitory purposes, or a Club House for the Faculty.

The two University buildings first mentioned were occupied by the University until 1802, when the University was removed to the present site of the United States post office at Ninth and Chestnut Streets.

In 1765 a School of Medicine was added to the College. The lectures were given in "Anatomical Hall," or "Surgeon's Hall," which stood on the east side of Fifth Street above Walnut. Later the University also rented rooms in the American Philosophical Society Building on the west side of Fifth Street below Chestnut Street. The old Philadelphia Dispensary, built in 1801, and still standing on Fifth Street, was also used for teaching the medical classes. Dr. William Shippen and Dr. John Morgan were the prime movers of the enterprise and to John Morgan is accorded the honor of being the founder of the Medical School. The school grew rapidly and attained a prominence which made it the foremost institution of its kind in North America, and notwithstanding the fact that medical schools of some other universities have made notable progress in the past one hundred and fifty years, it has not only remained in the front rank, but at the present time probably maintains the most advanced requirements for admission to study and the highest standards of scholarship for graduation. Its graduates lead in their profession in every locality in which they practice. The Medical School from the time of its inception to that of its complete organization was modeled after that of the University of Edinburgh and its "coat of arms" is a Scotch thistle.

In 1779 the charter rights and privileges of the college were absorbed by a new organization, called in its charter "The Trustees of the University of the State of Pennsylvania," making it the first institution in the United States to be designated a university. It was also the first university in fact in North

America, it being the first educational institution to establish professional schools as distinct from the college.

In 1791 it was incorporated by another charter as "The University of Pennsylvania"; the charter having been granted jointly to the trustees of the Charity School and Academy; of the College and of the University.

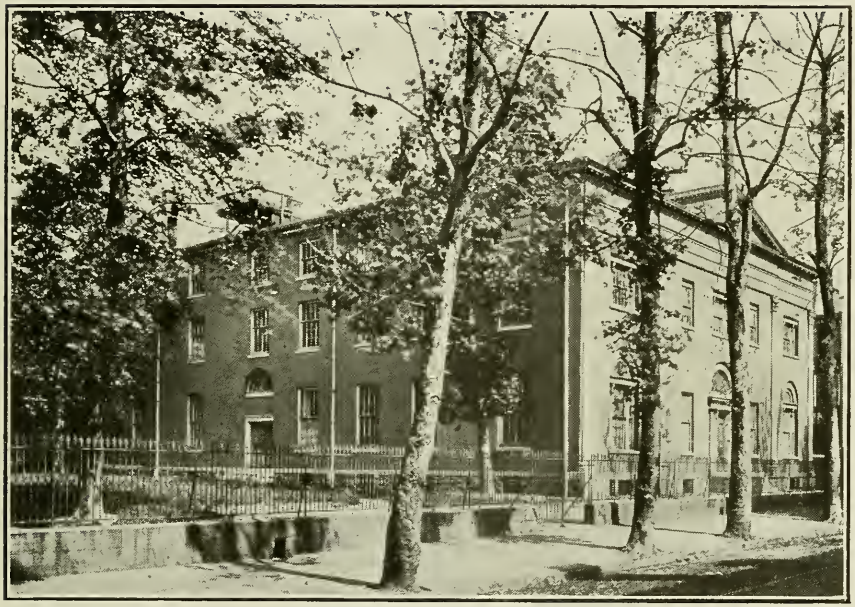
The "Sons of Pennsylvania" were in those early days, as they are even now, among the leaders in educational, social and political life. The first Provost, William Smith, was one of the ablest educators of his time, and the college course planned by him became the model which has been followed in the arrangement of the curriculum of most of the modern American colleges and universities.

"PRESIDENTIAL MANSION" AND OTHER UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS AT NINTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, OCCUPIED 1802 TO 1829.

In the first class graduated, in May, 1757, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on several young men. The names of these were Paul Jackson, Jacob Duché, Francis Hopkinson, Samuel Magaw, Hugh Williamson, James Latta and John Morgan. A noted member of this class was Benjamin West, the great painter, who left in his Sophomore year to study in Europe. Jacob Duché, who was valedictorian of his class, was Chaplain to Congress 1774-76; Francis Hopkinson, author of "The Battle of the Kegs," was also a member of the Continental Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence; James Latta became a famous Presbyterian minister and was the third moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; Samuel Magaw became clergyman of the Church of England; John Morgan held the first medical professorship in North America, and was the physician-in-chief of the Continental Army 1775-77, and Hugh Williamson was a member of the Continental Congress and a noted scientist and astronomer.

To mention the famous graduates of succeeding classes would require far more space than the present sketch will permit, but we may claim, without being charged with extravagance, that the twentieth century shows a similar eminence in letters, science and statecraft of the graduates of Pennsylvania.

Situated as it was in the immediate neighborhood of Independence Hall and within the sound of the bell that proclaimed "Liberty throughout the land," Pennsylvania was the mother of many patriots, and from within her humble walls were graduated a notable number of men who, at the risk of life and liberty, became prominent rebels against the domination of



COLLEGE HALL AT NINTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, 1829-1871.

Britain and who incurred the hostility of those who retained their loyalty to the Crown.

In the period previous to the year 1800, Benjamin Franklin and nine others were signers of the Declaration of Independence; nine were signers of the Constitution, including two men not graduates who afterward received honorary degrees; twenty-one were members of the Continental Congress; nine were in the Senate of the United States; eight were attorneys-general of States or of the United States; six were justices of the Supreme Court; seven were governors of States; and many other officers in the Army and men in public life might be named as having received their education at the old buildings at Fourth and Arch Streets before 1800.

The College was closed for a period of fifteen months during the occupation of Philadelphia by the British army in 1777 and 1778, when the buildings were used by the British troops. They were also used for a time by the soldiers of the Continental army. In 1778 Congress met in the old College Hall, and members of the Congress, President Washington and his cabinet attended the public functions and commencement exercises.

The University has taken a leading part in every national crisis. Before the June Commencement of 1917, nearly seventy per cent. of the Law School students and two-fifths of the medical faculty had enlisted.

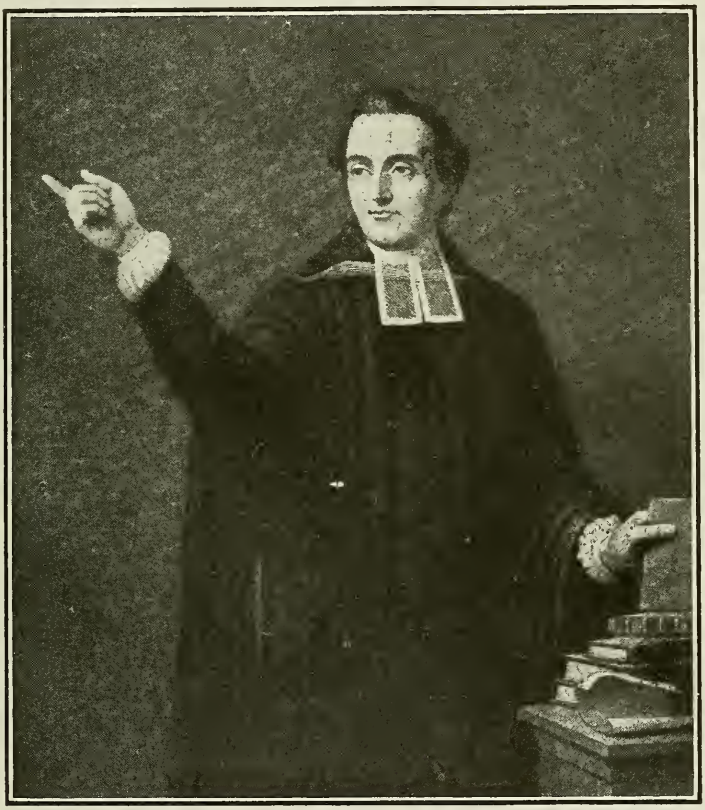
Special schools have been conducted for training Medical Officers in oral, neurological, orthopedic and general surgery; also Schools of Navigation; Army Ordnance and special courses for nurses, for signal service and other work.

MEDICAL HALL AT NINTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, 1829-1871.

In 1918, there were about 7000 students and alumni in the government service. There were three Ambulance Units; a Base Hospital Unit; Red Cross and other units. All of the buildings, laboratories, athletic and other facilities were tendered to and accepted by the government for the summer of 1918. There were 2,000 students in a student battalion in 1917, and in 1918, a Reserve Officers' Training Corps was organized.

While the Provosts of the University during its early years were most of them clergymen, the University was, from the start, free from sectarian or denominational bias. The early

boards of trustees included Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Moravians and Quakers. The earliest society of Unitarian Christians in America was organized in this first building of the University on June 12, 1796, under the influence of Joseph Priestley, widely known as a thoughtful philosopher, as the discoverer of oxygen and as the founder of modern chemistry. Very curiously, two years before, on November 11, 1794, Dr. Priestley was unanimously elected Professor of Chemistry at



PORTRAIT OF THE FIRST PROVOST, WILLIAM SMITH,
PAINTED BY BENJAMIN WEST, OF THE CLASS OF 1757.

the University, an honor which he greatly appreciated but declined because he had already established himself elsewhere, as is further set forth by Provost Edgar F. Smith in his "Chemistry in America."

The first American University Professorship in Law was established in 1790 and James Wilson was appointed to the position. Washington attended his lectures.

In 1783 the University conferred on Washington the degree of LL.D., and later celebrated his birthday, which was formally set apart in 1826 in the University Calendar as an annual observance. The day is known to the students and alumni as "University Day" and is celebrated by appropriate exercises.

Increasing numbers caused the trustees to seek larger quarters in the beginning of the nineteenth century. Believing that the seat of government of the nation would remain in Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania had built a "Presidential Mansion" at Ninth and Chestnut Streets, on the site now occupied by the Post Office. For reasons not necessary to recount, neither Washington nor Adams occupied the mansion and when the capital was removed to Washington, D. C., the building was purchased by the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1802 the College, Medical, and Law Schools were moved into this building and occupied it until 1829, when it was demolished and two buildings were erected on the same ground, one for the College and the other for the Medical School.

The University remained in the two buildings at Ninth and Chestnut Streets until 1872, when the necessity for larger buildings and more extensive grounds became urgent and the present site was secured in West Philadelphia. The buildings of green serpentine stone, the College, Logan Hall, the Hare Laboratory and the main building of the University Hospital were erected in the years immediately following.

There have been twelve Provosts of the University: the thirteenth and present guide of its destiny is Edgar Fahs Smith, Sc.D., LL.D.; the others were William Smith, D.D., 1755-91; John Ewing, D.D., 1780-91-1802; John McDowell, LL.D., 1807-10; John Andrews, D.D., 1810-13; Frederick Beasley, D.D., 1813-28; William De Lancey, LL.D., 1828-33; John Ludlow, LL.D., 1834-53; Henry Vethake, LL.D., 1854-59; Daniel Raynes Goodwin, LL.D., 1860-68; Charles Janeway Stillé, 1868-80; William Pepper, LL.D., 1881-94; Charles Custis Harrison, LL.D., 1894-1911.

Benjamin Franklin was the first president of the Board of Trustees, being elected in 1749 and serving in that capacity until 1756, and again from 1789 to 1790. The other presidents who served before 1800 were: Rev. Richard Peters, Hon. James Hamilton, Hon. John Penn, Hon. Richard Penn, Rt. Rev. William White.

It will be seen, then, that it was during the administration of Provost Stillé that the University moved to West Philadelphia and a period of physical expansion ensued which has continued during forty years, at the beginning of which, or in 1873, the University may be said to have entered upon a new era.

During the administration of Provost Stillé the University Hospital was established and the main building of green ser-

Painted by Charles M. Lefferts, 1913.

ACADEMY BUILDING, 1740. DORMITORY BUILDING, 1762.

FIRST BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

pentine stone was built; the Towne Scientific School was founded and allotted a wing of the College; the Department of Music was established; the Dental School was founded with an operating room in Hare Laboratory.

The expansion of the University during the administration of Provost Pepper by the addition of new departments is a wonderful record and it has been inscribed for all time on the pedestal

EDGAR FAHS SMITH, PH.D., SC.D., L.H.D., LL.D.
PROVOST OF THE UNIVERSITY SINCE JANUARY 1, 1911.

of his monument on the campus. He established the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce; the Biological Department; the Department of Philosophy, now the Graduate School; the Veterinary School; the Training School for Nurses; the Department of Physical Education; the University Library; the Gradu-

ate Department for Women; the Department of Hygiene; the Department of Architecture; the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology; the William Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine; the Department of Archæology and Paleontology, and the University Museum. In addition to these the Free Library of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Commercial Museums were the creations of his remarkable activity and genius.

The buildings erected during his term of office were: the Library, the Heat and Light Station, the Laboratory of Hygiene, Pepper Laboratory, Wistar Institute, the Old Veterinary Buildings (which occupied the present site of the new Medical Laboratories), and Botanical Hall.

During the administration of Provost Harrison the Houston Club was organized; the Flower Astronomical Observatory was opened; the Summer School was added to the College; College Courses for Teachers were established; the Evening School of Finance and Accounts was established, and the Henry Phipps Institute was transferred to the University.

Among the buildings erected were: Houston Hall; the Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry; the Engineering Building for the Towne Scientific School; the Law School Building; the Gymnasium, Training House and Stadium on Franklin Field; the New Medical Laboratories; the Veterinary Building; the Clinical Building; the Flower Astronomical Observatory, and twenty-seven Dormitory Houses.

The Phipps Institute Building, the New Zoölogical Building and part of the Veterinary Buildings were started during Provost Harrison's term and completed during the present term of office of Provost Smith.

Aside from all this Provost Harrison raised more funds for the endowment of professorships, fellowships, scholarships and buildings than all of his predecessors combined, starting with a liberal gift of his own which will ultimately amount to a million dollars.

When Dr. Harrison planned the establishment of the Houston Club, which has so successfully welded the great cosmopolitan body of students into one democratic brotherhood, he little thought that the success of this project at the University of Pennsylvania would influence scores of colleges and universities in all parts of the world to organize similar clubs, and that the Houston Club idea would become a world-wide movement in college life. Another feature of his term was the establishment in 1901 of the bureau now known as the Recorder's Office, the influence of which has also become world-wide, and through its channels not only the alumni but the entire educational world have been kept in touch with the University of Pennsylvania. During the existence of this bureau the number of students has increased from 2,573 to 9,342 just before the war, notwithstanding the fact that almost every department has increased its entrance

requirements and the standards of its courses and also the tuition fees. From a delegation of 115 students representing twenty-six foreign countries, the University has had, in recent years, from 200 to 265 foreign students each year—representing forty to fifty countries; and the number of students from places other than Pennsylvania has increased from 706 to more than 2400. *Old Penn* (now known as the *Pennsylvania Gazette*), the official weekly of the University, was founded. The Recorder's office has gradually accumulated large collections of valuable information and material.

Since the installation of Provost Edgar F. Smith the progress of the University has been more than sustained. The new building of the Dental Department, the most complete and imposing edifice devoted to the science of dentistry, was finished; a new Surgical Building and a new Maternity Building have been added to the Hospital, increasing its capacity to almost 500 beds; to the Library was added the Duhring Memorial Stack Building, which gives the Library a capacity of more than a million volumes; large and important additions have been made to the Museum; five new dormitory buildings have been added, one being devoted to the women students at the University. A number of new buildings are contemplated, such as a Chapel, Graduate School, Wharton School, Architectural School and Administration Building.

But the present administration of the University is conservative as to physical expansion and devoted to the further advance of the schools in scholarship, advocating the study of the Classics by all students in the College as indispensable to those who desire to make the most of themselves and their collegiate and subsequent career.

One of the most prominent features of this administration was the division in September, 1912, of the College into three departments—The College, The Towne Scientific School, and The Wharton School—and the appointment of a dean for each school.

Another important movement was the extension of University courses. The University of Pennsylvania holds a dominating position in the educational system of the State. It has inaugurated many movements for sound and sane education. It continues to be the University of the people and has always offered its services to all.

In order to make these services more effective, Extension Schools under the direction of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce have been established at Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, in 1913, and in Harrisburg and Reading the following year, and all have met with success both as to the number of students and the hearty approval and co operation of the civic authorities. Lecture courses and educational courses at Harrisburg, Altoona, Williamsport and other centers have met with equal

success, and an annual feature known as "Schoolmen's Week" was established in 1913 for the benefit of school superintendents, principals, normal school teachers and members of boards of education. In 1914 a School of Education was established as a separate department of the University, with its own faculty and dean; and in 1916 a Department of Military Science and Tactics was instituted.

The relations of the University to the people of the City of Philadelphia and its environs have been made closer by the establishment at the beginning of the academic year 1913-14 of

A GLIMPSE OF THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

a course of free public lectures by members of the faculty, on Saturday afternoons, in Houston Hall. The number of lectures by members of foreign and American universities and eminent authors and scientists has also been increased so that there are now as many as 150 lectures, for the benefit of the public, given each year. Many of these are illustrated with lantern-slides and moving pictures. So great has been the acceptance of these privileges that on some occasions hundreds of people have been turned away, thus emphasizing the very pressing need for a larger auditorium.

The environment of the University of Pennsylvania is the richest in America in historical interest. Its campus of one hundred

and seventeen acres along the west banks of the Schuylkill River is only ten minutes' ride from City Hall, the center of a population of nearly two millions. The campus is diversified with terraces, smooth lawns and a great variety of trees. Many of the buildings are overgrown with ivy and partly concealed behind bushes and foliage. The Botanic Gardens, with their heavily shaded walks twining around flower beds, the lily and lotus ponds, the greenhouses, filled with collections of rare plants from all parts of the world; and Hamilton Walk, shaded with tall poplars, weeping willows, maples, oaks and other American shade trees planted as memorials to eminent Pennsylvanians —all combine to form a pleasing and restful prospect.

THE DORMITORIES FROM THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

Fairmount Park is about fifteen minutes' walk from the College. Its three thousand five hundred acres of hills and valleys are rich in natural beauty, divided by the placid Schuylkill River and the Wissahickon Creek, the latter flowing through one of the most picturesque of the smaller gorges of America.

On the banks of the Schuylkill is the College Boat-house, where students may secure boats, shells or canoes for practice or for a spin upon the National Rowing Course. The river has been the scene of many races of American college crews, and is the course upon which the national regattas are held. The River Drive extends from the Pennsylvania Boat-house along the east bank of the Schuylkill and up the Wissahickon Creek for a dis-

tance of eleven miles. The plans of the City Parks Association provide for the extension of the park system so that the University campus will ultimately be connected by a boulevard with Fairmount Park on the north and with Bartram's Botanic Gardens on the south, and also with numerous small parks.

The principal buildings of the University, except those of Phipps Institute and the Astronomical Observatory, are located on the grounds in West Philadelphia. Phipps Institute is at Lombard and Seventh Streets and the Astronomical buildings are located on a hill a few miles from the campus, away from the hazy sky and vibrations of the city. Including the dormitory houses, there are more than seventy buildings and wings used to carry on the work of the University. Besides these, many of the fraternities and the Mask and Wig Club occupy buildings

CAMPUS BETWEEN LOGAN AND COLLEGE HALLS.

of their own, while the Christian Association has several buildings in the Schuylkill River district devoted to settlement work.

The Philadelphia Museum and the Philadelphia Hospital are on adjoining grounds, the latter, with the University Hospital, offering exceptional opportunity for clinical and ward study by the students of the Medical School.

The location of the University near the center of a great city affords to its students unusual facilities for supplementing their courses by practical work and for completing their academic training. Thus, the students in Finance and Commerce and in Engineering have the privilege of visiting many of the most

extensive industrial plants in the world. The American Philosophical Society, Franklin Institute, the American Academy of Natural Sciences, and similar organizations have their headquarters and collections in the city, to which students interested in the sciences are always made welcome. Law students may witness the trials of cases in all of the courts of the city and State, and in one of the Federal courts.

For a century and a half Philadelphia has been recognized as the medical center of America. Within its limits there are five medical schools, two dental schools, one school of pharmacy and one of veterinary medicine, and in all of these, several thousand students are enrolled every year. There are also several post-graduate schools, a number of museums and medical libraries, and sixty-five general hospitals.

HOUSTON CLUB BILLIARD ROOM.

The Christian Association is an active factor in the moral and social interests of the students. Under its supervision is conducted the settlement work in the Schuylkill River district, and under the direction of an allied board of trustees is the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in China. The Association also conducts a summer camp on a picturesque tract of woodland in the Perkiomen Valley. Here it entertains more than a thousand settlement children every summer, each child remaining at least two weeks. The daily chapel service, the Sunday services for students, and the Employment Bureau are among the many activities of the Association.

It has always been the aim of the faculty to encourage a spirit of good fellowship among the students. The first and most

effective step in this direction was the organization of the Houston Club, of which we have already spoken, and which, in the fall of 1896, moved into one of the most handsome club houses in Philadelphia. About the club as a center revolves the social life of the University. The approach is imposing and the spacious vestibule leads into a large reception room. From its heavy beamed ceilings hang chandeliers of dull brass; upon the walls, paneled with quartered oak, are trophies of the hunt and rare paintings and engravings; scattered over the room and around the high open fireplaces are oak and leather-upholstered easy chairs and settees; the highly polished hard-wood floors are covered with oriental rugs. Comfortable window-seats are provided along all windows and in the alcoves. In the building are several billiard rooms, a supply store, a barber shop, trophy

HOUSTON CLUB RECEPTION HALL.

rooms, society rooms, photographer's dark room, dining room, and the large and beautiful auditorium with a pipe organ. The auditorium is used as a chapel, for the daily religious services, lectures, smokers, balls, dances, dinners, receptions and student entertainments. Every male student, upon matriculating, becomes a member of the Club and of the Gymnasium.

The Dormitory Houses are thirty-two in number, all erected since 1895. All these buildings, except Sergeant Hall, a dormitory on Thirty-fourth Street for women students, are of the late Tudor Gothic style, and are named for their donors or for distinguished alumni. All of the houses face one of the five

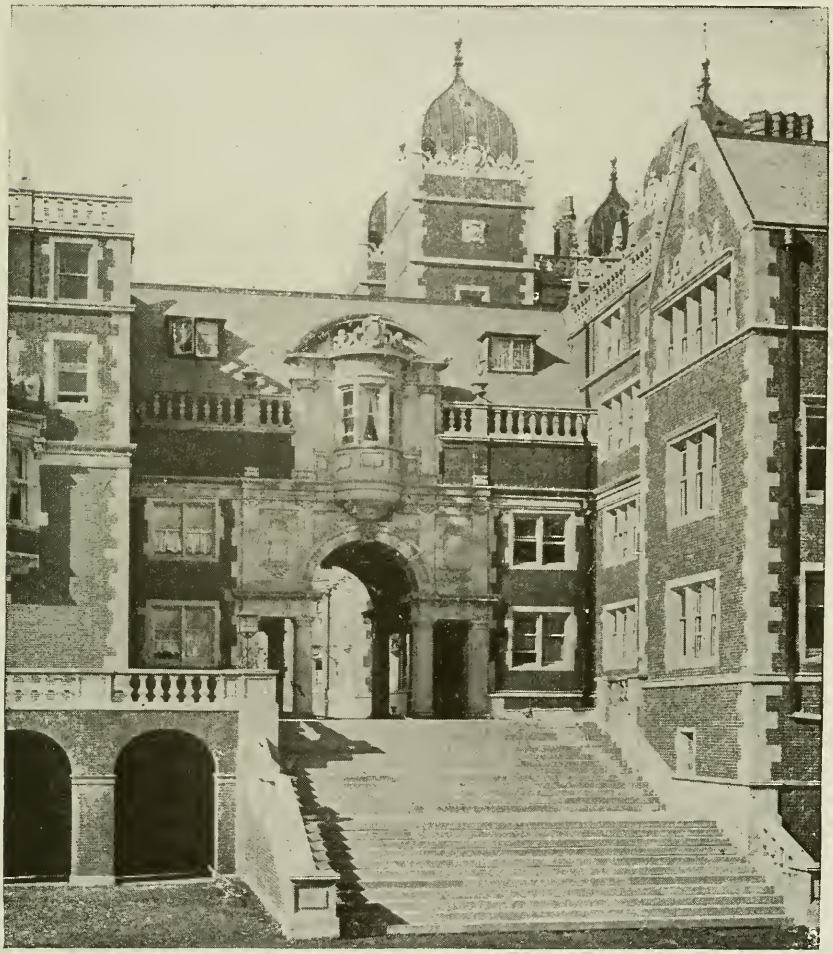
courtyards, the entrance to which is through either of two gateways known as "Memorial Tower," and "Provosts' Tower." These two entrances insure privacy to the residents. The houses are not communicating. Each has its own staircase and entrance leading into one of the courtyards. Student self-government is a feature of the dormitory system. The rooms are cheerful and homelike; the interior woodwork is finished in dark quartered oak, and the furniture is of the same material. Many of the rooms have window seats and open fireplaces. The poorest student receives the same service and attention as the wealthiest, the only difference being in the location and size of the rooms. The courtyards, the "Dorm Steps," "The Terrace" and other familiar spots about the dormitories are favorite meeting

"PROVOSTS' TOWER" AND "PROVOSTS' WALK" FROM THE "BIG QUAD."

places for rehearsals of college songs and cheers, for mass meetings and reunions, and for celebrating victories. Although the comforts and conveniences are greater and the environment more pleasant than those of the average boarding house, the cost of living at the University dormitories is usually somewhat less.

The general mingling of the students incident to dormitory life and fostered by the Houston Club and the Gymnasium has greatly strengthened the fellowship of the students, so that Pennsylvania may claim to be one of the most democratic as well as one of the most cosmopolitan of universities. In athletics, also, the regulations adopted by the Department of Physical Education have brought about the desired fraternal conditions. The students who show exceptional ability, and who make 'Varsity teams, are no longer the only ones who use the

Gymnasium, the athletic fields and boat-houses, but all students are now obliged to take some form of physical exercise. Each student, upon matriculating, is examined by the Director of Physical Education, who is also Professor of Physical Education, and who prescribes the amount and character of exercise necessary to keep the student in health while at the University,



A STAIRCASE TO THE DORMITORY TERRACE.

a monthly record being kept of his development. This method not only gives many men, whose ability might otherwise never have been discovered, opportunities to make athletic teams; but, what is more important, the men leave the University better equipped physically.

Every sport popular among American college students is supported by the students of the University. During the spring and the early weeks of summer, most of the out-of-door sports are in vogue, such as baseball, track athletics, cricket, tennis, lacrosse, golf and rowing. Football is the principal attraction during autumn, although cross-country running, gunning and some of the spring sports and games receive attention. Among the indoor sports and games popular among the students during the winter seasons, are basket-ball, wrestling, fencing, sparring, swimming, water polo and gymnastics. The home contests are usually held

THE RELAY RACES ON FRANKLIN FIELD.

on Franklin Field, which is fitted up with a quarter-mile track, a baseball diamond, a football field and accommodations for field sports. Stands with a seating capacity of 30,000 enclose three sides of the field, the fourth side being taken up by the Gymnasium building and two memorial gates. Underneath the stands are indoor tracks and the winter training quarters for the track team. At the annual Relay Athletic Carnival, which has become the largest and the most important athletic meet in the United States, athletes from every section of the United States and even occasionally some from abroad meet on Franklin Field to compete in track and field sports. The team entries for these races in 1910 included several thousand athletes from all

parts of America and in 1914 one four-mile relay team came from Oxford University, England.

During the winter social functions are frequent. Fraternities give teas and dances; the clubs and societies of the professional departments give smokers, dinners and banquets; the glee, banjo and mandolin clubs and other musical organizations give concerts; the various dramatic societies give their annual plays; and the literary societies hold debates with similar societies from other colleges; and debating teams selected from the entire student body meet teams from other universities.

"IPHIGENIA AMONG THE TAURIANS," GIVEN IN GREEK BY THE STUDENTS

Student life at any institution would be incomplete without college papers. Pennsylvania is no exception to this rule; its students publish a daily paper, one literary monthly and one comic magazine. The University also publishes every week the *Chronicle,* containing a list of events to take place the week following the day of publication, and *Old Penn,* a weekly review of all University news. The General Alumni Society sends to its members a monthly magazine, *The Alumni Register.* The Law and Dental Schools, the Towne Scientific School, the Department of Psychology, the Wistar Institute, and other departments of the University also publish magazines devoted to the interests of their respective professions.

The most prominent social and dramatic event of the year is the Easter Week production of the Mask and Wig Club. For

twenty-nine successive years the club has staged a new play in the nature of an extravaganza or burlesque, the book and the music being written by its members. The cast and chorus generally include from seventy-five to one hundred undergraduates. The first presentation is usually at Atlantic City on Saturday; eight performances are given during the following week in a leading Philadelphia theater, after which single night stands are

CAST OF A PLAY GIVEN IN GERMAN BY THE MEMBERS OF THE DEUTSCHER VEREIN.

made at several cities upon the requests of the alumni. The Mask and Wig plays have been given in New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Boston, New Haven, Pittsburgh, Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, Wilmington and Wilkes-Barre. From its surplus earnings the club made many valuable gifts to the University, which with a dormitory house and the new Provost's Residence near the campus, would aggregate close to a hundred thousand dollars.

Other dramatic events are the annual original plays and artistic costume balls of the Architectural School, the presentation of French plays by the Cercle Français; of German plays by the Deutscher Verein; of Italian plays by the Circolo Italiano; of Old English plays by the Philomathean Society and Zelosophic Society. The production in May, 1916, of "The Comedy of Errors" by the Philomathean Society in a specially constructed

theatre, modeled after the Globe Theatre in London, was one of the principal features of the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebrations in America. Almost every year some big open-air festival is given on the campus. In the spring of 1915, under the auspices of the University a company of English actors gave "Iphigenia in Taurus" and "The Trojan Women" before an audience of more than ten thousand people.

CAST OF A FRENCH PLAY PRODUCED BY THE CERCLE FRANÇAIS.

In June, 1916, was given, under the auspices of the University, a production of "Aida"—which was the most magnificent open-air opera ever given in America.

There are numerous student organizations within the University. Membership in many of them, such as the musical societies, dramatic clubs, automobile, camera and athletic clubs, and Christian Association, is open to all students; membership in others is restricted to students of the professional departments, to men of particular political or religious beliefs or of certain scholastic standing. There are about fifty Greek letter fraternities, twelve general societies, twenty college societies, ten medical societies, seven law clubs, four dental societies, one veterinary society, twelve preparatory school clubs, twenty-six undergraduate class organizations and fifty sectional clubs; the last named being composed of men coming from the same countries, states or counties. Besides the class organizations, there are also eight local and almost a hundred alumni societies.

Among the customs peculiar to students at Pennsylvania were the annual "Bowl Fight," "Poster Fight," "Chapel Fight," the "May Day Sports," etc. The "Bowl Fight" which used to mark the end of all differences between the Sophomore and Freshman classes, was a time-honored custom at the University and one of the most characteristic institutions in American colleges. The Bowl Fight was abolished by the undergraduates because of an accident which resulted in the death of one of the students. Hazing has been abolished for many years. The "May Day Sports" had their origin when in 1898, the students in the Dormitories, attired in their night-clothes, were

THE BOWL FIGHT.

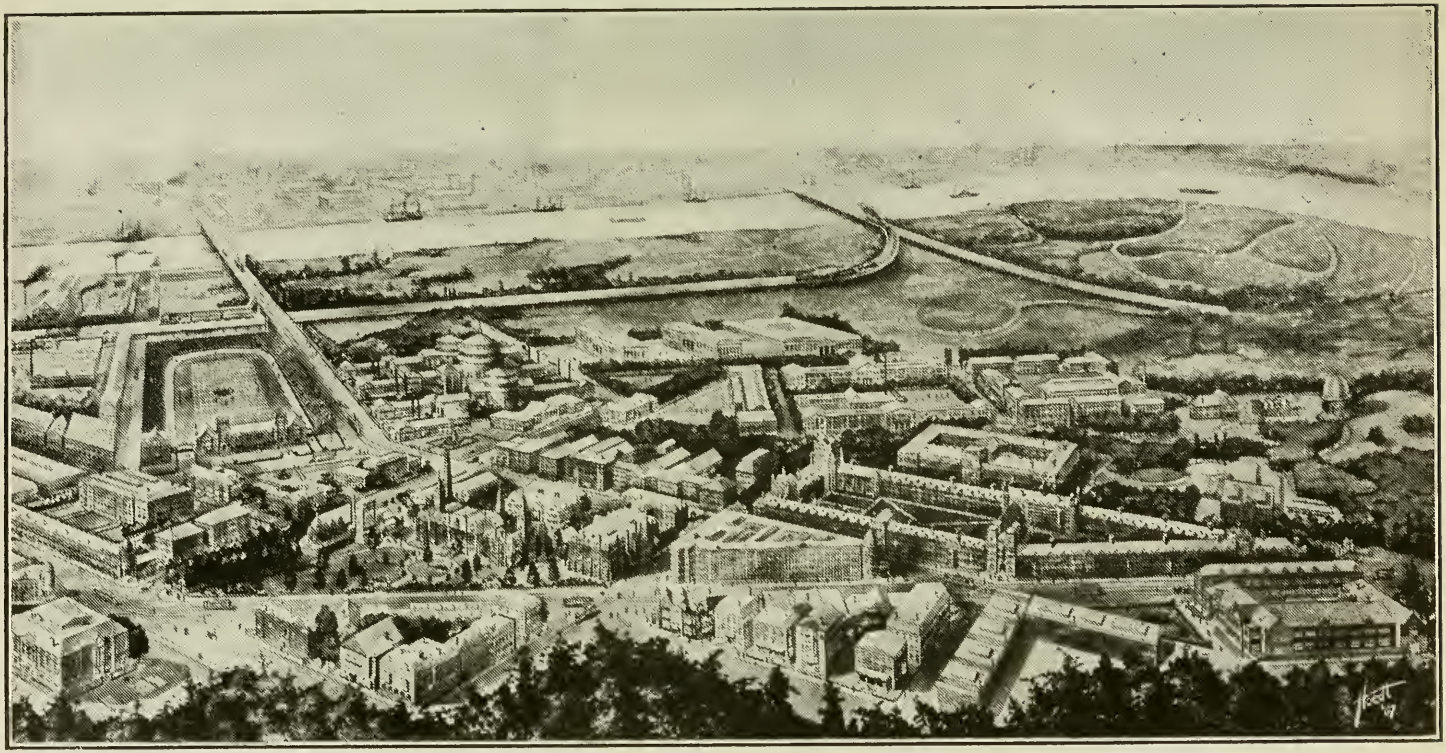
called out by some of their number to celebrate Dewey's victory. Ever since, the night of the First of May has been set apart for a student parade, a huge bonfire, wrestling, tug-of-war and other sports, on Franklin Field.

Brief sketches of each of the various departments and schools of the University and descriptions of the buildings in which they are housed will be found on succeeding pages.

We acknowledge the loyalty and self-sacrificing spirit of the alumni, the faculty and the officers of administration during one hundred and seventy-five years, and during the past few years the generous assistance of the city and State. The University is not the gift of a single philanthropist or of a group of men, but of many. With meagre endowment and often with strained resources the University has won a place among the foremost in scholarship as well as in equipment.

ITINERARY SUGGESTED

The following is a "lecture" prepared by the editor of this guide-book for a sight-seeing automobile company which had



AN IDEALIZED BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CAMPUS.

its cars come through the University grounds It will be found of value to those who wish to take friends through the University in the shortest time, and without retracing footsteps.

Approach the University from Thirty-fourth and Chestnut Streets, and on arriving on the west side of Thirty third Street, say:

"We are now approaching the University of Pennsylvania, which was founded by Benjamin Franklin and which had its origin in a charity school organized in 1740. Among the American universities it is the third oldest, but was the first institution to be called a university and the first one to embody the idea of a university. It is located within ten minutes' ride of the center of a metropolis of a population of almost two millions. Its campus consists of 117 acres, on which there are more than seventy buildings, besides many club and fraternity houses. Here more than 8,000 students are drawn annually from every State in the Union, and from forty-five to fifty foreign countries.

"To the right (pointing to the building at the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth and Chestnut Streets) is the Law School Building which was erected in 1900. It is devoted exclusively to the teaching of law, and is considered one of the best specimens in America of English classical architecture of the time of William and Mary. This is the earliest University Law School in the United States, its first professor having been appointed in 1790. In this building are also housed the historical law collections of the University.

"(In going from the Law School down to Thirty-fourth and Woodland Avenue.) Many of the private dwellings within a radius of three or four squares of the campus are occupied by student clubs and fraternities. The four brick houses to our right are known as 'Sergeant Hall,' used as a dormitory for women students. The building to the left of us at the forks of the road is the new Zeta Psi House. To the right is the Phi Delta Theta. The vacant lot in the square ahead to the left, on Thirty-fourth Street between Walnut and Spruce, was cleared a few years ago for the proposed Graduate School Building; the first building is the Randal Morgan Laboratory of Physics; then the Laboratory of Hygiene, and the last one, the John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry. On the right hand side of the street, the large red structure on the campus is the General Library Building, erected in 1891, and the Duhring Memorial erected in 1915. It contains about 500,000 volumes, among which are many notable and rare collections of books; one of these is the 'Memorial Library of the Publications of the University of Pennsylvania and Her Sons,' which contains several thousand volumes of writings by University of Pennsylvania men.

"(Going west on Woodland Avenue, and approaching the middle of the square.) The large centrally located, ivy-covered building in the middle of the campus to the left is College Hall. This was erected in 1873, and is one of the original group of buildings to be located in West Philadelphia. The academic or arts courses are given in this building. The houses to the right of us are known as 'Fraternity Row,' and are occupied by the Delta Phi, Delta Tau Delta and Beta Theta Pi, and Omega Tau Sigma. The small one, known as 'Alumni Hall,' was formerly occupied by the General Alumni Society. More than eighty thousand men have attended the University since it was founded, and those now living are all eligible to membership in this society. The first floor is

ONE OF THE LILY PONDS IN THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

occupied by *The Pennsylvanian*, a daily newspaper published by the students. There are eleven other weekly and monthly magazines published at the University. The next building on the campus to our left is Logan Hall, which is also one of the original buildings. It was formerly occupied by the Medical School, but is now the home of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. This school was established in 1883 and was the first of its kind in the world. Many other university schools have since been organized along similar lines.

"The beautiful marble and light brick building at the corner on our right is the Phi Kappa Sigma House, a national Greek-letter fraternity which was organized at Pennsylvania in 1850. Opposite are the houses of Nu Sigma Nu, and Delta Kappa Epsilon. The gray building in front of us, at the forks of the road, is the Psi U House, another Greek-letter fraternity; behind it is the Delta Upsilon, and opposite the Phi Gamma Delta. A hundred feet further on the north side of Locust Street are the Delta Psi and Phi Kappa Psi houses. The large yellow building to our left is the Wistar Institute of Anatomy. This also is the only institute of its kind in America, and was founded in 1892, al-

HAMILTON WALK IN FRONT OF THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

though the museum which it houses was begun in 1808. The buildings cover the entire block.

"The vacant lot with tennis courts to our right (pointing to about the middle of the square) is the site of the new home of the Wharton School. We are now approaching the dormitories. The tower directly before us, to our left, is the main entrance to one of the dormitory courtyards, known as 'The Triangle.' The tower was dedicated in 1901, and is a memorial to the Pennsylvania students and alumni who were engaged in the Spanish American War.

"(In going past the Woodland Avenue side of the dormi-

tories.) These dormitory buildings were begun in 1895, and when finished will enclose five courtyards. The group now consists of thirty-two separate buildings, each named for an eminent alumnus, or for its donor. There are no doorways leading out into the street to any of the houses—all face five courtyards within. At present about a thousand students can be accom-

THE DORMITORY "TRIANGLE" IN WINTER GARB.

modated. When the system is completed it will include a dining hall and an auditorium. The architecture is the old Tudor Gothic style, and with their wide courtyards they strongly suggest the Oxford and Cambridge colleges of England. Every student, rich or poor, receives the same service, accommodations and furnishings, the only distinction being in the location of the rooms.

"The architecture of these dormitories and most of the modern buildings on the campus, is of the same general style, which originated at this University and which has been followed by many other institutions.

"(Approaching Thirty-ninth and Woodland Avenue, and pointing to the large brick structure at Thirty-ninth and Woodland Avenue.) To our right are the buildings of the Veterinary School and Hospital of the University. This plant is the most spacious and best equipped veterinary building and hospital in America. The buildings occupy almost an entire square, and are constructed around a courtyard. The State Livestock Sanitary Board also has its laboratories here.

"One square above, at Fortieth and Spruce Streets, is the Evans Dental Institute and Dental School of the University of Pennsylvania. It is the largest and best equipped plant in existence

for teaching dentistry. It houses the most famous dental school in the world, and which attracts many students from foreign countries. In its hall more than 50,000 free treatments and operations are performed annually.

"(At Fortieth and Pine Streets.) On the north side of Pine Street, No. 4037, is the Provost's House, a gift to the University of the Mask and Wig Club, and endowed by the alumni.

"(Turning around and going into Hamilton Walk.) We are now entering Hamilton Walk through a Memorial Gate presented by the Class of 1873. There are a number of these

'STRAW HAT' DAY ON FRANKLIN FIELD.

beautiful gates and memorials in various parts of the campus. The stretch before us is Hamilton Walk. On either side are trees which have been planted as memorials to eminent Pennsylvanians. To the left of us are the dormitory houses, which form the southern boundary of various courts. The first building to our right is the Zoölogical Building. It contains ninety-two rooms, and is devoted entirely to study and research work in zoölogy. The next building to our right is the Vivarium, which contains fresh and salt water tanks for live specimens for zoölogical research.

"The next building to our right, completely covered with ivy, is Botanical Hall, and immediately in the rear are the greenhouses; among the plants housed there are a number of rare and valuable collections of orchids and fly-trap plants. In the hall itself are the famous Bartram and Stillé Botanical Libraries. Behind this group of buildings are the botanical gardens, in which there are several thousand species and varieties of plants. The gardens cover four acres, and with the beautiful lily and lotus ponds form one of the most attractive features of the campus.

"(Going further down the walk.) To the right of us is the Medical Laboratory Building. The medical school of the University is the oldest in North America, having been founded in 1765. The school occupies six educational buildings, of which this is the most imposing. The architecture is distinctly Pennsylvanian, and in keeping with the other new structures of the University. To the left of us is the site for the extension of the dormitory system. This will ultimately be completely enclosed with dormitory buildings. The frame building to our left is the old-time dining hall, now used by the Architectural School as a studio.

"(Going north on Thirty-sixth Street.) To the south of us is the Philadelphia Hospital, with a capacity of more than five thousand patients, and in which the University medical students frequently have bedside instruction. To the right of us are two squares of hospital buildings belonging to the University, with a capacity of almost five hundred beds. The brick building immediately to our right is the Maternity Building. The next buildings to our left are part of the dormitory system, and form part of the boundaries of the east and south quads. They are the Thomas Penn House, Graduate House, and the Provosts' Tower, the latter being dedicated to the men who served as Provosts since the beginning of the University, and the Mask and Wig House on the corner.

"(Passing now through the Class of '72 Memorial Gate and turning down Spruce Street, point towards the yellow building at Thirty-sixth and Spruce Streets.) That is the southern end of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy. (Then turning down Spruce.) To the left of us is the Robert Hare Chemical Laboratory, used by the medical students. The brick building to the right is the William Pepper Clinical Laboratory, a memorial to the father of the late Provost Pepper. The next building to the right is the Clinical Building of the Hospital. It is planned to reconstruct the front elevations of all the hospital buildings to conform to this one.

"(Then pointing through the gateway opposite.) That is the Memorial Gate of the Class of '93; looking through it we see several fraternity houses in the distance, and also the rears of Logan Hall and College Hall.

"The gray stone building to our left, directly in front of us, is Houston Hall, the home of the Houston Club, to which more than eight thousand students and alumni of the University belong. The building was named in memory of Henry Howard Houston, Jr., a graduate of the Class of 1878, the hall being the gift of his parents. It was designed by two University students. The architecture is Elizabethan. The building is furnished and equipped as well as the most exclusive clubs in the city. Upon the walls of this building are so many portraits of Provosts and eminent alumni, and memorial tablets to illustrious Pennsyl-

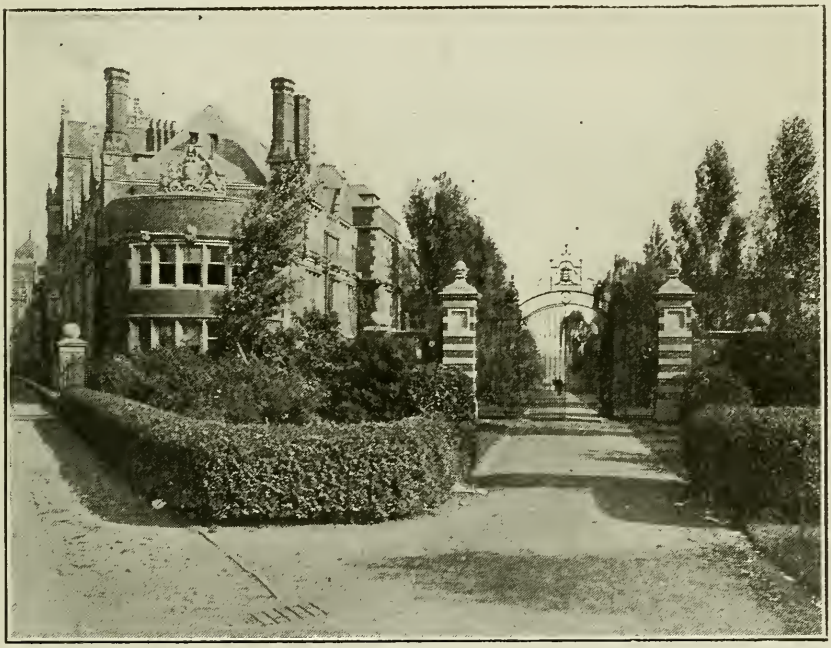
CAMPUS AND COLLEGE TOWER FROM WOODLAND AVENUE.

vanians, that the students sometimes refer to their club house as 'The Westminster Abbey of Pennsylvania.' This club is the geographical center of the University, and around it revolves the social life of the students. Here the men of all departments, rich and poor, fraternity and non-fraternity men of all conditions of life and nationalities, meet daily on common ground. This movement also originated at Pennsylvania, and has been one of the most successful factors in fostering a democratic spirit among the students. The Houston Club idea has been taken

up by other educational institutions and there are now many similar organizations throughout the country.

"The next building to our right is the main entrance to the University Hospital; and the next, the Agnew Surgical Pavilion, named in honor of the late D. Hayes Agnew, the eminent American surgeon who was so long connected with the University. The building next to it at the corner is the Surgical Building of the Hospital, and behind it are the dormitories for the Nurses' Training School.

"To the left is a section of campus showing the rear of College Hall and the Library. The next building to our left is the Light,



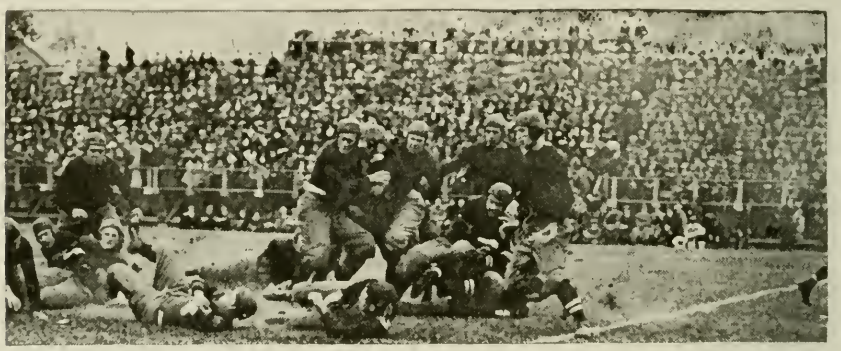
CLASS OF 1873 MEMORIAL GATE AND ENTRANCE TO HAMILTON WALK.

Heat and Power Station. This station supplies light, heat and power to all of the University buildings, and heats about twenty-one million cubic feet of air space. It consumes at times one hundred and thirty tons of coal a day. The building to our left (pointing to the northeast corner of Thirty-fourth and Spruce Streets) is the John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry—the gift of the former Provost and his brothers. In this building are also the offices of the present Provost, Dr. Edgar F. Smith.

"The building to the right is a section of the Archæological Museum of the University. This section was erected in 1897, and the large dome in the rear was finished in 1915. It is con-

sidered one of the most beautiful architectural monuments in the city. The Museum building when completed will cover twelve acres of ground, and will cost more than three million dollars. The section you now see is about one-sixth of the building as it will be. The architecture is the only specimen of its kind in America, and is similar to the style which prevailed in Italy in the thirteenth century. The building contains a very valuable collection of antiquities, among them being the famous clay bricks from Babylon, an American Indian collection, and the earliest known fragments of the Gospel. The statue on the terrace is that of the late Provost William Pepper. In the rear are the grounds for the extension of the University, and the buildings of the Commercial Museums.

"(Turning up Thirty-third Street.) To the right of us is the Gymnasium and Franklin Field. These also represent an outlay



IN FRONT OF THE PRESS STANDS ON FRANKLIN FIELD DURING A FOOTBALL GAME.

of more than a million dollars. The field, which can accommodate about 30,000 people, is the scene of most of Pennsylvania's football, baseball, track and miscellaneous athletic contests, and also for many years was the scene of the annual football game between the United States Naval and Military Academies. In the Gymnasium is a swimming pool which extends almost the entire length of the ground floor.

"The red brick building to our left is old Dental Hall, now used entirely by the Architectural School, the largest and most excellent school of its kind in America. The large building directly in front of this is the Engineering Hall. It has a floor area of 128,000 square feet, and houses the Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering Departments.

"We have now visited most of the important buildings of the University, with the exception of the Astronomical Observatory, the Phipps Institute for the Treatment and Study of Tuberulosis, the Southeastern Dispensary, and the University Neighborhood House. These are located in other parts of the city. What

you have seen can give you only a brief insight of the physical equipment of this great institution. To thoroughly investigate its educational side would take many weeks of close observation, and to learn anything of the students' life, one must live among them. The campus and all the buildings and museums are open to the public from sunrise to sunset, and every visitor is sure of a cordial welcome."

MEMORIAL GATE OF THE CLASS OF 1893.

CAMPUS.—The campus of the University covers an area of one hundred and seventeen acres. It is within a short distance of the geographical center of Philadelphia and can be reached in ten minutes from the City Hall, the center of a population of almost two millions of people. No other educational institution of equal size is located so near to the heart of a great city. The grounds extend from the Schuylkill River at Thirtieth Street on the east to Fortieth Street on the west and from

Chestnut Street on the north to near Carpenter Street on the south. The grounds are open to visitors daily, except Sunday, from sunrise to sunset. The University also owns a tract of ground on the West Chester Pike, on which are located the buildings of the Astronomical Observatory; these are open to visitors on Thursday evenings. Arrangements may be made at the office of the Recorder of the University to have parties of visitors taken over the campus and through the principal buildings and museums.

EQUIPMENT.—There are more than seventy buildings used to carry on the work of the University; of these nineteen are devoted to teaching, eleven to hospitals and auxiliary buildings, thirty dormitory houses, and the remainder to recreation hall, gymnasium, athletics, etc. Not included among these are thirty or forty club and fraternity houses.

HOUSTON HALL, the students' club house of the University was formally dedicated on January 2, 1896, in memory of Henry Howard Houston, Jr., a graduate of the Class of 1878 College, by his parents, H. H. and S. S. Houston. The corner stone was laid on December 22, 1894. The building has a frontage on Spruce Street of 150 feet and a depth of 78 feet; it is constructed of North Conshohocken and Indiana limestone; and its approximate cost was $250,000. It was designed by two graduates of the School of Architecture of the University, William C. Hays and M. B. Medary, Jr., in a competition, the first and second prizes being awarded to them. The building is a combination of the two designs, the exterior plans of the second-prize design being used unchanged. The design was developed and the work executed under Frank Miles Day, with Messrs. Hays and Medary as associate architects. The style of architecture is inspired from early Elizabethan examples and may be called "English Collegiate." The building is three stories high and is one of the most spacious and best furnished club houses in Philadelphia. The interior finish is of quartered oak, in dark brown shades. Supporting the roof of the auditorium on the second floor are trusses of elaborate design, adapted from those in the Great Hall at Eltham Palace, Kent. The device used in a decorative way so frequently is an interweaving of Howard Houston's initials with the Early Christian symbol of "The Lamb of God."

On the first floor is a spacious lounging or general reception room. In the east wing are writing rooms and a library reading room, in which are kept current magazines and newspapers and a library of the best English literature; the west wing of the first floor and part of the basement are fitted up with billiard and pool tables, supply store, barber shop, etc. The offices of the club, the cloak room, and the University branch of the United States post office are located on the first floor.

HOUSTON HALL—THE STUDENTS' CLUB HOUSE.

On the second floor is a restaurant, an auditorium with a grand organ, and a suite of three "Trophy Rooms." In the latter are displayed many prizes won in athletic competition, and on the walls are panels and tablets giving the names and records of distinguished athletes. The Christian Association of the University also occupies a suite of rooms on this floor.

On the third floor are the offices of the Recorder of the University, and a dark room for amateur photographers, and several society rooms in which various student societies hold their monthly meetings.

The valuable collection of framed photographs, illustrating masterpieces of architecture and sculpture, and representing the

LIBRARY ROOM OF THE HOUSTON CLUB.

various schools of Renaissance painting, was selected and arranged by Mr. Day; while the furniture, rugs, casts, etc., were selected by former Provost Harrison, by Mrs. Harrison and by the architects.

All regular students upon matriculating become members of the Houston Club. The hall is the scene of many social functions, dances, public lectures, debates, receptions, dinners, etc., during the college season. Formerly the University Sunday services and since 1910, the daily Chapel services, have been held in the auditorium. One of the principal objects which the founders of the Houston Club had in view was to weld together into a closer bond of fellowship the great cosmopolitan body of students. This it was thought could be accomplished by providing for their general comfort and welfare during their leisure hours, a common meeting ground where students of all nationalities

and creeds and men of all departments could mingle with each other daily in friendly intercourse. It was an experiment and was the first general student club house of its kind, but so well has it succeeded in accomplishing its manifold purposes and in fostering a democratic spirit among the students, that a large number of American educational institutions have since established similar club houses. The Houston Club idea has become a movement which is gradually being adopted in colleges and universities both here and abroad, and its influence has become world wide. Because of the many memorials to alumni which decorate the walls and panels of the Houston Club the building is frequently referred to by Provost Smith and the students as the "Westminster Abbey of Pennsylvania."

MEMORIALS IN HOUSTON HALL

Over the northern entrance is a Maryland marble tablet, inscribed:

For the Daily Welfare of the Students
of the University of Pennsylvania and
in loving memory of
HENRY HOWARD HOUSTON, JR.
B. S., MDCCCLXXVIII
this Hall is dedicated by his parents
H. H. AND S. S. HOUSTON
Anno Domini MDCCCXCV

On the north wall, east of the main entrance, is a bronze tablet, inscribed:

Erected by the Students
of the University
JOHN BELL SCOTT
1900 M.
b. February 17, 1862; d. July 15, 1898
President of the Houston Club and
Acting Chaplain of the Cruiser
St. Paul, who died in his country's
service during the Spanish War.

Known respected and loved he was
A man whose quiet earnest loyal life
made better the lives of those who
were associated with him.

On the same wall, west of the main entrance, is another bronze tablet, inscribed:

MDCCCX—XXV OF MAY MCMXI
THE ARGENTINES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
PENNSYLVANIA
In commemoration of the 101st Anniversary of the May Revolution hoisted for the first time in the United States the blue and white of their national emblem on the University campus.

ARGENTINE MINISTER TO WASHINGTON,
DR. ROMULO NAON
HENRY GIL, President
CARLOS S. THOMSON, Secretary
JUAN LUIS LEMOS,
AUGUSTO J. HODGE,
Treasurers

CARLOS SANCHEZ LLOVERAS
JUAN CARLOS TORNQUIST
ERNESTO B. ZIMMERMANN
WILLIAM M. ZIMMERMANN
FIRMO BERCETCHE, JR.
ALFREDO CAROSELLA
FRANCISCO SQUIRRU
RODOLFO TARASIDO
JOHN J. MACCORMICK
WILLIAM HILEMAN
ELIAS R. O'CONNOR
JOSE P. HAM

This Anniversary led students of other nations to add their respective flags to the Houston Hall collection of flags of nations. These are hung from the ceiling of the main lobby on the second floor.

Over the south door is a quartered oak memorial clock, inscribed:

MEMORIAL OF THE CLASS OF 1899.

In the main reception room, above the fireplace, at the end of the main hall, is the following inscription:

"Sit thee by the ingle when the
sear faggot blazes bright, spirit
of a winter's night."

Over the west fireplace is this inscription:

"Sweet are the thoughts that
savour of content."

In the Trophy Room are numerous panels on which are recorded the names of Pennsylvania athletes who have held intercollegiate and world's records in various field and track sports; in this room are also deposited banners, silver mugs, pitchers, medals, footballs, baseballs, oars etc., recording numerous victories. On the walls are also photographs of athletic teams, from the earliest times to the present.

On the east wall, above the fireplace, is a brass tablet inscribed:

WINCHESTER DANA OSGOOD, C.E.
Class of 1894.
Born April 12, 1870.
KILLED OCTOBER 18, 1896, DURING THE SIEGE OF GUAMARO
WHILE SERVING AS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY
One of Freedom's Heroes.
IN THE CUBAN ARMY.

Truth, Purity, Justice and Honor have need of just such examples to win for them all the world as willing followers.

MAIN HALLWAY OF HOUSTON CLUB.

On panels in the Trophy Room are these inscriptions:

INTER-COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP

1897 Won by the Track Team
Point Winners

J. D. Windsor, Jr., '97
G. W. Orton, P. G.
W. B. Fetterman, Jr., '98
J. P. Remington, '98
W. G. Woodruff, '97
J. C. McCracken, '99
L. J. Lane, '99
Alexander Grant, '00
R. D. Hoffman, '99
W. B. Tewksbury, '99
M. V. Bastian, '98
J. P. J. Williams, '98
J. S. Williams, '99

1898 Won by the Track Team
Point Winners

A. C. Kraenzlein, '00
J. C. McCracken, '01
J. W. B. Tewksbury, '99
W. B. Fetterman, Jr., '98
J. D. Winsor, Jr., P. G.
J. P. Remington, '98
R. D. Hoffman, '99
A. Grant, '00
T. T. Hare, '01
J. M. McKibbin, '99

1899 Won by the Track Team
Point Winners

A. C. Kraenzlein, '00
J. C. McCracken, '01
W. B. Tewksbury, '99
Alex. Grant, '00
I. K. Baxter, '00
T. T. Hare, '01
E. A. Mechling, '99
T. B. McClain, '01
W. P. Remington, '00

1900 Won by the Track Team
Point Winners

A. C. Kraenzlein, '00
Alex. Grant, '00
W. P. Remington, '00
J. C. McCracken, '01
T. B. McCain, '01
T. T. Hare, '01
E. R. Bushnell, '01

1907 Won by the Track Team
Point Winners

N. J. Cartmell, '08
J. D. Whitham, '08
J. B. Taylor, '08
G. Haskins, P. G.
T. R. Moffitt, '07
R. C. Folwell, '08

1910 Won by the Track Team
Point Winners

E. L. Ramsdell, '10
G. W. Minds, '11
W. C. Paull, '10
M. A. Boyle, '11
F. Wolle, '11
J. W. Burdick, '12

G. C. Farrier, '12
H. E. Parker, '10

1912 Won by the Track Team
Point Winners

E. L. Mercer, '13
L. C. Madeira, '15
W. M. McCurdy, '14
W. A. Edwards, '12
A. J. Griffith, '13
H. W. Haydock, '12

J. W. Burdick, '12
F. L. Lane

1913 Won by the Track Team
Point Winners

J. E. Patterson, '15
D. F. Lippincott, '15
L. C. Madeira, '15
W. M. McCurdy, '14
E. L. Mercer, '13

INTER-COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS

1876 Hugh Laussat Willoughby, '77
Running Broad Jump
1877 Henry Laussat Geyelin, '77
Running High Jump
1877 Horace Hoffman Lee, '79
100-Yard Dash
220-Yard Dash
Running Broad Jump
1878 Horace Hoffman Lee, '79
100-Yard Dash
220-Yard Dash
1879 Horace Hoffman Lee, '79
100-Yard Dash
1880 George Chapman Thayer, '81
Running Broad Jump
1880 Ellis Ames Ballard, '81
Half-Mile Run
1881 Ellis Ames Ballard, '81
Quarter-Mile Run
1882 Harrison White Biddle, '85
One-Mile Walk
1883 Harrison White Biddle, '85
One-Mile Walk
1884 Randolph Faries, '85
One-Mile Run
1885 Randolph Faries, '85
One-Mile Run
1885 William Byrd Page, '87
Running High Jump
1886 William Byrd Page, '87
Running High Jump
1886 Randolph Faries, '88
One-Mile Run
1886 Charles Barton Keene, '89
Two-Mile Bicycle
1887 Randolph Faries, '88
Half-Mile Run
1887 William Byrd Page, '87
Running High Jump
1887 Louis John Kolb, '87
Two-Mile Bicycle
1888 I. Daniel Webster, '90
Running High Jump
1888 Alexander J. Bowser, '90
Throwing the Hammer
1889 Alexander J. Bowser, '90
Throwing the Hammer
1889 I. Daniel Webster, '90
Running High Jump
1893 Christian Theo. Buchholz, '96
Pole Vault
1894 Ernest Shurley Ramsdell, '95
100-Yard Dash
220-Yard Dash
Running Broad Jump
1895 George Washington Orton, '96
One-Mile Run
1895 Christian Theo. Buchholz, '96
Pole Vault
1895 James Davis Winsor, Jr., '97
Running High Jump
1895 Norman Thomas Leslie, '97
Running High Jump
1896 James Davis Winsor, Jr., '97
High Jump
1896 George O. Jarvis, '98
Mile Run
1896 A. W. Stackhouse, '98
J. P. J. Williams, '98
One-Mile Bicycle Tandem
1897 Wilfrid B. Fetterman, Jr., '98
One-Mile Walk
1897 Joseph Percy Remington, '98
Running Broad Jump
1897 James Davis Winsor, Jr., '97
Running High Jump
1897 George Washington Orton, P. G.
One-Mile Run
1897 Wylie Glidden Woodruff, '97
Throwing the Hammer
1898 Alvin C. Kraenzlein, '00
120-Yard Hurdle
220-Yard Hurdle
1898 Josiah C. McCracken, '01
Putting the Shot
Throwing the Hammer
1898 W. B. Tewksbury, '99
100-Yard Dash
220-Yard Dash
1898 James Davis Winsor, Jr., P. G.
Running High Jump
1898 James Davis Winsor, Jr., P. G.
Running High Jump

1898 Wilfrid B. Fetterman, Jr., '98
One-Mile Walk
1899 W. B. Tewksbury, '99
100-Yard Dash
220-Yard Dash
1899 I. K. Baxter, '00
Running High Jump
1899 Alvin C. Kraenzlein, '00
120-Yard Hurdle
220-Yard Hurdle
Running Broad Jump
1899 Josiah C. McCracken, '01
Putting the Shot
Throwing the Hammer
1899 Alexander Grant, '00
Two-Mile Run
1900 Alvin C. Kraenzlein, '00
100-Yard Dash
120-Yard Hurdle
220-Yard Hurdle
1900 Alexander Grant, '00
Two-Mile Run
1901 Edward Wright Deakin, '01
Pole Vault
1902 Arthur C. W. Bowen, '02
Two-Mile Run
1904 John B. Taylor, Jr., '07
Quarter-Mile Run
1905 Harry A. Hyman, '05
Quarter-Mile Run
1905 Edward Samuel Amsler, '06
120-Yard Hurdle
1906 Nathan J. Cartmell, '08
100-Yard Dash
220-Yard Dash
1906 Guy Haskins, '06
One-Mile Run
1907 Nathan J. Cartmell, '08
100-Yard Dash
220-Yard Dash
1907 John B. Taylor, Jr., '08
Quarter-Mile Run
1907 Guy Haskins, P. G.
Quarter-Mile Run
Half-Mile Run
1907 Thomas R. Moffit, '07
Running High Jump
1908 Nathan G. Cartmell, '08
100-Yard Dash
220-Yard Dash
1908 John B. Taylor, Jr., '08
Quarter-Mile Run
440-Yard Dash
1908 Lloyd P. Jones, P. G.
Half-Mile Run
1909 Wilton C. Paull, '10
One-Mile Run
1909 Alfred F. Beck,'09
Half-Mile Run
1910 Fred L. Ramsdell, '10
100-Yard Dash
1910 Jervis W. Burdick, '12
Running High Jump
1911 Jervis W. Burdick, '12
Running High Jump
1912 E. L. Mercer, '13
Runnning Broad Jump
1912 Jervis W. Burdick, '12
Running High Jump
1913 J. E. Patterson, '15
100-Yard Dash
1913 D. F. Lippincott, '15
220-Yard Dash
1913 W. M. McCurdy, '14
Two-Mile Run
1913 E. L. Mercer, '13
Running Broad Jump
1914 James E. Meredith, '16
Quarter-Mile Run
1914 Robert B. Ferguson, '15
220-Yard Hurdle

INDIVIDUAL INTER-COLLEGIATE CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONS

1900 Alexander Grant, P. G.
1902 Arthur C. W. Bowen, P. G.
1906 Lloyd P. Jones, '07
1907 Guy Haskins, P. G.

In the Auditorium over the main entrance is a clock inscribed:
PRESENTED BY THE CLASS OF 1911

On panels of the east staircase are fourteen brass tablets, inscribed as follows:

JAMES SMITH
Academy, 1752
Colonel of
PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA
SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

JOHN MORGAN
College, 1757
F. R. S., 1762
Edinburgh University, M.D., 1763.
Physician in Chief
of the
Continental Army, 1775-77.
Founder of the Medical Department of the University, 1765, first in America to hold a chair of Medicine.
Erected by the Class of 1906.
Medical.

WILLIAM PACA
College, 1759
Member of Continental Congress
1774-1779
Signer of the Declaration of Independence
Chief Justice of Maryland
1778-80
Governor of Maryland
1782-86

THOMAS MIFFLIN
College, 1760
A. D. C. to Gen. Washington, Adj. Gen.,
Brig. Gen., 1776; Maj. Gen., 1777
Member of
Continental Congress
1782-1783
President of Congress
at the time of
Washington's Resignation
1783
Governor of Pennsylvania
1790-99

JAMES WILSON
M.A., 1766; LL.D., 1790
Member of the Continental Congress
1775-79
Signer of the Declaration of Independence
Member of the U. S. Constitutional Convention
1787
Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court
1789-98
Professor of English Literature
1773-79
First Professor of Law in the University
1790
Erected by the James Wilson Law Club.

JOHN NIXON
1733-1808
TRUSTEE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
ON MONDAY, JULY 8TH, 1776, STANDING ON THE PLATFORM
OF THE OBSERVATORY WHICH HAD BEEN ERECTED BY THE
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY TO OBSERVE THE
TRANSIT OF VENUS, JUNE 3D, 1769
JOHN NIXON READ AND PROCLAIMED
TO A GREAT CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE
IN A VOICE CLEAR AND DISTINCT
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
PUBLICLY FOR THE FIRST TIME

PETER MUHLENBERG
College, 1763
THE VIRGINIA
"FIGHTING PARSON"
COLONEL, BRIGADIER GENERAL
AND MAJOR GENERAL
IN THE
CONTINENTAL ARMY
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
1789-1795 AND 1799-1801
UNITED STATES SENATOR
1801

TENCH TILGHMAN
College, 1761
MILITARY SECRETARY
AND A.D.C. TO
GENL. WASHINGTON
LT. COLONEL CONT. ARMY 1777
ON THE SURRENDER OF
CORNWALLIS WAS CHOSEN BY
WASHINGTON TO BEAR
DISPATCH TO CONGRESS
ANNOUNCING THAT EVENT
FOR THIS SERVICE HE WAS
VOTED THE THANKS
OF CONGRESS
A SWORD AND A HORSE
WITH ACCOUTREMENTS

CAESAR AUGUSTUS RODNEY
College, 1789
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
1803-1805 AND 1820-1822
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF
THE UNITED STATES
1807-1811

United States Senator
from Delaware
1822-1823

Minister to Buenos Ayres
1823-1824

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH
College, 1784

Member of Congress
1805-17

Governor of Maryland
1818-19

Erected by the Maryland State Club, 1908

THE 'VARSITY CREW ON THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER.

THOMAS READ
College, 1766

Chaplain in the
Continental Army

Zealous Patriot
Who Guided
Washington's Army
on the eve of the
Battle of Brandywine

President of
Delaware College

JOSHUA CLAYTON, M.D.
1744-1798

College, 1762
Major Maryland Infantry
January 6th, 1776
Colonel on Washington's Staff at Brandywine and
Valley Forge
1777-1778
President of Delaware
1789-1793
First Governor of Delaware
1793-1796
United States Senator
1798

JONATHAN ELMER, M.D.
1745-1817

Graduate of the First
Medical School in America
1768

Delegate to the First
Provincial Congress of New Jersey
Major of Infantry
Member of Continental Congress
For Six Terms President of the
State Medical Society
1787

United States Senator From
New Jersey
Elected 1788

One of these tablets was erected by the Class of 1906 College, in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the founder of the University. It reads as follows:

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
1706-1790

Founder of
University of Pennsylvania
1740

Epitaph Written by Himself:

The body of Benjamin Franklin, Printer (like the cover of an old book, its contents torn out, and stripped of its lettering and gilding), lies here food for worms; but the work shall not be lost, for it will (as he believed) appear once more in a new and more elegant edition, revised and corrected by the Author.

Erected by the Class of 1906 College

On panels of the west staircase are brass tablets, inscribed as follows:

PHILEMON DICKERSON

College, 1808
Member of
New Jersey House of Assembly
1821-22

MEMBER OF CONGRESS
1833-35, 1839-41
GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY
1836
CHANCELLOR OF NEW JERSEY
1837
JUDGE U. S. DISTRICT COURT
NEW JERSEY, 1841-62
Erected by the New Jersey Alumni Society, 1910

OUR MEMBERS
OF THE
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Allen	Pennsylvania	Sergeant	New Jersey
Mifflin	"	Paca	Maryland
Cadwalader	"	Seney	"
Peters	"	Williamson	North Carolina
Bingham	"	Hill	" "
Smith	"	Dickinson	Delaware
Hopkinson	New Jersey	Marchant	Rhode Island
Neilson	" "	Grayson	Virginia
Ramsay	South Carolina		

JAMES MURRAY MASON
College, 1818
MEMBER OF
VIRGINIA HOUSE DELEGATES
1826-1832
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
1837-1839
UNITED STATES SENATOR
FROM VIRGINIA
1847-1861
PRESIDENT UNITED STATES
SENATE COMMISSION OF THE
FEDERAL STATES TO
GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE
1862

May 8th, 1806. May 8th, 1906.
In reverent memory of the 100th anniversary of the death of
ROBERT MORRIS
FINANCIER OF THE REVOLUTION
and
TRUSTEE OF THIS UNIVERSITY

The Evening School of Accounts and Finance of this University of Pennsylvania have caused this enduring Tablet to be established in Houston Hall.

And in witness of the affection and regard towards him of the First President of the United States (LL.D., 1783, Univ. of Pa.), the following letter, for the inspiration of all future generations, is here recited:

Honble Robt Morris.

Dear Sir,

Knowing full well the multiplicity & importance of yr business, it would give me more pain than pleasure if I thought your friendship, or respect for me did, in the smallest degree, interfere with it—At all times I shall be happy to see you, but wish it to be in your moments of leisure—if any such you have.

Mrs. Washington, myself and family, will have the honor of dining with you in the way proposed, to-morrow—being Christmas Day.

I am Sincerely & Affectly
Yrs

Monday 24th
Decr 1781

Go Washington.

In a glass-covered panel is the following material of Dr. John Houston, 1769 Medical, Surgeon in the Continental Army, presented by his great grandsons, Charles W. Houston, Lloyd Mifflin, '08 Honorary, and Houston Mifflin, '79 Medical: Sword, diploma of graduation from the University, and his original Glasgow papers.

On panels along the walls of the east wing are bronze tablets, inscribed as follows:

In memory of
CLAYTON FOTTERAL McMICHAEL
1891 C
Founder and President
Mask and Wig Club
1889-1907
Director and Secretary
Athletic Association
1904-1907
Secretary
University of Pennsylvania
1907
Erected January, 1908, by the
Pittsburgh Alumni Association.

To the memory of
J. ALISON SCOTT
'85 College, '89 Medical
Born May 20, 1865 Died August 13, 1909
This tablet is erected as a tribute to his unfailing devotion to the highest ideals as student, teacher, physician and friend, by the Class of '89, Medical.
'Varsity Tennis Doubles, 1885.
'Varsity Cricket Eleven, 1885.
'Varsity Baseball Nine, 1885.

In memory of
JOHN BORLAND THAYER
Class of 1882 College
Scholar—Athlete—Publicist
Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad
Who died April 15th, 1912, in the wreck
of the steamship "Titanic"
He will ever live in our hearts as one who gave his life that others might live.
This tablet is erected by his classmates.

In memory of
WALTER SCOTT
'89 C.
President
Rocky Mountain Alumni Association
1906-07.

This tablet has been placed here by a few of his fellow alumni who loved him for his purity of life and nobility of character.
He was a loyal son of Pennsylvania and a true sportsman.

On the panel at the bottom of the staircase leading to the third floor is a brass tablet inscribed as follows:

JOHN INNES CLARK HARE
1816-1905
College A.B., 1834
A.M., 1837; LL.D., 1868
Trustee, 1858-1868
Professor of Law, 1868-1905
Scholar—Jurist—Author
Erected by the Hare Law Club.

PORTRAITS IN HOUSTON HALL

(Name of artist is given in parentheses.)

GEORGE ALLEN, LL.D., 1808-1876 (Ida Waugh, 1879), Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages, 1845-1864, and of Greek Language and Literature, 1864-1876.

JOHN ANDREWS, D.D., 1746-1813 (Copy by Sully), Professor of Moral Philosophy, 1789-1813; Vice-Provost, 1789-1791; Provost, 1810-1813. (This portrait is painted on wood, and is a copy by Sully of his own portrait of Andrews, painted 1813. First copy now in possession of his great-grandson, F. Andrews Harrison, Chestnut Hill.)

ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE, LL.D., 1806-1867, Professor of Natural History and Philosophy, 1828-1844. Presented by the Zelosophic Society.

FREDERICK BEASLEY, D.D., 1777-1815, Provost, 1813-1828.

HUGH A. CLARK, Mus. Doc., 1839- (B. A. Osnis), Professor of Music, 1875- . Presented by the Alumni of the Department of Music on June 16, 1911.

"DONNA ISABELLA LA CATOLICA." The original was painted in 1496 by Antonio del Rinconi, sometime portrait-painter to the Court of Spain. The copy, which is believed to be the only one in America, is by El Condé del Donadio, a Doctor of Jurisprudence of the University of Madrid, and was presented by him to the University in 1876.

STEPHEN COLWELL, 1800-1872 (E. D. Marchant), benefactor; Trustee of the University, 1856-1872; donor of collection of works on Political Science. Presented by the late Joseph Wharton.

RT. REV. WILLIAM HEATHCOTE DELANCEY, D.D., LL.D., 1797-1865, Provost, 1828-1833; Trustee, 1826-1828, 1833-1839.

J. B. FELIX DROUIN (J. O. Montolant), Professor of French, 1852-1856. Presented by his widow.

JOHN EWING, D.D., LL.D., 1732-1802 (Copy of E. D. Marchant, from original). Provost of the University of the State of Pennsylvania (as distinguished from the College and Academy), 1780-1791; and Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, 1791-1802.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (painted in Paris by "J. F. De L'Hospital in 1779). Presented by Lieut. Joseph Beale, U. S. N., on June 16, 1914, on behalf of the Beale family, in memory of their father, Joseph Beale, '31 C. The portrait was painted for Franklin's friend, Count St. Morys. In 1832 this portrait was given to Commodore Ritchie by the granddaughter of St. Morys; in 1870 the Commodore's sister gave it to Surgeon-General Beale, in appreciation of his care of

her brother during his last illness. Upon the death of General Beale in 1887, the portrait came into possession of Lieut Beale, the donor.

JOHN FRIES FRAZER, LL.D., 1812-1872 (S. B. Waugh, 1873), Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, 1844-1872; Vice-Provost, 1855-1868.

DANIEL RAYNES GOODWIN, D.D., LL.D., 1811-1890 (H. Diegendech, 1906), Provost, 1860-1868. Presented by Harold Goodwin, of the Class of 1870.

CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON, LL.D., 1844- (Henry Floyd), Trustee of the University, 1876 to date; Acting Provost of the University, 1894-1896; Provost, 1896-1911. Presented by the Class of 1873 College.

HENRY HOWARD HOUSTON, 1820-1895 (Carol H. Beck), benefactor, Trustee of the University, 1885-1895; donor (with his wife) of Houston Hall. Presented by his family.

HENRY HOWARD HOUSTON, JR., B.S., 1858-1879 (Cecilia Beaux), a member of the Class of 1878 College. Presented by members of the Iota Chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

EZRA OTIS KENDALL, LL.D., 1806-1899 (M. H. Kevorkian), Vice-Provost, 1883-1894. (Also Dean of the College during the same period, and Professor of Mathematics, 1855-1896; Professor Emeritus, 1896-1899.) Presented by Mrs. Roberts Bartholow and Mr. Evans R. Dick at Commencement, 1903.

CHARLES PORTERFIELD KRAUTH, D.D., LL.D., 1823-1883 (I. L. Williams, 1884). Trustee of the University, 1865-1868; Vice-Provost, 1872-1883.

JOHN LUDLOW, D.D., LL.D., 1793-1857. (Painted by Samuel Sexton in Albany.) Provost, 1834-1853.

JOHN McDOWELL, LL.D., 1750-1820; Professor Natural Philosophy, 1806-1810; Provost, 1807-1810.

DR. JOHN MORGAN, 1735-1789. (Copy by A. F. King, in 1905, after Angelica Kauffman.) Founder of Medical School; Professor of Medicine, 1765-1789. Presented to the University by David T. Watson, LL.D. (U. of P., '05), of Pittsburgh, December 22, 1905.

EADWEARD MUYBRIDGE (Elsa Koenig Nitzsche). Inventor of the modern moving pictures. Perfected his experiments and researches on the University campus under the auspices and direction of the University of Pennsylvania in 1884 and 1885.

ROBERT PATTERSON, LL.D., 1743-1824 (J. R. Lamdin in 1874—copy of one by Peale); Professor of Mathematics, 1782-1813; Vice-Provost, 1810-1813; President of the American Philosophical Society.

ROBERT MASKELL PATTERSON, M.D., 1787-1843 (J. R. Lamdin, 1874); Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, 1814-1828; Vice-Provost, 1813-1828; Trustee of the University, 1836-1854.

WILLIAM PEPPER, M.D., LL.D., 1843-1898 (G. W. Pettit), Lecturer and Professor, 1868-1898; Provost, 1881-1894. Presented by his classmates of the Class of 1862 College in June, 1902.

PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK. (Copy of original painting by Henry Inman in 1836, which was partially destroyed by fire on May 31, 1888. This copy was made by Mrs. Thomas Eakins in 1889. The original Inman canvas as restored is now hanging in the Medical Building.) The inscription on the plate of this copy is as follows:

FATHER OF AMERICAN SURGERY
BORN 1768 DIED 1837
COLLEGE, 1785. MEDICAL DEPT., 1792
PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY, 1819-1831
EMERITUS PROFESSOR
OF SURGERY AND ANATOMY, 1831-1837

HENRY REED, LL.D. (Sully), 1808-1854. Assistant Professor of Moral Philosophy, 1831-1834; Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, 1831-1851; Vice-Provost, 1854; died in same year.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A.M., LL.D., 1732-1796 (painted by Charles Wilson Peale in 1772), Professor of Astronomy, 1779-1782; Vice-Provost, 1780-1782; Trustee, 1782-1796. Gift of Mrs. William Lowber.

CHARLES CHRISTIAN SCHAEFFER, 1821-1890 (C. W. Van Helden), Professor of German, 1857-1867. Presented by his family.

EDGAR F. SMITH, LL.D., 1856- (H. H. Breckenridge), Professor of Chemistry, 1888- ; Vice-Provost, 1899-1911; Provost, 1911- . Presented by the Class of 1902 College on June 19, 1912.

WILLIAM SMITH, D.D., LL.D., 1727-1803 (E. D. Marchant, 1871, after Stuart), First Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, 1755-1791. Presented by J. Blodgett Britton, Esq., 1872.

CHARLES JANEWAY STILLÉ, LL.D., 1819-1899; Professor of English, 1866-1867; Provost, 1868-1880.

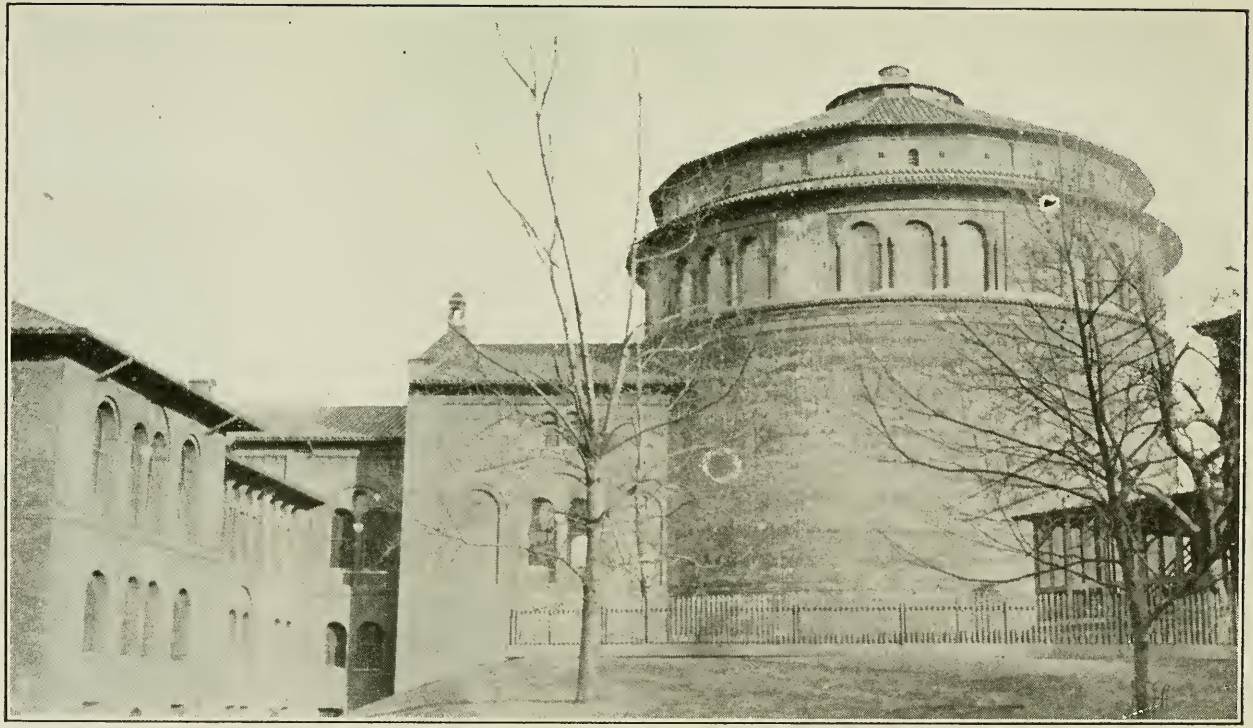
HENRY VETHAKE, LL.D., 1790-1866 (Sully, May 24, 1859), Professor of Mathematics, 1836-1855; of Moral Philosophy, 1855-1860; Vice-Provost, 1845-1854; Provost, 1854-1859.

JOHN WELSH, LL.D., 1805-1886 (Crayon by Gutekunst), Trustee of the University from 1861 to 1886, and founder of the "John Welsh Centennial Professorship of History and English Literature."

SAMUEL BROWN WYLIE, D.D., 1773-1852 (John Nagel, 1849); Professor of Ancient Languages, 1828-1845; Vice-Provost, 1834-1845. Painted by order of the students who were in the Department of Arts from 1828 to 1845.

THE DORMITORY HOUSES.—The group of dormitory houses when completed will enclose the five courtyards known as the "Little Quad," "The Triangle," "The Big Quad," the "East Quad" and the "South Quad." Although thirty-two houses have thus far been constructed in these "Quads," there are still a number of dormitories and a dining hall to be erected along the Hamilton Walk side of the system before the "Quads" will be completely enclosed.

The dormitories were designed by Cope and Stewardson, and are mostly in the English Collegiate style, with Elizabethan detail, and with their spacious courtyards strongly suggest the Oxford and Cambridge colleges; while the carved bosses in the main cornices are reminiscent of the Gothic period in architecture. The architecture of the buildings enclosing the "South Quad" differs somewhat from the Jacobean surroundings of the main portion of the dormitory buildings, having a Tudor atmosphere, the limestone trimmings and overhanging eaves being no longer in evidence. The hard burnt brick which forms the principal material of all the dormitory houses is of the same uniform color as that used in other later University buildings, with which they are in keeping in general style, giving a pleasing architectural effect to the entire University group of buildings constructed within the last decade. The dormitory houses are



NEW MUSEUM TOWER, CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON HALL.

PROVOSTS' TOWER FROM THE TERRACE.

ARCHWAY BETWEEN "TRIANGLE" AND "BIG QUAD."

on the separate staircase system, and all outer doors open into the courtyards. Those in the "Triangle" and the "Little Quad" are entered through the Memorial Tower archway; while those in the "Big," "South" and "East" Quads (which occupy the site of the old athletic field) are entered through the archway of the Provosts' Tower. Other beautiful archways and arcades give ready access to the various Quads.

The thirty-two dormitory houses have accommodations for more than a thousand students. The names of the houses are carved on tablets over the entrance doors and the houses are named after distinguished alumni or benefactors. The rooms and halls are heated by steam and lighted by electricity. On every floor there are a number of lavatories with hot and cold shower baths. Practically all of the suites and double rooms and many of the single rooms have open fireplaces. The University supplies for each student: bedstead, mattress, bureau, washstand, table, bookcase, chairs, and toilet china. In the more recently constructed dormitories there are stationary washstands with hot and cold water, double pedestal desks, dome electroliers, private telephone, etc. There are five kinds of rooms, viz., single, single suite, double, double suite, and triple suite. The minimum cost of a room in the dormitories is $55.00 per year. All students are treated alike. Those in the more expensive rooms have no privilege or service which is not shared by the poorest student.

Among the points of interest to visitors are:

Class of '92 Memorial Fountain, by Alexander Calder, sculptor (east arcade).

Class of '94 Memorial Gate (Memorial Tower gate).

Class of '98 Memorial Clock (over west arcade).

Class of '00 Memorial Sun Dial (in the "Little Quad").

The Terrace (east of Bodine and Morris).

Site of proposed Dining Hall (south of Morris).

The rich carvings over doors, especially the grotesque "bosses" of the string course between the second and third floors.

The following is a list of the Dormitory Houses alphabetically arranged:

JOHN BAIRD HOUSE was the gift of John E. and Thomas E. Baird, and named in honor of their father, John Baird. Mr. Baird was born in 1820. He became eminent as merchant, manufacturer, and financier. He was a patron of Art and Science, a philanthropist and prominent in affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He died February 13, 1894. The house has accommodations for 24 students.

BALDWIN HOUSE was the gift of John H. Converse, of Philadelphia, in memory of Matthias W. Baldwin (1795-1866), the founder of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. He was born at Elizabethtown, N. J., and was one of the most benevo-

lent citizens of Philadelphia; many charities are monuments of his munificence. The house has accommodations for 28 students.

BIRTHDAY HOUSE was the gift of Mrs. Charles C. Harrison and her six children. A brass tablet in the hallway contains the following inscription:

May 3, 1908
Upon this day, the 64th Birthday
of
CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON
Provost of the University
His Wife and their six Children
Present this Dormitory House
As a birthday gift to Pennsylvania and to
her Provost

In token of the affection and loyalty which prompted the generous and loving act the house has been named "The Birthday House." The house has accommodations for 27 students.

BODINE HOUSE was the gift of Samuel T. Bodine, of the Class of 1873, and named for the Bodine family. Since 1882 Mr. Bodine has been connected with the United Gas Improvement Company, and is now president of that corporation. The house has accommodations for 43 students.

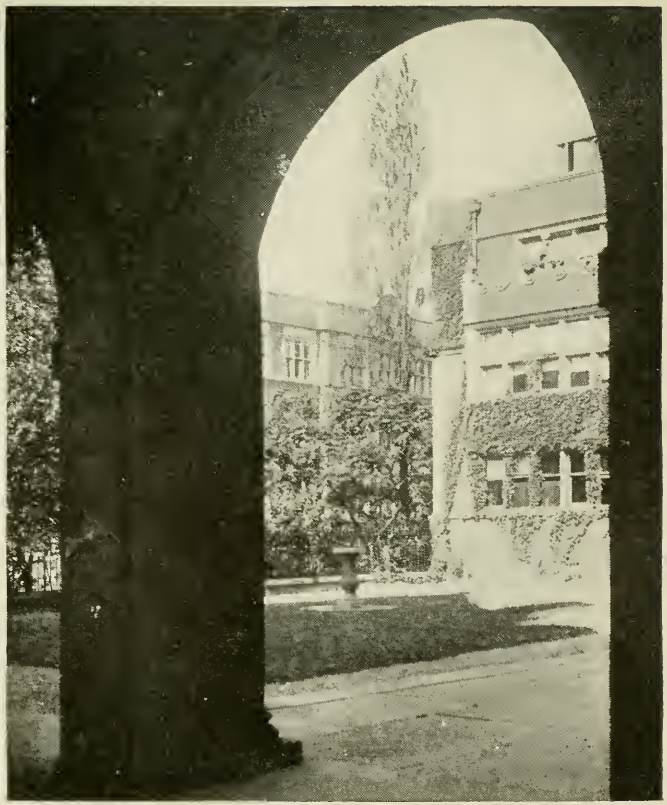
PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE was named in honor of Phillips Brooks, and is the gift of his friends, who were also his parishioners while he had charge of the Holy Trinity Church. This was the first memorial in America to this eminent clergyman; it was not until many years later that Boston, through Harvard University, followed Pennsylvania. The house has accommodations for 34 students.

CARRUTH HOUSE is a memorial to Jean May, daughter of John G. Carruth, a benefactor of the University, who was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1851; Mr. Carruth came to Philadelphia in 1867 and became eminent as a manufacturer, financier, and philanthropist. The house has accommodations for 8 students.

CLASS OF 1887 HOUSE was the gift of the members of the Class of 1887 College, of the University of Pennsylvania. It has accommodations for 19 students.

CLEEMAN HOUSE is a memorial to Richard A. Cleeman (1840-1912). Dr. Cleeman was graduated from the College in 1859, and from the Medical School in 1862. He was a prominent physician, a surgeon in the Union Army and a philanthropist. The house has accommodations for 33 students.

"THE LITTLE QUAD."



LOOKING THROUGH THE DORMITORY ARCADE.

COXE HOUSE was named in honor of the Coxe family for their many benefactions to the University and in appreciation of the gift of a large sum of money by Eckley Brinton Coxe, Jr., of the Class of 1893 College, towards an endowment fund to increase the salaries of professors. The house has accommodations for 47 students.

WILSON D. CRAIG HOUSE was the gift of Hugh Craig, Jr., and Mrs. Hatfield. It was named in honor of their brother, Wilson D. Craig, of the Class of 1878, who entered the University in 1874, and died while a student at the University. The house has accommodations for 17 students.

E. H. FITLER HOUSE was the gift of Edwin H. Fitler, who was Mayor of Philadelphia from 1887 to 1891. It was named for the donor. Mr. Fitler was born in 1825 and died in 1896. He was a public-spirited citizen of Philadelphia and a prominent manufacturer, financier, and philanthropist. The house has accommodations for 8 students.

FOERDERER HOUSE was the gift of the late Robert H. Foerderer, a member of United States Congress, and was named for his family. The house has accommodations for 17 students.

FRANKLIN HOUSE was named for Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790); founder and benefactor of the University; trustee, 1749-1790; founder of Philadelphia Library; founder of the American Philosophical Society; agent of the Province of Pennsylvania in London, 1754-1762; member of First Continental Congress; framer and signer of Declaration of Independence; member of State Constitutional Convention of 1776; Ambassador to France, 1776-1785; President of Pennsylvania, 1785-1788; member of Constitutional Convention of the United States, 1787, honorary degrees from Oxford and Edinburgh, and member of Royal Society. Printer, author, scientist, statesman, diplomat. The house has accommodations for 34 students.

GRADUATE HOUSE is immediately south of the Provosts' Tower, and was erected with the special view of accommodating students of the Graduate School. A large room on the first floor is devoted to the use of the graduate students as a club room. The house has accommodations for 29 students.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON HOUSE was named for Francis Hopkinson (1737-1791). He was graduated with first class to receive degrees, in 1757; delegate Continental Congress, 1776-1777; signer of Declaration of Independence; Chief of the Navy Department of the Confederation and treasurer of the Constitutional Loan Office; Judge of the Admiralty, 1779-1789; trustee

of the University, 1778-1791; first Judge of the United States District Court of Pennsylvania, 1790-1791. Author and poet. The house has accommodations for 30 students.

JOSEPH LEIDY HOUSE was named for Joseph Leidy (1823-1891), who was graduated from the Medical School in 1844. He was Professor of Anatomy, 1853-1891; surgeon to Satterlee Military Hospital during Civil War; president Academy Natural Sciences, 1871-1891; professor of Zoölogy and Comparative Anatomy at University from 1884 to 1891; president Wagner Free Institute of Science, 1885-1891; LL.D., Harvard, 1886. The house has accommodations for 34 students.

LIPPINCOTT HOUSE was the gift of James Dundas Lippincott, and dedicated to the memory of his father, Joshua Lippincott, an eminent citizen of Philadelphia. The house has accommodations for 32 students.

THOMAS McKEAN HOUSE was named for Thomas McKean (1734-1817); Judge of Philadelphia Courts, 1765; trustee, 1779-1817; member of Stamp Act Congress, 1765; member of Continental Congress, 1774-1783; signer of Declaration of Independence; Colonel in Revolutionary Army; author of Delaware Constitution, 1777; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, 1777; President of Delaware, 1777; signer of Articles of Confederation, 1779; President of Congress, 1781; Governor of Pennsylvania, 1799-1808; president of the Board of Trustees of the University; 1788-1791; received honorary degrees from Dartmouth and the University. The house has accommodations for 41 students.

MASK AND WIG HOUSE is the gift of the Mask and Wig Club of the University as a memorial to the late Clayton F. McMichael, its founder, and president for fifteen years. While the house is entirely under the control of the Trustees of the University, and subject to its rules, a club room on the first floor of the house has been set aside for the use of the graduate and undergraduate members of the Mask and Wig Club. The house has accommodations for 24 students. The cornerstone was laid on October 26, 1908.

The inscription on a panel above the fireplace of the club room in the Mask and Wig Dormitory house is as follows:

> This Dormitory was erected in 1908 by the Mask and Wig Club in memory of Clayton Fotterall McMichael, '91 C., the founder of the Club and its President for fifteen years. This building stands as a tribute to Pennsylvania, of which he was a devoted son, as a token of affection of his fellow club members, and as an abiding place for Pennsylvania's sons, for whom his example will ever be an inspiration.

MEMORIAL TOWER was the gift of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania. It was dedicated in 1901 to the

MEMORIAL TOWER OF THE DORMITORIES.

memory of the University of Pennsylvania men who served in the Spanish-American War. The corner stone was laid by Gen-

eral Miles on February 13, 1900. The tower has accommodations for 39 students.

JOHN MORGAN HOUSE was named for John Morgan, the founder of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. He was born in Philadelphia in 1735 and died in 1789; was graduated with the first class from College in 1757; A.M., 1760; M.D. from Edinburgh, 1763; Professor of Medicine, 1765-1789; early member of American Philosophical Society; Surgeon-in-Chief to the American Armies under Washington; visiting physician Pennsylvania Hospital. The house has accommodations for 38 students.

ROBERT MORRIS HOUSE was named in memory of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution. He was born in Liverpool in 1734; died in Philadelphia, 1806. Member of Continental Congress; signer of Declaration of Independence; signer of Articles of Confederation; Superintendent of Finance of the United States, 1781-1784; member of Constitutional Convention, 1787; United States Senator from Pennsylvania, 1789-1795; trustee of the University, 1778-1791. The house was erected by his great-granddaughter, Ellen Waln Harrison. It has accommodations for 46 students.

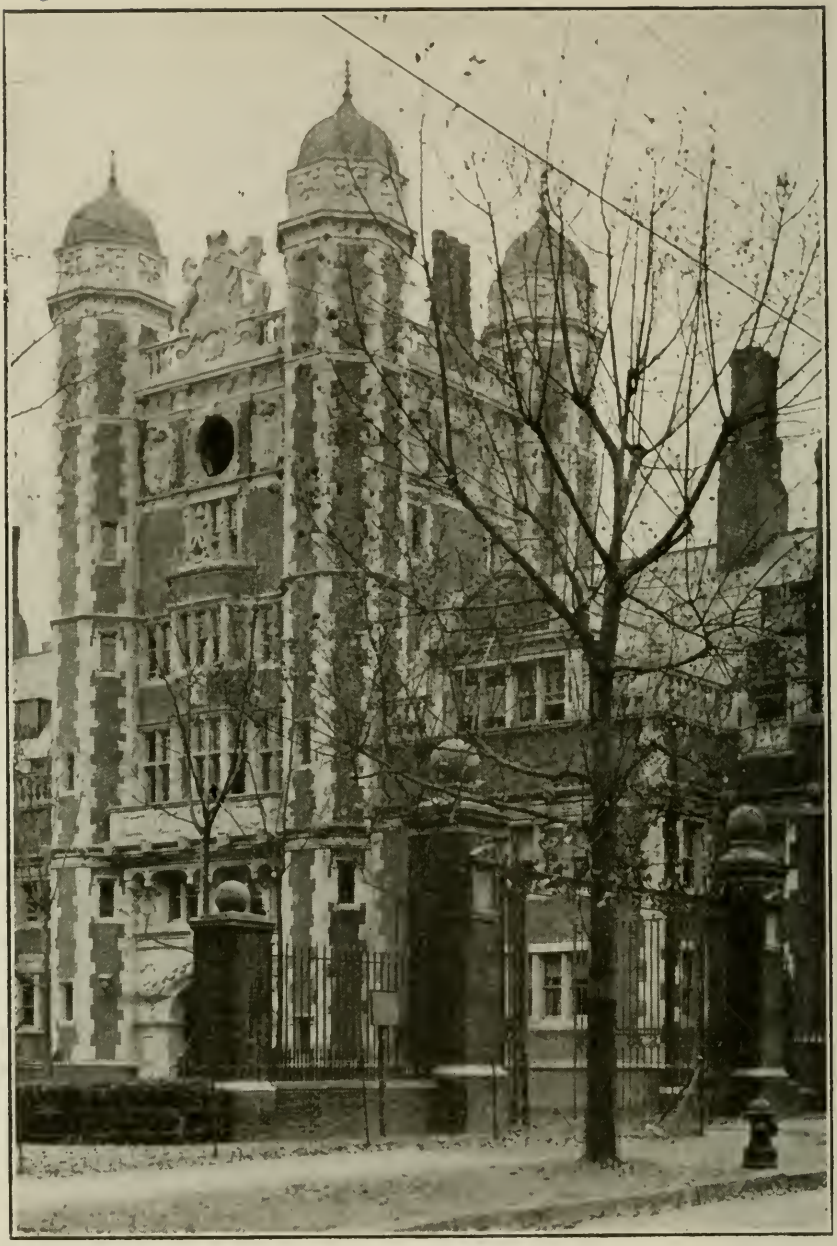
A brass tablet in the hallway of the first floor in this house is inscribed:

In memory of
ROBERT MORRIS
The friend of Washington
The financier of the Revolution
Trustee of the College
This house was erected
by his great-granddaughter,
ELLEN WALN HARRISON.

NEW YORK ALUMNI HOUSE was the gift of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania resident in the State of New York. It has accommodations for 26 students.

THOMAS PENN HOUSE was named for Thomas Penn (1702-1775), a patron and benefactor of the University. He was the second son of William Penn and granted the charter of 1753 and accompanied it with a substantial gift. The archway that connects the East and South Quads are entered from the Penn House. The house has accommodations for 44 students.

RODNEY HOUSE was named for a distinguished son of Delaware, Cæsar Augustus Rodney, A.M., who was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the Class of 1789, College. Mr. Rodney was born in Dover, Del., in 1772, and died in Buenos Ayres, while serving as United States Minister there in 1824. He was Attorney-General of the United States from 1807-1811; United States Commissioner to South America in



PROVOSTS' TOWER AND CLASS OF 1872 MEMORIAL GATE.

1817, and United States Senator from Delaware in 1822 and 1823. The house has accommodations for 51 students.

PROVOSTS' TOWER is similar to Memorial Tower at the Thirty-seventh Street entrance. It adjoins the Mask and Wig house on the south. It was named as a memorial to the Provosts of the University. On various medallions of the building are carved the names of the twelve Provosts from William Smith to Charles Custis Harrison. The archway under the tower leads to the west end of the "East Quad." It has accommodations for 23 students.

MEDICAL BUILDING FROM THE DORMITORY TERRACE.

PROVOST SMITH HOUSE was named for William Smith, the first Provost of the University. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1727; died in 1803. He was graduated from Aberdeen University in 1747; Provost of the University from 1755 to 1791; honorary degrees from Oxford, Aberdeen, and Dublin; chosen Bishop of Maryland in 1783. The house has accommodations for 8 students.

EDGAR F. SMITH HOUSE was named for Edgar F. Smith (Sc.D., LL.D.), Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, 1899-1911; Provost, 1911- ; Professor of Chemistry, 1888- ; president of the American Philosophical Society, 1903-1907. The house has accommodations for 47 students.

BISHOP WHITE HOUSE was named for Rev. William White (1748-1836). He was graduated from the College in 1765; received the degree of A.M. in 1767, and D.D. in 1783; trustee of the University from 1774 to 1836; president of the Board of Trustees from 1790 to 1791; rector of several prominent churches; Chaplain to United States Congress, and first Bishop of Pennsylvania, 1786-1836; presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, 1796 to 1836. The house has accommodations for 35 students.

JAMES WILSON HOUSE was named for James Wilson (1742-1798), A.M. (U. of P.), 1766; LL.D., 1790; Professor of English Language in the College, 1773-1779; trustee, 1779-1791; first Professor of Law in the University, 1790; signer of Declaration of Independence; Colonel in Revolutionary Army; Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-1798. Teacher, author, jurist. The house has accommodations for 15 students.

SERGEANT HOUSE (Women's Temporary Dormitory.) Named for Hannah Sergeant, daughter of Jonathan Sergeant, wife of John Ewing, second Provost of the University. It is located at 120 South Thirty-fourth Street, and was opened in 1912. The building has accommodations for 33 students and is in charge of a woman superintendent. It also contains two general reception rooms, a rest room and a dining hall for the use of the occupants and other women students attending the University. The Women's Graduate Club and the Faculty Tea Club, the latter consisting of the wives of faculty members, also have quarters in the house.

In the general reception room, over the mantel, is a portrait of

MRS. JOHN EWING (Copy by R. T. Furness, from miniature in possession of Miss Foote), wife of the second Provost of the University. Presented by Mr. F. Dickinson Sergeant, 1908.

THE COLLEGE.—This is the oldest department of the University, and the third oldest college in the United States which has had a continuous existence. It had its origin in the Charity School which was founded in 1740, although instruction was not actually begun until 1751. In 1912, the College was separated into three schools, viz., the College, the Towne Scientific School, and the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. In the former are now included the courses in Arts and Science, Biology and Music, also the Summer School and Courses for Teachers. Every candidate for a college degree

in Arts and Science must take sixty-four units of class room or laboratory work, including Physical Education. Thirty-seven of these units are distributed among six groups, each group being composed of related subjects of instruction. Nine units must be taken under the direction of one department of instruction and the remaining eighteen units are free electives. All students in Arts and Science receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In 1917 there were 2753 students in the College and 186 members of the faculty.

Most of the instruction in the Arts and Science course is given in College Hall, a picturesque ivy-covered building, and the oldest on the campus.

COLLEGE HALL is the third home of the College, the first was at Fourth and Arch Streets, and the second at Ninth and Chestnut Streets (where the Post Office now stands). College Hall was designed by Professor Thomas W. Richards of the University Faculty, and is in a style reminiscent of Italian Gothic; it was erected in 1871. It is built of serpentine rock and has a frontage of 256 feet along the Woodland Avenue campus, and a depth of 136 feet. It contains class and lecture rooms for the Departments of English, Mathematics, History, Geology, Psychology, Philosophy, Anthropology, Astronomy, Education, and both Ancient and Modern Languages. It also contains many of the administrative offices, including those of the Vice-Provost, the Dean of the College, the Dean of the Graduate School, the Dean of the School of Education, the Bursar, the Director of Admissions, and the Director of the Summer School.

On the second floor, the old College Chapel, has recently been refitted and is now used as a public lecture hall. On the fourth floor are the rooms of the Philomathean and Zelosophic Literary Societies, founded in 1813 and 1829 respectively.

This building has been the home of almost every department of the University, except the allied medical schools.

The "ivy tablets" on various parts of the buildings are interesting. Each graduating class of the College plants an ivy and erects a tablet; most of these are planted near College Hall, although others will be found on Houston Hall, at the Library, and at the Dormitories.

MEMORIALS IN FRONT OF COLLEGE HALL

On the campus in front of College Hall and the Library are a number of memorial trees. Among them is a scion of the Penn Treaty Elm, which was presented by Gen. P. A. Oliver and planted for the Pennsylvania Forestry Association by Gov.

Daniel H. Hastings on April 10, 1896; around this tree the Class of 1899 College has erected an iron fence.

Near by is a red oak tree planted by the members of the Class of 1868 College as a memorial to their class.

To the west of the main walk, leading to Thirty-fourth Street and Woodland Avenue, is a scion of the Charter Oak, planted as a memorial by the members of the Class of 1866 Medicine. The tree is an offshoot of the historic Charter Oak which stood in Hartford, Conn., into the hollow of which the charter of the Colony of Connecticut was hidden more than two centuries ago when King James II ordered the charter revoked.

A plaster cast statue of Franklin, by Carl Bitter, stood for a number of years near College Hall, having been brought from the Electrical Building of the Chicago Fair in 1893. The statue finally crumbled. Efforts were made to have it cast in bronze, so that it might permanently adorn the campus, but the necessary funds were not available. Photographs of this statue are preserved in the Office of the Recorder, and it is hoped that the statue may some day be cast in bronze or marble.

PORTRAITS IN COLLEGE HALL

MARION D. LEARNED, Ph.D., LL.D. (Elsa Koenig Nitzsche), 1868-1917, L.H.D. (U. of P. 1900). Professor of German, 1895-1917; Editor, Author, Scholar. Presented by 44 of his former students, June, 1918.

MORTON W. EASTON (Elsa Koenig Nitzsche), 1841-1917. Professor of English and Comparative Philology, 1882-1912; Professor Emeritus, 1912-1917. Author and Scholar.

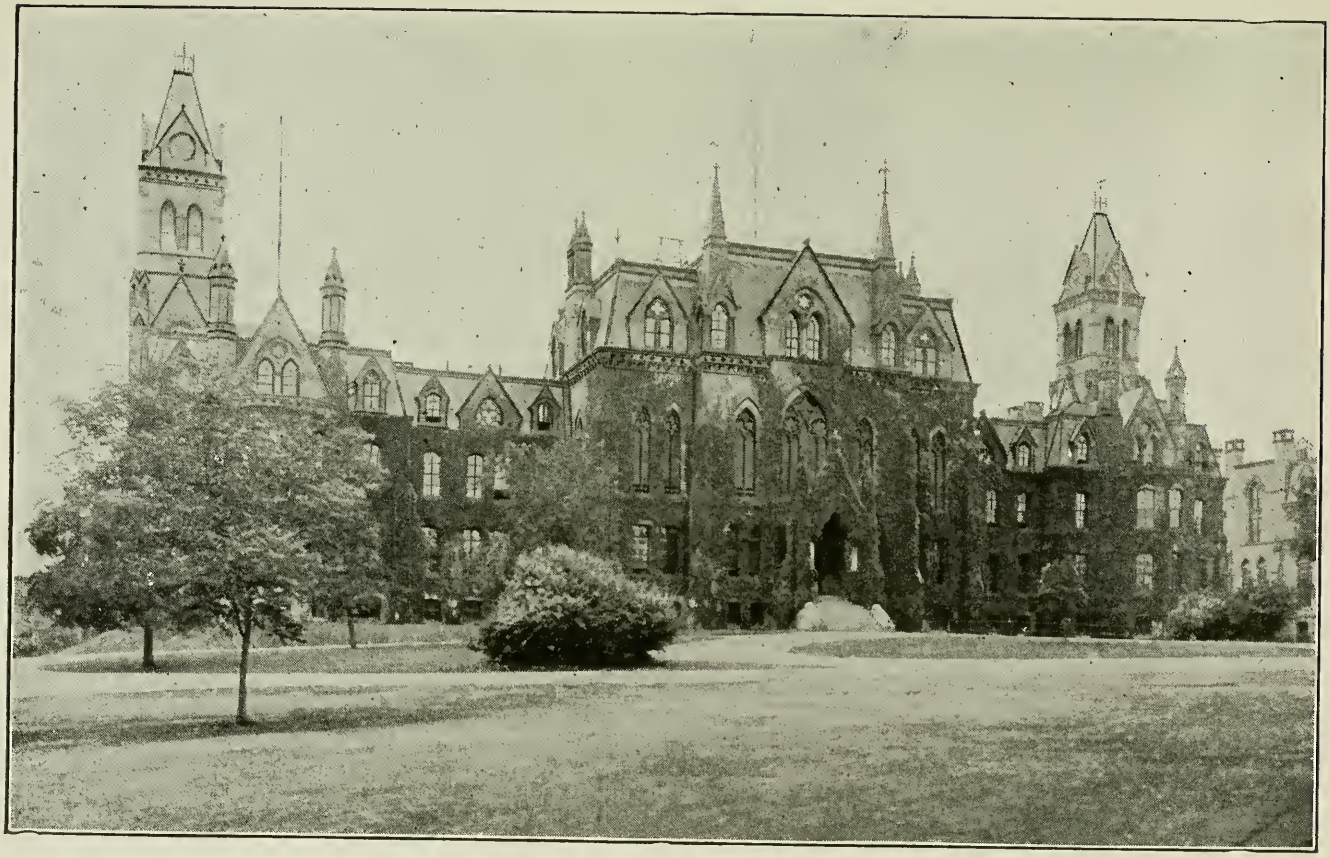
WILLIAM A. LAMBERTON, A.M., Litt.D., 1848-1910 (Elsa Koenig Nitzsche), Professor of Greek Language and Literature, 1888-1910; Dean of Department of Philosophy, 1894; Dean of the College, 1896. Presented by Dr. Joseph G. Rosengarten, February 22, 1911.

J. PETER LESLEY, LL.D., 1819-1903 (painted by his daughter, Margaret Lesley Bush-Brown, being a replica of the portrait of Professor Lesley now hanging in the rooms of the American Philosophical Society); Professor of Mining, 1859-1872; Professor of Geology and Mining, 1872-1883; Professor Emeritus, 1883-1903; U. of P. Col., 1838; Dean of the Department of Science and Towne Scientific School, 1872-1883. Presented by Jos. G. Rosengarten, February 22, 1916.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1732-1799 (painted by unknown artist), LL.D., U. of P., 1783; first President of the United States; friend and benefactor of the University. Presented by Frank A. Laurie, Jr., '11 C.

MEMORIALS IN COLLEGE HALL

On the stained glass window on the first landing of the west staircase is inscribed:



COLLEGE HALL.

DEXTRAS DARE

I heard a voice from Heaven saying write

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

In memory of
FRANKLIN FISHER MAXFIELD
Born December 10th, 1849
Died August 11th, 1870.

A stained glass window on the first landing of the east staircase is inscribed:

In Memoriam
REV. E. KINNERSLEY, A.M.
orat : et : litt : angl
Prof. 1753-1772

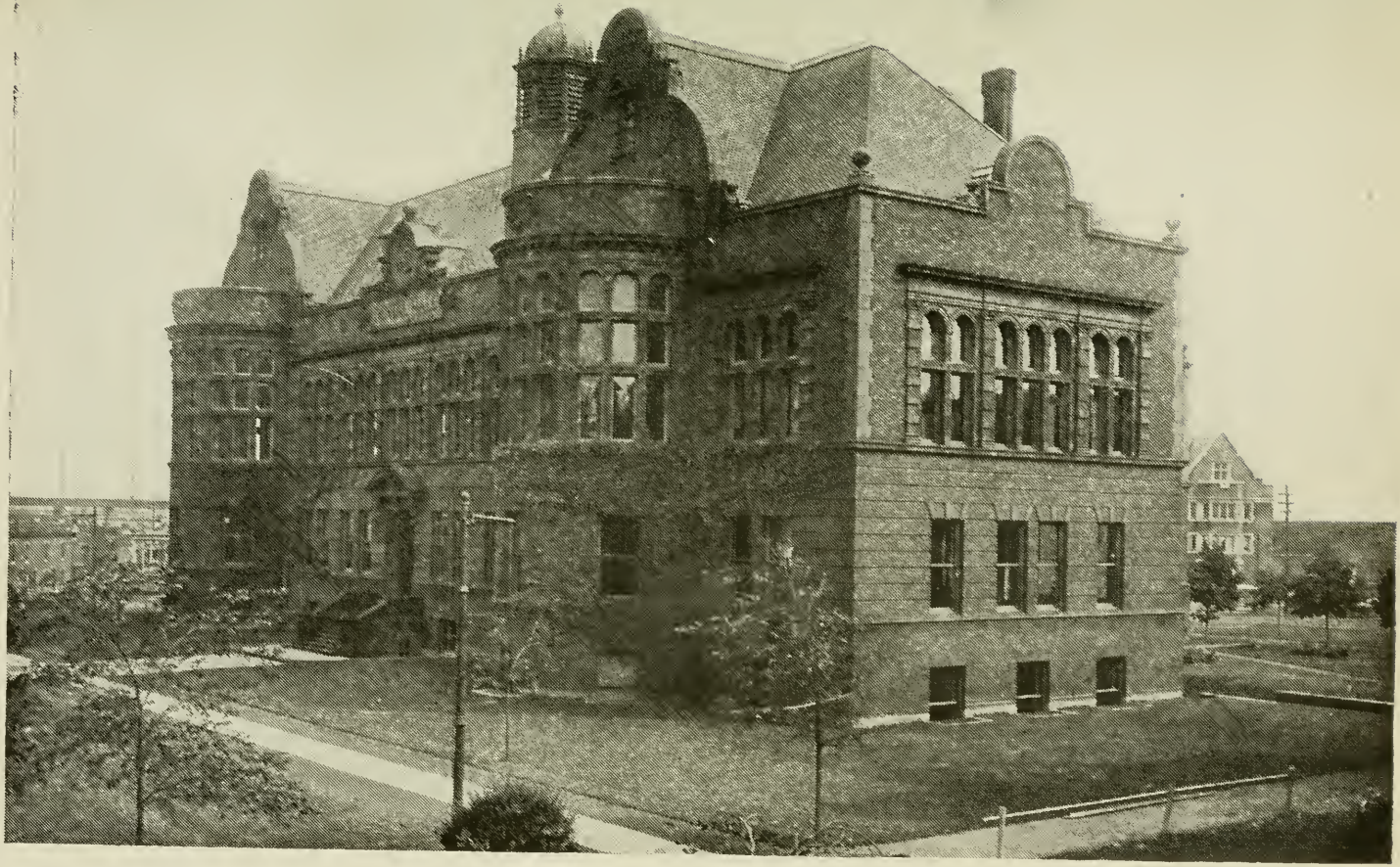
On the stained glass window on the second landing of the west staircase is inscribed:

In Memoriam
ALEXANDER BENSON, FIL.
Grad : in : artibus
Bac. ADM. MDCCCL
Nati. A. D. V. nonas : mart : MDCCCXXXI A. D.
Obit : nonis : Aug. MDCCCLXX

Among the tablets on the interior college walls will be found the following:

A large black and Tennessee marble tablet inscribed as follows:

Erected by their Brethren
to the memory of
JOHN RICHTER JONES, '21
HENRY JONATHAN BIDDLE, '34
FRANCIS ENGLE PATTERSON, '41
THOMAS S. MARTIN, '42
WILLIAM PLATT, JR., '46
JAMES ST. CLAIR MORTON, '47
ALBERT OWEN STILLE, '48
CHARLES FREDERICK TAGGART, '52
CHARLES IZARD MACEUEN, '53
HENRY COURTLAND WHELAN, '53
DANIEL PENROSE BUCKLEY, '55
JAMES HAMILTON KUHN, '57
CHARLES BAKER RIEHLE, '58
JOHN HAZELTINE HADDOCK, '59
GEORGE MCCLELLAN BREDIN, '60
FRANCELLUS GORDON DALTON, '60
ARCHIBALD HILL ENGLE, '60
ROBERT PATTERSON ENGLES, '60
GEORGE WILLIAM POWELL, '60
Sons of the University who died to uphold the laws of their country in the War of the Great Rebellion.



ARCHITECTURAL HALL.

Epitaph of the 300 Spartans who were slain at Thermopylae, while resisting the invasion of their native land by the Persians.

Ω. ΞΕΙΝ. ΑΓΓΕΛΛΕΙΝ.
ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΙΣ. ΟΤΙ. ΤΗΙΔΕ.
ΚΕΙΜΕΘΑ. ΤΟΙΣ. ΚΕΙΜΩΝ. ΡΗΜΑΣΙ.
ΓΕΙΘΟΜΕΝΟΙ.

Stranger, report to the Lacedaimonians that we lie here obedient to their orders.

A black marble tablet inscribed:

In Honorem Dei
et ad usum scholarum
in artibus liberalibus ac utilioribus
has novas sedes acadaemicas
Univ : Penn : curatores exstruxere
MDCCCLXXI

A black marble tablet inscribed:

In Grateful Commemoration
of the zealous and unselfish labors of
JOHN WELSH
in promoting the success of
THE CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
the citizens of Philadelphia
have endowed the
JOHN WELSH CENTENNIAL PROFESSORSHIP
OF HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE
IN THIS UNIVERSITY
1876

A black marble tablet inscribed:

To
the memory
of
the eldest sons
of our fair mother
MDCCLVII
FRANCIS HOPKINSON
JOHN MORGAN
HUGH WILLIAMSON
JAMES LATTA
SAMUEL MAGAW
JACOB DUCHE, JR.
this tablet is
dedicated by the youngest
MDCCCXCVIII

The stained glass memorial windows which were formerly in the Chapel were removed during the summer of 1910 and stored in the basement of the Dormitories. This was made necessary to make room for the Architectural Department, the Chapel

WATCHING THE "BOWL FIGHT" FROM THE TERRACE.

having been used as a drafting room until 1915. It is expected that these memorial windows will some day be restored or used to adorn a permanent Chapel to be built upon the campus in the near future.

The first, presented by the Zelosophic Society, is inscribed at the bottom:

"ZEL : SOC : COND : MDCCCXXIX."

The second window was presented by the Philomathean Society, and is inscribed:

H. B. CHEW
T. D. CONDY
J. BAYARD
G. BUCHANAN
J. S. DAVIDSON
C. F. CRUSE
E. RAWLE
H. S. COXE
H. RAWLE
J. J. RICHARDS
W. A. MUHLENBERG
T. W. PETTIT
W. H. WEST

Sic : itur : ad : astra : An : Dom : CICIↃCCCLXXI
Societas : Philomathea : An : soc : conditae : hx :
Univ : Penn. M. H. P. C.
IN : CONDITORUM : MEMORIAM :

The third window is inscribed:

In Memoriam
JOHANNES LUDLOW, D.D., LL.D., Praefectus 1834-1852

The fourth window is inscribed:

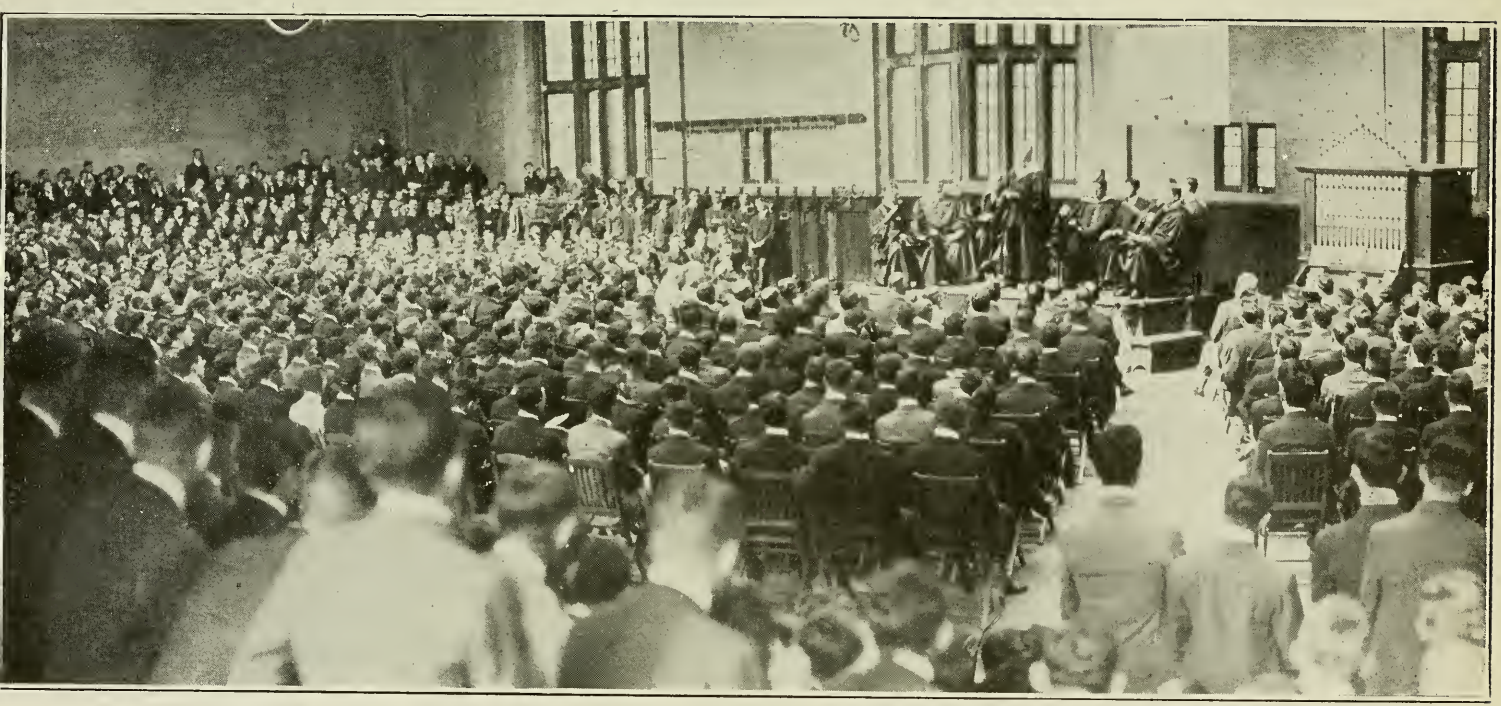
THOMAE PENN
Collegii Phila.
Inter : fundatores
praestantissimi
GUILELM PENN
Coloniae
Pennsyl
conditoris
Classis : ad : grad : prim : ann. CIↃↃI CCCPXVII A. D. M.

The fifth window is inscribed:

D. RITTENHOUSE
V. Praef : et : Prof : 1780-82

The large central window, or sixth, has a picture of Benjamin Franklin at its apex, and is inscribed:

eripuit : caelo : fulmen : sceptrumque : tyrannis :
He snatched the lightning from heaven and the sceptre from tyrants
ov : civas : servatos :
In Memoriam
Conditoris : illustrissimi : Univ : Penn :
Alumni
hanc : effigiam : posuere :



OPENING DAY EXERCISES IN WEIGHTMAN HALL.

The seventh window is inscribed:

Acad : Nat : Sci : Praeses : S : R : lond : et :
call : inst : soc :
In Memoriam
A. D. BACHE, LL.D.
in : Univ : Phil : Nat : et : Chim : Prof :

The eighth window is inscribed:

H. REED
V : Praef : et : Prof :
1831-54

The ninth window is inscribed:

creseit : ut : arbor : nec : tamen : consume : batur
S. B. WYLIE
V : Praef : et : Prof : 1828-45

The tenth window is inscribed:

clarum : et : venerabile : nomen
In Memoriam
GUL. WHITE, D.D. : e : curatoribus : 1774-1835.

The eleventh window is inscribed:

Consiliabus : prudens : et : fidelis
In Memory
A. POTTER, D.D., LL.D.
e : curatoribus : 1845-1865

The window at the west end of the main floor is inscribed:

je : suis : pret :
ad : grad : hac : adm. A. D. 1873
JOHANNI FRIES FRAZER
carissimo : praeceptori : suo : LL.D.
hanc : fenestram : picturatam : M. P. C.

On the basement staircase is a brass tablet inscribed:

To the Memory of
ALBERT MONROE WILSON
1839-1904
Known to fifty classes of Pennsylvania men as
"Pomp"
the alumni of the college have
established a scholarship
as a tribute to his zealous fidelity.

Clock in College Hall, inscribed:

The Gift of TOBIAS WAGNER, Esq.,
to the University of Pennsylvania
1868

In the basement are two brass tablets inscribed:

At the foot of these stairs
in this hall
The Freshman and Sophomore classes met for many years in the Hall Rush immediately after the Freshman Class meeting upon the first day at College.

THE CLASS OF 1897
erects this tablet in memory of those brave days
1909

THE CLASS OF 1897
Has placed this inscription here to mark the spot where thousands of Pennsylvania men have fought for the honor of their class in the old
CORNER FIGHT
1909

And a clock and bulletin board inscribed:

PRESENTED BY THE CLASS OF 1893

THE LIBRARY was founded in 1749; many of its volumes bearing accession dates of that year; among these are gifts from such patrons as Benjamin Franklin, Provost William Smith, and Louis XVI of France. The collection now includes almost 500,000 volumes and a vast number of pamphlets. It also includes many special collections, of which the Biddle Law Library is the largest, now numbering 60,000 volumes. Among other memorial collections are the following. The name of the donor or person memorialized is given in parentheses.

Allen Library of Greek and Latin Literature (Prof. George Allen).
Bartram Memorial Botanical Library (John Bartram).
Bechstein Library of Germanic Philology (Prof. R. Bechstein).
Biddle Library of French Literature (Thomas A. Biddle).
Brinton Library of American Languages and Archæology (Prof. Daniel G. Brinton).
Butcher Collection of Photographs (Mrs. Rosalie Butcher).
Camac Library of Arabic and Hebrew (William Camac).
Carey Library of Economics (Henry Carey).
Cope Library of Biology (Prof. E. D. Cope).
Crawford Collection (Maj. Gen. Sam'l W. Crawford).
Colwell Library of Finance and Political Economy (Stephen Colwell).
Clothier Collection of American Drama (Morris Clothier).
Coxe Library of Constitutional Law (Brinton Coxe).
Duhring Library of Dermatology (Prof. Louis A. Duhring).
Frazer Library of Chemistry (John F. Frazer).
Faires Classical Collection (John W. Faires).
Hough Collection (Dr. J. Stockton Hough).

Huidekoper Library of Veterinary Medicine (Dr. Rush Shippen Huidekoper).
Hayden, Leidy and Ryder Collections on Geology, Zoölogy, etc.
Jackson Memorial Library (Prof. Francis A. Jackson).
Jastrow Library of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature (Rev. Marcus Jastrow).
Keim Collection (George deB. Keim).
Kendall Library of Mathematics (Prof. E. Otis Kendall).
Krauth Library of Philosophy and Ethics (Rev. Chas. P. Krauth).
Lamborn Library of Ethnology (Dr. Robert H. Lamborn).
Leutsch Library of Classical Philology (Prof. E. von Leutsch).
Lippincott (J. B.) Library of English Literature.
Lovering Library of Music (Henry M. Lovering, Jr.).
McCartee Japanese and Chinese Library (Dr. D. B. McCartee).
Macauley Library of Dante, Petrarch and Tasso (Francis C Macauley).
Memorial Library of the Publications of the University of Pennsylvania and her sons.
Montgomery Library of Zoölogical Research (Thomas H. Montgomery, Jr.).
Norris (Isaac) Memorial.
Paul Memorial (Dr. James Paul).
Penniman (Maria Hosmer) Library of Education.
Pepper Medical Library (Dr. Wm. Pepper).
Philadelphia Agriculture Society Library.
Pott Library of Languages (F. A. Pott).
Potter Medical Library (Dr. Thomas Potter).
Rogers Library on Horses and Equitation (Fairman Rogers).
Rogers Library of Civil Engineering (Evans Rogers).
Seybert Library of Spiritualism (Henry Seybert).
Stillé Medical Library (Alfred Stillé).
Stillé Library of History (Charles J. Stillé).
Tower Russian Collection (Charlemagne Tower).
Wagner Library of History and Literature (Tobias Wagner).
West Philadelphia Medical Library.
Wetherill Library of Chemistry.
Wylie Library of Greek and Latin (Rev. T. W. Wylie).
Zelosophic Society Library.

In cases in the tower have been placed the "Memorial Library of the Publications of the University of Pennsylvania and Her Sons." This collection was made by George E. Nitzsche for the Jamestown Exposition in 1907. Several hundred books have been added by him each year since. The collection consists entirely of books produced by men connected at some time with the University of Pennsylvania either as students, alumni, teachers, or officers; of books bearing upon the history of the University; biographies of her sons; graduate and undergraduate publications; class records; departmental magazines; reprints; monographs; pamphlets; essays; theses; University catalogues and alumni publications. In each volume is an appropriate bookplate with the name of the author, his class, or his connection with the University. In this Library are also included many Medical Books collected by Dr. W. S. Wadsworth.

THE LIBRARY BUILDING is located at Thirty-fourth and Locust Streets. It was dedicated on February 7, 1891. It is constructed of red bricks, sandstone and terra cotta. The building, which was designed by Furness, Evans & Company, is of a peculiarly empirical type of architecture. It is in two sections. The main part has a tower 95 feet high, and is amphitheatrical in form, 140 by 80 feet. A glass-covered stack, which is fireproof, is 32 by 110 feet and forms the other half of the main building. The height of the main reading room is 60

THE GENERAL LIBRARY BUILDING.

feet. The upper floors are used for lecture rooms and seminar libraries of the Graduate School.

Another wing was added to the Library and dedicated on December 13, 1915, as the "Duhring Memorial Stack," a large building which will form part of the library group erected in memory of the late Louis A. Duhring, former Professor of Dermatology and Honorary Curator of the Dermatological Collection at the University. The new wing extends across the entire south end of the old Library stack room, with which it has been connected by various doorways on the different floor levels. The building is constructed of red terra cotta and brick work, the design by Furness, Evans & Company, being in harmony with the old University Library building. The addition

is used for the purpose of storing books. There are alcoves for students working along special lines. On the first floor are several seminar rooms. This addition is part of a comprehensive plan, including others, which may be added from time to time. The building is equipped with the latest approved book stacks, built on the unit principle. Stairs of steel and marble construction connect the various stacks. The new building has a grand total capacity of housing about 375,000 volumes, which, with the old building, gives the University Library a capacity for stacking a million volumes.

This stack represents part of a million-dollar gift of Dr. Duhring

Near the entrance is a tablet inscribed:

In Memoriam
LOUIS ADOLPHUS DUHRING
1845-1913
Class of 1865, College; M.D., 1867; LL.D., 1912
Lecturer in Dermatology, 1871
Clinical Professor, 1875
Professor, 1891
Emeritus Professor, 1910
As part of his benefactions to the University this wing of the Library was erected in 1915 and is dedicated to his memory.
Scholar, Teacher and Benefactor

PORTRAITS IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, LL.D., 1706-1790, founder of the University (Copy by Th. Gainsborough, R. A., of original by same hand), statesman, scientist, philanthropist, and trustee of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, from 1749 to 1789. Presented by the Class of 1852 College, University Day, February 22, 1902, through Joseph G. Rosengarten, Esq., trustee of the University, 1896 to date.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH (Painted from life by Henry Inman in 1844 for his friend, Professor Reed, of the University of Pennsylvania), poet. Presented by George C. Thomas, Esq.

JOSEPH WHARTON, Sc.D., 1826-1909 (Gutekunst), scientist, benefactor, founder (1881) of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce in the University of Pennsylvania.

REV. SAMUEL WYLIE CRAWFORD, D.D. (Unknown), Principal of the Academic Department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1830-1853.

CHARLES MAYER WETHERILL, 1825-1871 (E. D. Marchant, after an early daguerreotype), scientist. At the time of his death, in 1871, Dr. Wetherill was one of the nominees for the then vacant Chair of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. Presented by his mother, Mrs. Charles Wetherill.

DANIEL GARRISON BRINTON, Sc.D., 1837-1899 (M. Dantzig), U. of P., 1893; Professor of American Archæology and Linguistics

in the University, 1886-1899; scholar, benefactor. Presented to the Department of Archæology by Mrs. D. G. Brinton on June 16, 1909.

JOSEPH G. ROSENGARTEN, LL.D., '52 C. (B. A. Osnis), Trustee, 1896. Presented by his friends and admirers.

HENRY C. CAREY (Unknown), benefactor; donor of collection of works on Political Science.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, JR. (Unknown).

A collection of silhouette portraitures of the Class of 1811 College (executed at "Peale's Museum," under the direction of Charles Wilson Peale). Presented by Mrs. Thomas N. Clay, a daughter of Benjamin Gratz, 1811 C. The collection includes twenty likenesses out of a total class membership of twenty-one as follows:

JOSEPH BARR, ROBERT P. BELLEVILLE, THOMAS P. BENNETT, RICHARD BIDDLE, CLEMENT ADAM BUCKLEY, THOMAS KING CARROLL, [ALFRED HENRY DASHIELL], RICHARD DE BUTTS, GEORGE DUFFIELD, SAMUEL DUFFIELD, JOSEPH PATTERSON ENGLES, CHARLES PEMBERTON FOX, BENJAMIN GRATZ, SAMUEL BLANCHARD HOW, LYNFORD LARDNER, RIDER HENRY RACKLIFFE, [THOMAS M. ROSS], ISAAC CLARKSON SNOWDEN, JAMES TILGHMAN, [EDWARD HANCOCK CUSTIS WILSON], RICHARD CLEMENT WOOD, [SAMUEL WYLIE].

Collection of 1,500 bromide photographs of works of art and European monuments of architecture, and reproductions of masterpieces, on walls of the Library, College Hall, and in the cabinets of the Architectural Department. Presented by Mrs. Rosalie Butcher.

MEMORIALS IN LIBRARY BUILDING

In the hallway, at the entrance to the Library, is the corner stone brought from the building at Ninth and Market Streets known as the "Presidential Mansion," occupied by the University of Pennsylvania from 1802 to 1829. The inscription is as follows:

THIS CORNER STONE
OF THE HOUSE TO
ACCOMMODATE THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES
WAS LAID
MAY 16TH, 1792
WHEN PENNSYLVANIA
WAS HAPPILY OUT OF DEBT.
THOMAS MIFFLIN
THEN GOVERNOR OF THE STATE

In the hallway, to the left of the entrance, is the famous orrery made by the astronomer, David Rittenhouse, for the University of Pennsylvania.

In the Library office is a large clock presented to the University by David Rittenhouse. The following description of the clock is given:

> This thirty-day clock was made by David Rittenhouse, Esq., LL.D., of Philadelphia, who was a trustee of the University of the State of Pennsylvania 1779-1791, and of the University of Pennsylvania 1791-1797, as well as Vice-Provost and Professor in the former institution. The record on the minutes of the Board of Trustees relates that on August 4, 1790, Mr. Rittenhouse presented this "very valuable timepiece, which he had put up in the Provost's room." The clock was moved in 1802 to the University buildings on Ninth Street, where it stood for years in the room of Professor John Fries Frazer. In 1872 it was transferred to the present College Hall, where it remained for twenty years, until finally placed in its present position.

Among the more valuable and interesting historical relics of Benjamin Franklin, the founder of the University, deposited in the Library building, are his desk, cane, family account book, besides many volumes of letters to Franklin, papers of Franklin, specimens of the Franklin Press, etc.

On the balcony, on which have been placed the Tower collection of Russian books, is a large bronze tablet inscribed:

THE CHARLEMAGNE TOWER
COLLECTION.

On the south wall, in the main room, is a wooden tablet, inscribed:

LITTERIS REGITUR MUNDUS

The society of the Alumni erects this tablet to commemorate gifts by College classes to the Library.

1852	1887	1890	1892
1865	1889	1891	1893

Bust of George B. Wood; base inscribed on three sides, as follows:

GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D., LL.D.
1797-1879
HIS LONG LIFE
OF STRENUOUS LABOR FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF
MEDICAL SCIENCE AND
EDUCATION WAS PASSED
UNDER THE SHADOW OF
THIS UNIVERSITY
IN WHICH FOR HALF A CENTURY

HE WAS STUDENT, PROFESSOR, OR TRUSTEE
HE BESTOWED UPON IT LARGE
AND MANIFOLD GIFTS BUT
HE LEFT IT A RICHER LEGACY
IN THE LUSTRE
OF A NAME
ACKNOWLEDGED FOR MANY
YEARS AS FIRST IN THE
MEDICAL PROFESSION IN
AMERICA

GRADUATE IN ARTS—1815
IN MEDICINE—1818
PROF. OF MATERIA MEDICA
AND PHARMACY—1835-1850
OF THEORY AND PRACTICE
OF MEDICINE—1850-1860
PROF. EMERITUS—1860-1879
AND TRUSTEE FROM 1863-1879
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
1874-1879
Among other gifts he
FOUNDED AND ENDOWED
THE AUXILIARY FACULTY
OF MEDICINE AND
THE PETER HAHN WARD
OF THE HOSPITAL
PRESIDENT OF THE
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
1848-1879
OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL
ASSOCIATION 1855-1856
OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION
FOR THE REVISION OF THE
PHARMACOPEIA 1850-1860
OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL
SOCIETY 1859-1879
HE ENRICHED THE SCIENCE OF
MEDICINE BY HIS STANDARD
WORKS ON THE THEORY AND
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND ON
THERAPEUTICS AND BY HIS
AUTHORSHIP JOINTLY WITH
FRANKLIN BACHE, M.D., OF
THE UNITED STATES DISPENSATORY

On the east wall of the main room is a brass tablet to the memory of Horace Howard Furness, who selected the quotations inscribed upon the windows of the Library. The inscription is as follows:

IN MEMORY OF
HORACE HOWARD FURNESS
M.A., PH.D., L.H.D., LL.D., LITT.D.
1833-1912
A TRUSTEE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
PENNSYLVANIA FROM
1880-1903

In the Seminar Room a memorial tablet to Maria Hosmer Penniman, with the following inscription:

This Library of Education
Was Established by James Hosmer Penniman
in Loving and Grateful Memory of His Mother
MARIA HOSMER PENNIMAN
Born in Concord, Massachusetts, 1830. Died in Philadelphia, 1914
Learned in the Humanities Through Study, Travel and
Communion With Kindred Minds
With a Perfect Faiith in God, Which Illumined Her Life
With Deep Sympathy for Others
She Inspired Courage and Diffused Joy
Profoundly impressed by the responsibilities and
opportunities of the teacher, she wrote:
Tell the young people that the path to the attainment of an intellectual or spiritual ambition, and to the full development of the powers God has given us, not alone of the mind, but of the heart and soul as well, lies through education.

MOTTOES ON THE WINDOWS AND ELSEWHERE IN THE LIBRARY

(Over the main entrance.)

Haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis solatium et perfugium praebent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.

CICERO, Arch. 7.

Be checked for silence, but never taxed for speech.
ALL'S WELL, I, i, 176.

Behold a cabinet for sages built
Which kings might envy.
WORDSWORTH, Excursion.

Better a witty fool than a foolish wit.
TWELFTH NIGHT, I, 1.

Celerity is never more admired than by the negligent.
ANT. AND CLEOP., III, vii, 25.

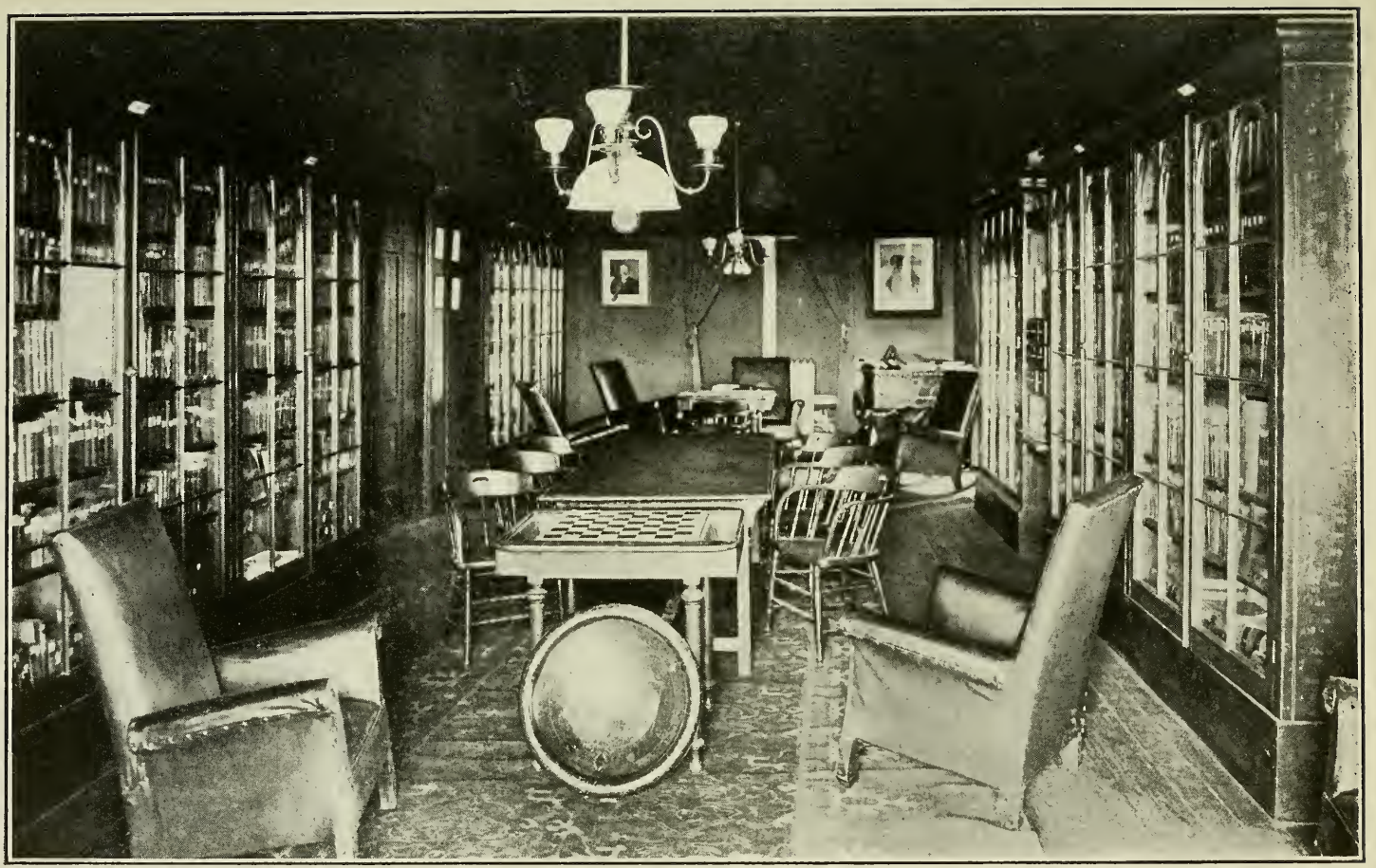
Every one can master a grief but he that has it.
MUCH ADO, III, ii, 29.

Fast bind, fast find.
MER. OF VEN., II, v.

Few love to hear the sins they love to act.
PERICLES, I, i, 92.

Fly pride, says the peacock.
COM. OF ERR., IV, iii, 81.

Forbear to judge, for we are sinners all.
2 HEN. VI, III, iii, 31.



PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY ROOM IN COLLEGE HALL TOWER.
THIS LITERARY SOCIETY HAS BEEN IN EXISTENCE SINCE 1813.

Good reasons must, of force, give place to better.
JUL. CAES., IV, iii.

He that is giddy thinks the world turns round.
TAM. SHREW, V. ii, 20.

He that loves to be flattered is worthy of the flatterer.
TIMON, I, i.

He that stands upon a slippery place
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up.
KING JOHN, III, iv, 136.

How full of briers is this working-day world!
AS YOU LIKE IT, I, iii, 12.

How poor are they that have not patience!
OTHELLO, II, iii, 376.

I do not like "But yet"; it does not allay the good precedence.
ANT. AND CLEOP., II, v, 51.

Ignorance is the curse of God;
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven.
2 HEN. VI: IV, vii, 78.

In a false quarrel there is no true valor.
MUCH ADO, V, i, 120.

In everything the purpose must weigh with the folly.
2 HEN. VI: II, ii.

In the reproof of chance lies the true proof of men.
TRO. AND CRESS., I, iii.

It is an heretic that makes the fire;
Not she which burns in't.
WINT. TALE, II, iii, 114.

Laborare est orare.

Inter folia fructus.

Inter silvas Academi quaerere verum.

Many wearing rapiers are afraid of goose quills.
HAMLET, II, ii, 359.

Men at some time are masters of their fate.
JUL. CAES., I, ii.

Men should be what they seem.
OTHELLO, III, i.

Modest doubt is called the beacon of the wise.
TRO. AND CRESS., II, ii, 16.

Never anger made good guard for itself.
ANT. AND CLEOP., IV, i, 9.

—nil dulcius est, bene quam munita tenere
Edita doctrina sapientum templa serena.
LUCRETIUS, II, 7.

Nothing is more delightful than to hold well the bright temples fortified with the teaching of the wise.

No might nor greatness in mortality
Can censure 'scape.
MEAS. FOR MEAS., III, ii, 196.

(In the main vestibule.)
O blessed Letters! that combine in one
All ages past, and make one live with all!
By you we do confer with who are gone
And the dead living unto counsel call.
S. DANIELL, Musiphilus to Fulke Greville.

Omission to do what is necessary
Seals a commission to a blank of danger.
TRO. AND CRESS., III, iii, 230.

Omittance is no quittance.
AS YOU LIKE IT, III, iv, 133.

O world, how apt the poor are to be proud!
TWELFTH NIGHT, III, i, 138.

Past and to come seem best; things present, worst.
2 HEN. IV; I, iii.

Past cure is still past care.
LOVE'S LABOR L., V, ii, 28.

Peace is here or nowhere.
WORDSWORTH, Excursion.

Poor and content is rich, and rich enough.
OTHELLO, III, iii.

Procul, O procul este, profani, toto absistite luco.
VIRGIL, AEN. VI, 258.

Begone, Oh, begone, ye profane ones, withdraw from the whole grove.

Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man.
BACON, of Studies.

Read not to contradict, nor to believe, nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider.

BACON, of Studies.

Self-love is not so vile a sin as self-neglecting.

HEN. V: II, iv, 74.

Small things make base men proud.

2 HEN. VI: IV, i.

Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep.

2 HEN. VI : III, i ,53.

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.

BACON, of Studies.

Some falls are means the happier to arise.

CYMBELINE, IV, ii, 403.

Striving to better, oft we mar what's well.

LEAR, I, iv, 369.

Strong reasons make strong actions.

KING JOHN, III, iv.

Talkers are no great doers.

RICHARD III, iii, 352.

The empty vessel makes the greatest sound.

HEN. V : IV, iv, 73.

The labor we delight in, physics pain.

MACBETH, II, iii, 55.

The learned pate ducks to the golden fool.

TIMON, IV, iii, 17.

There is no past so long as books shall live.

There is no time so miserable but a man may be true.

TIMON, IV, iii, 462.

There is some soul of goodness in things evil.

HEN. V : IV, i, 4.

There's small choice in rotten apples.

TAM. OF THE SHREW, I, i, 138.

They that with haste will make a mighty fire, begin it with weak straws.

JUL. CAES. I, iii, 107.

Thought is free.

TWELFTH NIGHT, I, iii.

Time and the hour runs through the roughest day.

MACBETH, I, iii.

Time is the old Justice that examines all offenders.

AS YOU LIKE IT, IV, i.

Timor Domini Principium Sapientiae.

'Tis mad idolatry to make the service greater than the god.

TRO. AND CRESS., II, ii, 56.

To climb steep hills requires slow pace at first.

HENRY VIII : I, i, 131.

Too light winning makes the prize light.

TEMPEST, I, ii, 451.

Truth hath a quiet breast.

RICH. II : I, iii, 96.

Truth is truth to the end of reckoning.

MEAS. FOR MEAS., V, i, 45.

When clouds appear, wise men put on their cloaks.

RICH. III : II, iii.

Who cannot condemn rashness, in cold blood?

TIMON III : v, 53.

Winning will put any man into courage.

CYMBELINE, II, iii.

Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile.

LEAR, IV, ii, 38.

Wisely and slow; they stumble that run fast.

ROM. AND JUL., II, iii, 94.

JOHN HARRISON LABORATORY OF CHEMISTRY AND OFFICE OF PROVOST EDGAR F. SMITH.

Virtue itself turns vice, being misapplied.
ROM. AND JUL., II, iii, 21.

Your "If" is the only peacemaker; much virtue in "If."
AS YOU LIKE IT, V, iv, 108.

ΓΝΩΘΙ ΣΕΑΥΤΟΝ — SOLON.

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΟΡΑΝ ΜΑΚΡΟΥ ΒΙΟΥ. — CHILO.

ΚΑΙΡΟΝ ΓΝΩΘΙ. — PITTACUS.

ΟΙΠΑΕΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΚΟΙ. — BIAS.

ΜΕΔΕΤΗ ΤΟ ΠΑΝ. — PERIANDER.

ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝ ΜΕΤΡΟΝ. — CLEOBULUS.

ΕΓΓΥΑ ΠΑΡΕΣΤΙ Δ'ΑΤΗ. — THALES.

ΓΝΩΜΑΙ ΠΑΕΟΝ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣΙΝ Η ΣΘΕΝΟΣ ΧΕΡΩΝ. — SOPHOCLES.

The following is a translation of an inscription in cuneiform characters, taken from the Colophon on clay tablets of Ashburbanabal's Library:

"These I gathered in my palace for general instruction."

THE JOHN HARRISON LABORATORY OF CHEMISTRY was the gift of Charles Custis Harrison, Alfred C. Harrison, and W. W. Harrison. The laboratory was named for their grandfather, John Harrison. The building was dedicated in 1894 and designed by Cope and Stewardson. It shows the broad, projecting eaves and other characteristics of brick architecture in the Italian Renaissance style. The building has a frontage on Thirty-fourth Street of 170 feet and a depth on Spruce Street of 160 feet. It is one of the best equipped chemical laboratories in America. It is three stories high. On the first floor is a large laboratory for general and analytical electrochemistry, an electric furnace room, assay room, room for heating under pressure, assay balance room, laboratory for technical chemistry, the offices of the department, storage rooms, etc. There is also a large amphitheatre seating 300 persons. On the second floor are two large laboratories, qualitative and quantitative, hydrogen sulphide rooms, a dark room, a spectroscope room, gas analysis and reading rooms, lecture rooms, a museum and private research rooms. On the third floor are an organic laboratory, a combustion room, and several private research laboratories.

The office of the Provost of the University, Dr. Edgar F. Smith, is on the first floor, south of the entrance.

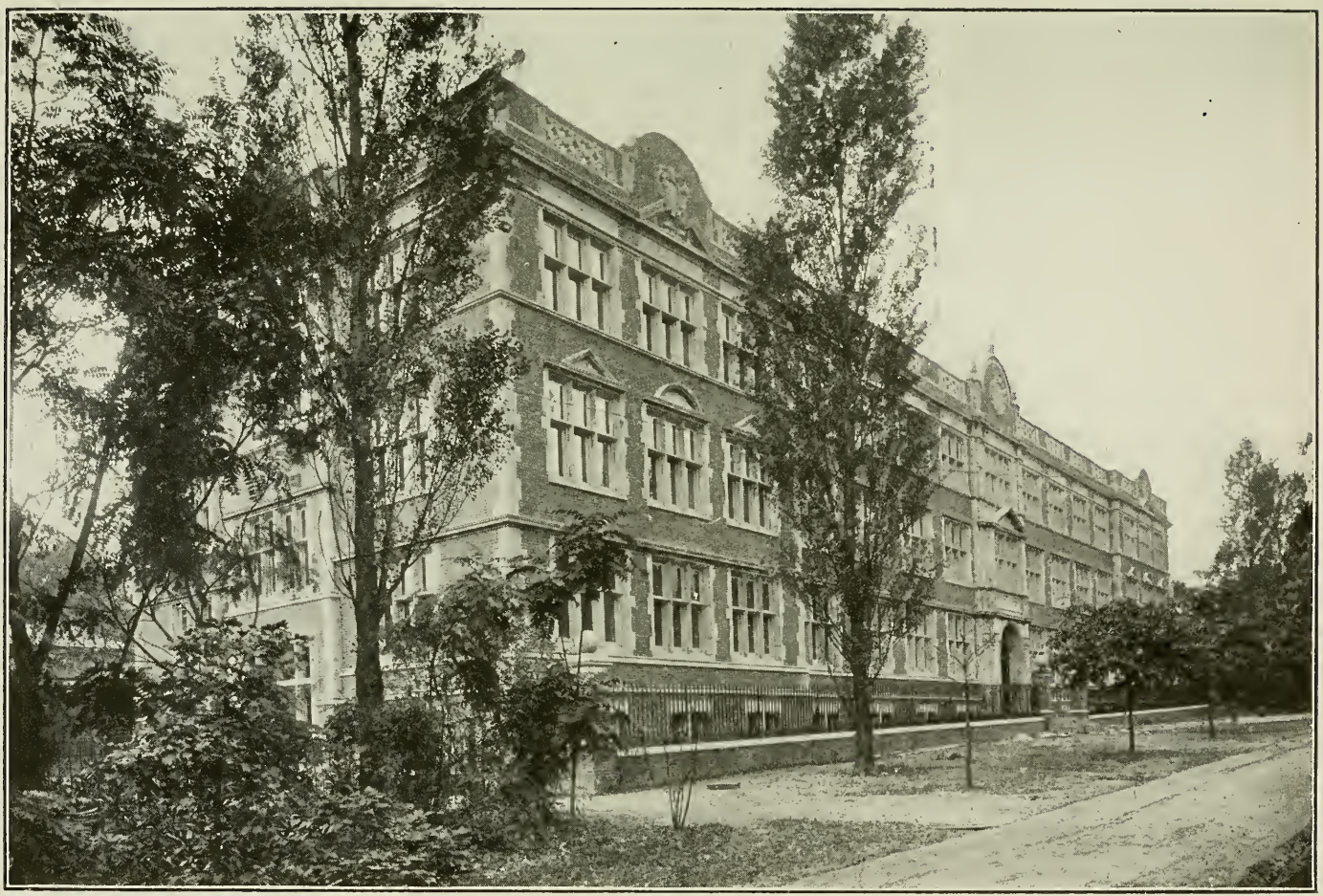
On the first landing of the main staircase is a portrait of:

JOHN HARRISON (by I. L. Williams, after Peale), Eminent scientist and Pioneer Chemical Manufacturer in America for whom the Laboratory was named. The portrait was presented by Provost Charles C. Harrison.

Among the great chemists memorialized in a frieze of the large lecture hall are: Hofmann, Berzelius, Gay Lussac, Avogadro, Cannizzaro, Bunsen, Gibbs, Priestley, Wohler, Lavoisier, Scheele, Graham, Liebig, Dalton.

THE RANDALL MORGAN LABORATORY OF PHYSICS.

THE RANDAL MORGAN LABORATORY OF PHYSICS.—These buildings and an endowment of $250,000 are the gifts of Randal Morgan of the Class of '73, and a Trustee of the University. The buildings face Thirty-fourth Street below Walnut Street. They are constructed of red brick, are three stories high, and were designed by Cope and Stewardson, in the style of the brick architecture of the Italian Renaissance. The one is 60 by 80 feet, and the other 67 by 45, with a wing 23 by 49 feet. The Laboratory is amply equipped with physical apparatus, including many valuable pieces for work of research



THE ZOÖLOGICAL LABORATORY BUILDING.

in heat, radiation, and in electricity and magnetism. A shop and tool-room, fitted with all the latest devices, is located in the basement, east side, while the west side is occupied by an air liquefier and other research apparatus. On the first floor are the practical laboratories; on the second, the lecture and class rooms; and on the third, nine rooms for special research. The cabinet for lecture and illustration is particularly well furnished. In the museum is a large collection of original material and relics bearing upon the early history of the telephone and other scientific instruments.

THE ZOÖLOGICAL LABORATORY is located along the south side of Hamilton Walk, Thirty-ninth Street entrance. The building was erected in 1910, and was occupied in the fall of 1911. It was designed by Cope and Stewardson. The total cost of building and equipment was about $300,000. It is constructed of hard burnt brick and Indiana limestone; is fireproof throughout and is T-shaped with the longer arm of 204 feet extending east and west along Hamilton Walk, and a shorter south wing extending back from the rear and connected by an animal breeding house with the Vivarium. The architecture is of the English Collegiate style of the middle of the seventeenth century, and is in harmony with the Medical Building to the east of it. The Laboratory was built so as to give a large amount of north light necessary for microscopic work, as well as a minimum of hall space. An auditorium is on the southwest at the junction of the two wings, with a student entrance from each hall. It will accommodate more than three hundred students.

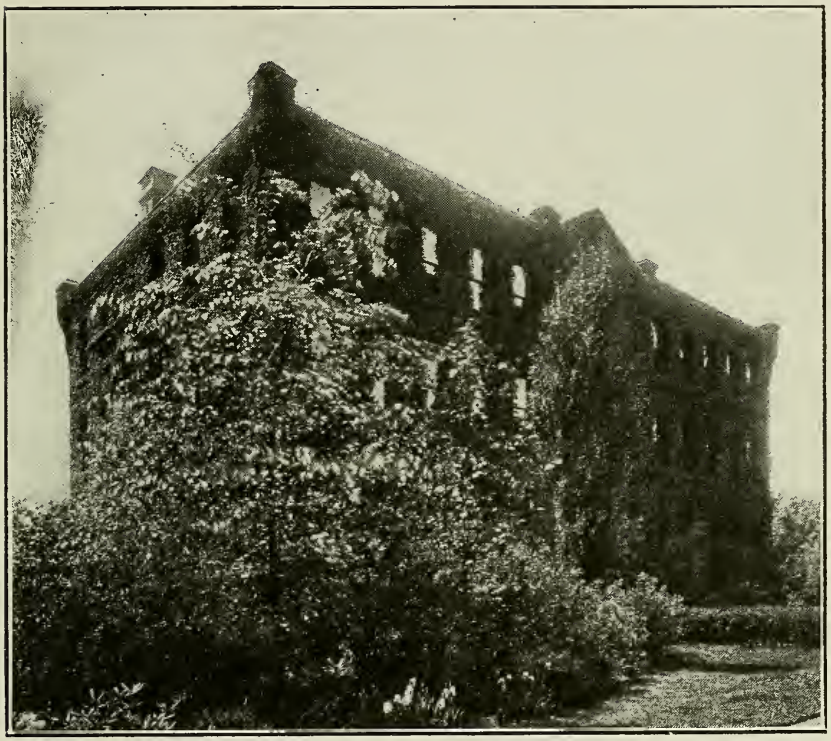
The building is three stories high over a basement. The library consists of a large room at the west end of the first floor.

The laboratory rooms were designed on the modern unit system, the rooms being twenty feet deep, so as to provide sufficient light, and each room measuring twenty feet by eleven and a half, with one large window. The teaching laboratories comprise either two of these units or three of them, with windows. No laboratories are larger than three units, each three-unit laboratory accommodating twenty-four students, which is the maximum one instructor can direct at one time.

On the first floor are four laboratories for the course in General Zoölogy; synoptical museum; a laboratory for Economic Entomology, with rooms for insect collections and insect breeding.

On the second floor are two laboratories for Vertebrate Anatomy, next to a Vertebrate Museum, and a laboratory for advanced courses in the subject. There are also two laboratories for Histology adjacent to reagent and microtome rooms.

On the third floor is a suite of laboratories for general and advanced courses in Physiology, with convenient breeding rooms and a large space for photography and work with ultra-violet rays. Considerable space is devoted to culture and breeding purposes on each floor; there are two special museums, one used as a teaching collection and the other as a storage collection.



BIOLOGICAL HALL.

The offices of the University Purchasing Agent are on the third floor of this building.

In the basement are constant temperature and cold storage rooms, machine shop, ventilating plant, and a coat room for students. Twenty private rooms are at the disposal of special investigators. It is considered the best working laboratory in the country for its subject. The building contains many famous collections, among them the Pennock-Wheatly collection of slides, the Leidy collection of parasites, the Hyrtl-Cope osteological collection, and a zoölogical library of more than five thousand volumes, including the Leidy-Ryder-Cope-Montgomery collection.

In four medallions on the sides and front of the building have been cut the following words: Unity, Truth, Wisdom, Humanity.

On panels on the front elevation, under the copings appear the following names:

COPE—LEIDY

LAMARCK	DARWIN	HUXLEY
REAUMUR	BERNARD	J. MUELLER
HARVEY	ARISTOTLE	MALPIGHI
SCHWANN	VON BAER	AGASSIZ
CUVIER	RAY	LINNAEUS

A seal of the University adorns the medallion over the main entrance.

PORTRAITS IN THE ZOÖLOGICAL BUILDING

EDWARD DRINKER COPE, Ph.D. (Clarence Worrall), Professor of Geology and Paleontology, 1889-1897. Presented by friends.

JOSEPH LEIDY, LL.D., 1823-1891 (A. P. S. Haeseler), Professor of Anatomy, 1853-1891; Professor of Zoölogy and Comparative Anatomy, 1884-1891. Presented by his friends in 1912.

BOTANICAL HALL faces Hamilton Walk, behind the University Dormitories. The building, which is rather plain and which has little merit from an architectural viewpoint, is beautifully overgrown with ivy. It was erected in 1884, and consists of three floors and a basement. It has a frontage of 80 feet and a depth of 45 feet. It contains classrooms, herbarium room with more than 60,000 sheets of plants, the Botanical Library with about 5000 volumes and the Bartram Memorial Library of 600 volumes.

THE BOTANIC GARDENS were established in 1894. There are eleven greenhouses containing 2000 species and varieties of plants, also a physiological plant laboratory. The gardens cover four acres, and contain about 1600 species of plants.

The beautiful lily and lotus ponds and the winding paths are among the most attractive features of the Campus. The gardens give splendid facilities for staging open-air plays, several of which are given every year.

The gardens, greenhouses and buildings are open to visitors from sunrise to sunset.

THE VIVARIUM was established in 1898 and is located along Hamilton Walk, and connects the Zoölogical Building with Botanical Hall. It has fresh and salt water aquaria containing a great variety of marine and fresh-water animals; houses for animals, and experimental rooms. This was the first vivarium ever connected with any educational institution.

HAMILTON WALK is one of the most beautiful stretches on the University Campus, occupying the former site of Pine Street, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-eighth Streets; along the north side are the Dormitories and the "Old Athletic Field"; on the south the Zoölogical Laboratory, the Medical Laboratories, Botanical Hall, the Vivarium and the Botanic Gardens; at the Thirty-eighth Street entrance is the Class of 1873 Memorial Gate.

THE VIVARIUM.

INSCRIPTIONS AND MEMORIALS IN BOTANICAL DEPARTMENTS

Along both sides of Hamilton Walk are shade trees planted for prominent men connected with the University; each tree is marked with a brass tablet, bearing the inscription for the man to whom it is dedicated. The following is a key to the trees and tablets;

'73 Memorial Gate

(1) (3) (5) (7) (9) (11) (13) (15) (17) (19) (21) (23) (25) (27)

HAMILTON WALK

(2) (4) (6) (8) (10) (12) (14) (16) (18) (20) (22) (24) (26) (28)

1. Black Oak (Quercus tinctoria). Memorial Tree planted for DANIEL H. HASTINGS, Governor of Pennsylvania.
2. *Black Oak (Quercus tinctoria).
3. Weeping Willow (Salix Babylonica). Memorial Tree planted for CHARLES C. HARRISON, LL.D., Provost of the University.
4. *Pin Oak (Quercus palustris). Dedicated to J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, Trustee of the University.
5. Pin Oak (Quercus palustris). Memorial Tree planted for FREDERICK FRALEY, LL.D., on his 97th birthday, 28th May, 1901.
6. *Pin Oak (Quercus palustris). Dedicated to DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL, Trustee of the University.
7. *Pin Oak (Quercus palustris). Dedicated to RICHARD WOOD, Trustee of the University.
8. Mossycup Oak (Quercus macrocarpa). Memorial Tree planted for HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, LL.D., Trustee of the University.
9. *Pin Oak (Quercus palustris). Memorial Tree planted for WILLIAM PEPPER, M.D., LL.D., Ex-provost of the University.
10. Pin Oak (Quercus palustris). Memorial Tree planted for WILLIAM SELLERS, Trustee of the University.
11. *Red Oak (Quercus coccinea). Dedicated to WHARTON BARKER, Trustee of the University.
12. *Red Oak (Quercus coccinea). Memorial Tree planted for REV. DR. DANA BOARDMAN, Trustee of the University.
13. *American Linden (Tilia Americana). Memorial Tree planted for CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, LL.D., Trustee of the University.
15. *Black Oak (Quercus tinctoria). Memorial Tree planted for REV. DR DANA BOARDMAN, Trustee of the University.
16. *Pin Oak (Quercus palustris). Memorial Tree planted for JOHN B. GEST, Trustee of the University.
17. Tulip Poplar (Liquidambar tulipfera). Memorial Tree planted for JOHN CLARKE SIMS, Trustee of the University.
18. Tulip Poplar (Liquidambar tulipfera). Memorial Tree planted for SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER, Trustee of the University.
19. Sugar Maple (Acer saccharinum). Memorial Tree planted for SAMUEL DICKSON, Trustee of the University.
20. *Sugar Maple (Acer saccharinum). Memorial Tree planted for JOSEPH HARRIS, Trustee of the University.
21. American Elm (Ulmus Americana). Memorial Tree planted for W. W. FRAZIER, Trustee of the University.
22. American Elm (Ulmus Americana). Memorial Tree planted for JOSEPH G. ROSENGARTEN, Trustee of the University.
23. Sugar Maple (Acer saccharinum). Memorial Tree planted for WALTER G. SMITH, Trustee of the University.
24. *Sugar Maple (Acer saccharinum).

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*Tablets for these have not yet been supplied or have been temporarily removed.

25. *Pin Oak (Quercus palustris). Memorial Tree planted for SAMUEL F. HOUSTON, Trustee of the University.
26. Pin Oak (Quercus palustris). Dedicated to REV. JESSE Y. BURK, S.T.D., Secretary of the University.
27. Catalpa (Catalpa bignonioides). Memorial Tree planted for JAMES MACCREA, Trustee of the University.
28. *Catalpa (Catalpa bignonioides). Memorial Tree planted for RANDAL MORGAN, Trustee of the University.

On a sago palm in one of the greenhouses of the Botanical Department is a brass tablet inscribed:

> I was born about one hundred and fifty years ago in "The Land of the Rising Sun," where they named me SAGOBEI SHURO, but here I am known as SAGO PALM, while botanists call me CYCAS REVOLUTA.
>
> I lived in peace among my fellows till about five years ago, when some of the skilled gardeners of my native land severed my roots, removed my leafy crown and packed me up like a mummy; then they sent me across the wide waters to an enterprising firm named Dreer, in this great "Land of the Setting Sun." Here I lived till a botanist from the shrines of learning in this city of Brotherly Love revered my age, genealogy & stature, and so desired to have me.
>
> By the generosity of Mrs. James McManes I was secured for my present abode, where by kind treatment I have regained my old dignity and leafy crown. Though far from my native home, I can survey the wonders of this great institution & exclaim: "I am the oldest living being in the University." Nay, more, when those who now serve it are gathered to their sires, I hope still to be green and flourishing.
>
> SAGOBEI SHURO
> 1903.

In Botanical Library Hall is an inscription plate which reads:

BARTRAM MEMORIAL LIBRARY.
Presented by
THE BARTRAM MEMORIAL LIBRARY COMMITTEE

On either side of this inscription are large photographs of John Bartram and his son, William.

THE FLOWER ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY is situated on the "Flower Farm," on the West Chester Pike, one mile from the Sixty-ninth Street Terminal station of the Market Street elevated road. The main Observatory buildings were designed by Edgar V. Seeler, and constructed in 1895. They are three in number; the equatorial building of brick, the merid-

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*Tablets for these have not yet been supplied or have been temporarily removed.

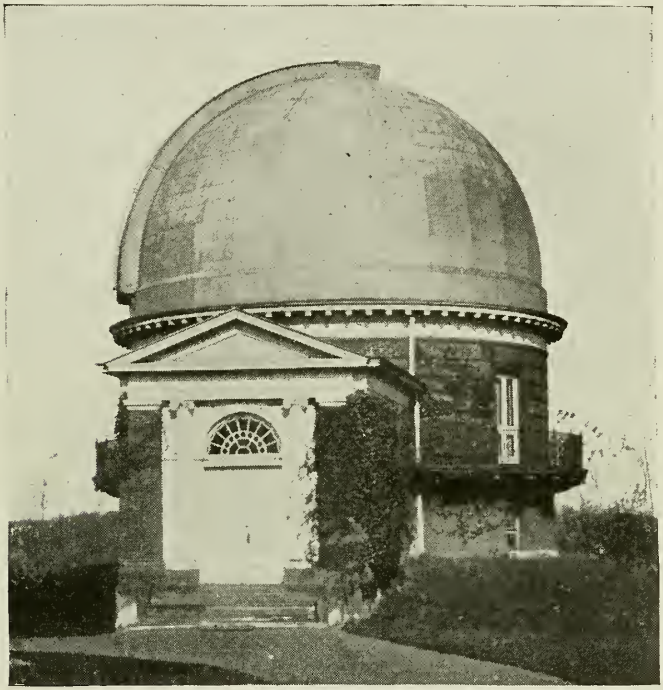
ian building of wood, and the residence of the director, which also contains an excellent Astronomical Library of some three thousand volumes. In 1915 a small additional building was added to contain a four-and-one-half-inch Refracting Equatorial Telescope, which had been presented to the University some twenty years earlier by Horace Howard Furness, 3d. Among the principal instruments are: an Equatorial Telescope of eighteen inches aperture, a Meridian Circle, a Transit Instrument, a Reflex Zenith Tube, Chronometers, Chronographs, a Gerry Self-Winding Clock, etc. The cost of the building and equipment was over $50,000. The fund for building and maintenance was provided by the late Reese Wall Flower, of Philadelphia.

The Observatory is open to visitors on every clear Thursday evening throughout the year from 7 to 10 P. M., except during vacations and on legal holidays.

SCENE IN BOTANIC GARDEN.

THE TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL was founded by John Henry Towne, a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1873 to 1875, who in 1875 by his will bequeathed a large sum of money for the purpose of endowing the Department of Science. The Board of Trustees, in recognition of Mr. Towne's generosity, named the Scientific Department of the College the "Towne Scientific School." The scientific courses, however, had been given in the College since 1852, when the first professorship in Civil and Mining Engineering was established in a department of the College known as the "Department of Mines, Arts and

Manufactures." Still later it was known as the "College of Agriculture, Mines, Arts and Mechanic Arts." In 1872, five separate courses were announced in the Department of Science, viz.: Chemistry, Metallurgy, Geology, Mining, Civil and Mechanical Engineering. After the Department of Science became the Towne Scientific School in 1875 the scope was broadened very



THE FLOWER ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

materially. A course in Drawing and Architecture and a general course in Science were added. In 1891 the regular four-year courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry and Architecture were established, and in the following year the course in Chemical Engineering was added. These courses were still given in the Towne Scientific School, as a part of the College, until 1912, when the School was made independent with its own faculty and dean. In 1906 the Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Departments moved into the new Engineering Building, while the Architectural Department remained in the College Hall until 1915, when it took possession of the building formerly occupied by the Dental School. The Chemical Engineering Department is in the Harrison Laboratory.

Since 1891 the growth of the School has been quite remarkable, the attendance having increased from 313 to 865, with a teaching staff of 180.

To meet the needs of such students as may desire a general college education before taking up scientific work, the courses are so arranged as to enable students to take the first two years of academic work and combine the last two with the first two years in the Towne Scientific School, get their degrees and complete their courses in the latter in two additional years, thus completing the combined courses in six years.

The offices of the Dean, and the Civil, Electrical and Mechanical, Engineering Departments are housed in the Engineering Building. Other buildings used by the Towne Scientific School for various courses are the Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry, the Randal Morgan Laboratory of Physics, the Architectural Building, College Hall, and the Library.

THE ENGINEERING BUILDING is located at Thirty-third and Locust Streets and houses the Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Departments. It faces south and is parallel with the Architecural Building; ground was broken August 12, 1903, and the building dedicated October 19, 1906. It has a frontage of 300 feet and a depth of 160 feet, besides a large wing 50 feet square extending from the rear. Its cost is estimated at $750,000. The building was designed by Cope and Stewardson. While the general architectural treatment is in the English Georgian school and in accord with the keynote given by the Dormitories and later University buildings, it is in a quieter vein. It is fireproof throughout, while the equipment is of the most modern and approved type. The exterior is of dark brick with limestone trimmings. There are three stories, with a basement covering a third of the entire area. There is a total floor area of 128,000 square feet. It is the largest on the Campus and the best equipped building of its kind. The heating is by direct steam, the ventilation by electrically driven fans, and the lighting by electricity. There are two principal entrances leading to the main hallway, which extends east and west the entire length of the building to staircases at both extremities. Large light-wells terminate in skylights over the main floor. The basement contains locker-rooms, lavatories, machinery for heating and ventilating, storage battery rooms, laboratories for geodetic and hydraulic work, and for the testing of the materials of construction. On the first floor, adjacent to the main entrance, are the offices of the heads of departments. Accommodation is also provided for physical and hydraulic testing, instrument testing and for special work in mechanical and electrical engineering. Rooms are likewise set aside for dynamos and electric motors, steam and gas engines, refrigerating apparatus, hydraulic motors, boiler testing, pattern making, wood

THE ENGINEERING BUILDING.

and iron working, foundry and machine shops, etc. On the second floor is a reference library and reading room, a students' assembly room, rooms for use of instructors and for lectures and recitations. The rear portion of this floor is devoted almost wholly to drawing rooms. A room for the use of the engineering societies, a general supply store, and the library stack occupy the middle portion. In the east and west wings ample space is assigned to the engineering museums, while the rear of this floor is set aside exclusively for additional drawing rooms, which, like those just beneath, have the full advantage of a north light.

MEMORIALS IN THE ENGINEERING BUILDING

In a laboratory room on the first floor of the east end of the building is a bronze tablet inscribed:

LESLEY CEMENT LABORATORY.
Equipped by
ROBERT W. LESLEY, ESQ.
Class of '71, College.
In recognition of the growing needs of
a great industry.

On the walls of its meeting room in the east end of the building there is a bronze tablet inscribed as follows:

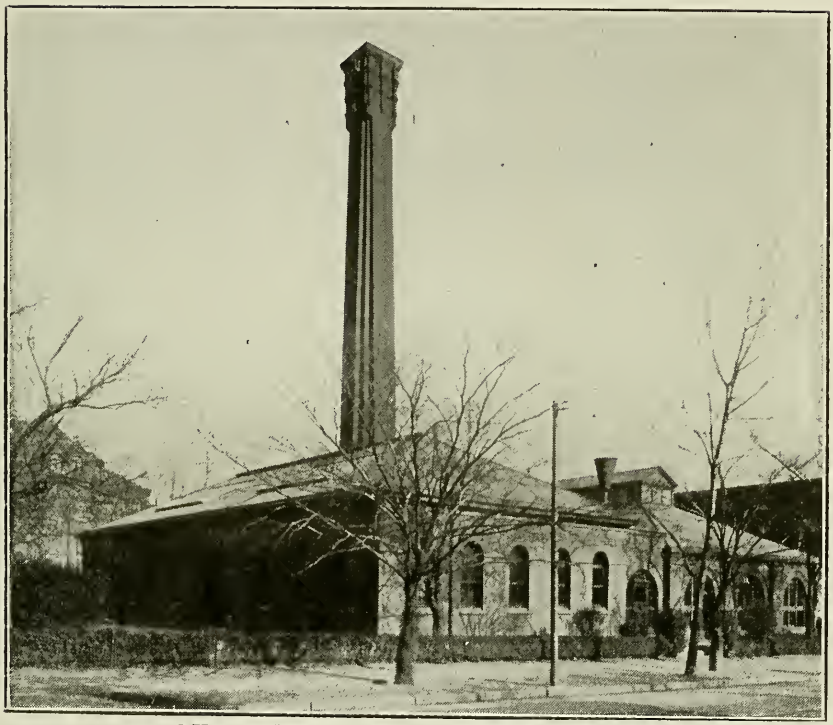
In Memoriam
JOAQUIN ANDRES DE DUENAS
Born in Havana, Cuba.
December 6, 1879.
Died December 19, 1905.
B.S. in C.E.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
Class of 1901.
Erected as a tribute to his sterling character
and loyal devotion to his Alma Mater
by
NICOLAS DE LA COVA.

In Memoriam
GEORG MOORE
HALBERSTADT
MDCCCLXXXIV
MCMVIII
C.E. MCMVIII

Directly underneath the Fairman Rogers portrait in the main hall of the Civil Engineering Department is a brass tablet inscribed:

FAIRMAN ROGERS
1833-1900

A.B. University of Pennsylvania, 1853
Organized Department of Civil Engineering
and its First Professor, 1855
Trustee of the University, 1871-1879
Member of American Philosophical Society, 1857
Member of National Academy, 1863
Orderly Sergeant of the First City Troop
in the three months' service, 1861
Volunteer Engineer aide of the staffs of
Gen. J. F. Reynolds and of Gen. W. F. Smith.



THE LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER STATION.

PAINTINGS IN ENGINEERING BUILDING

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, Sc.D., 1828-1905 (R. W. Vonnoh), Trustee 1870-1905. Presented by his family on October 19, 1906.

FAIRMAN ROGERS, 1833-1900, First Professor of Civil Engineering, 1856-1871; Trustee, 1871-1886; benefactor. Presented by Mrs. Fairman Rogers, February 22, 1908.

GEORGE A. KOENIG (Elsa Koenig Nitzsche), 1844-1913, Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, 1872-1879; Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, 1879-1892. Presented by his daughter, 1918.

HENRY W. SPANGLER, Sc.D., 1858-1911 (M. H. Kevorkian), Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering, 1881-1889; Whitney Professor of Dynamical Engineering, 1889-1911.

WILLIAM SELLERS, 1824-1905 (Adolph Borie, copy from original by Vonnoh in 1893). Trustee, 1868-1905. Presented by his daughter, Mrs. C. C. Febiger, in 1912.

THOMAS ALEXANDER SCOTT (J. A. Vinter, London), sometime President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and founder of the "Thomas A. Scott Professorship of Mathematics" in the University of Pennsylvania.

ASA WHITNEY (W. H. Willcox, from the original by W. H. Furness, Philadelphia, 1877), founder of the "Whitney Professorship of Dynamical Engineering," June, 1874.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON (Vonnoh, after photograph), benefactor, sometime President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

JOHN HENRY TOWNE (Wm. M. Hunt), Trustee 1873-1874; founder of the Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania.

LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER PLANT.—The central plant is located at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth and Spruce Streets. It consists of two buildings, which were dedicated on May 26, 1893, both constructed of dark red brick with brownstone trimmings. The one is 56 by 200 feet, with a fourteen-foot driveway on Thirty-fourth Street, under which are the coal bins; and the other is 109 by 49 feet. The buildings were designed by Wilson Brothers, architects. Both buildings are one story high, and are connected with each other by a thirteen-foot shed. The building to the west was originally four stories high and was used by the Mechanical Engineering Department from 1893 to 1906, when it was partially destroyed by fire.

These buildings contain ten boilers of about 3000 horse power, and five engines of 625 horse power. The plant supplies light and heat to all University buildings except the Museum, Evans Dental Institute, Phipps Institute, Wistar Institute, and the Gymnasium. It furishes light for about 40,850 incandescent Carbon lamps of 16 c. p., or about 91,500 Tungsten lamps of 25 watts each; it heats an air space of 24,000,000 cubic feet, or approximately that of 500 large three-story dwellings. During the winter months the plant consumes as much as ninety tons of coal a day, about 18,000 tons being used annually.

THE ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL is a department of the Towne Scientific School. Organized in 1890 with a small enrollment, it has grown under the direction of Dr. Warren P. Laird, its head for the past twenty-five years, into a school of 260 students with a faculty of twenty-six instructors and several special lecturers, so that now as an architectural school it is second only to the Ecole des Beaux Arts, of Paris, in importance as well as in numbers. In no department of the University can be found the "esprit de corps" of faculty and students more

pronounced. The influence of its graduates is being felt in all parts of the country, and its students and graduates in the past several years have won more competitive prizes, scholarships, and traveling fellowships, than all other American schools combined.

All this has been accomplished notwithstanding its development in cramped quarters in College Hall and in the wooden "Studio" (the old Dining Hall) Building in the Dormitory quadrangle, which, with its collection of casts is still being used and is open to interested visitors.

The Architectural Building at Thirty-third and Locust Streets was occupied by the Dental School until 1915, when it was assigned to the Department of Architecture. It was designed by Edgar V. Seeler, and is constructed of red brick and terra cotta; its cost was about $150,000. The main building is 50 by 180 feet with a library wing 50 by 90 feet. The entire second story of the main building constitutes a magnificent draughting room containing nearly 200 tables and lockers. In the large, well-lighted library, with its valuable collection of books, periodicals and photographs, the students find much inspiration in their studies. On the walls are hung full-size casts of sculpture from the Arch of Trajan at Beneventum, water-color drawings, and photographs of architectural monuments. In the lower stories are the offices, lecture, seminar and special drawing rooms, a large room for the exhibition and judgment of drawings and a room for the Architecural Society.

The present quarters of the School of Architecture must be regarded as only temporary in view of its need of a building especially designed and equipped for the peculiar needs of architectural instruction.

THE WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE was founded in 1881 by the late Joseph Wharton for the purpose of giving a college training to young men preparing to engage in business, banking, law, or the public service. Like the Towne Scientific School, it began as a part of the College and in 1912 it was given recognition as a separate school with a dean and faculty of its own. It was originally known as the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, but later, the word "Economy" in the title was changed to "Commerce."

Mr. Wharton, in endowing this school, returned to the utilitarian views of education which Franklin advocated in his "Proposals" which led to the founding of the University. Both believed in giving instruction to students in the subjects more closely related to their respective callings in life. So successfully have the ideas of the founder been followed, that similar schools have since been established in many universities both here and abroad. In 1894, the four-year curriculum and a new grouping

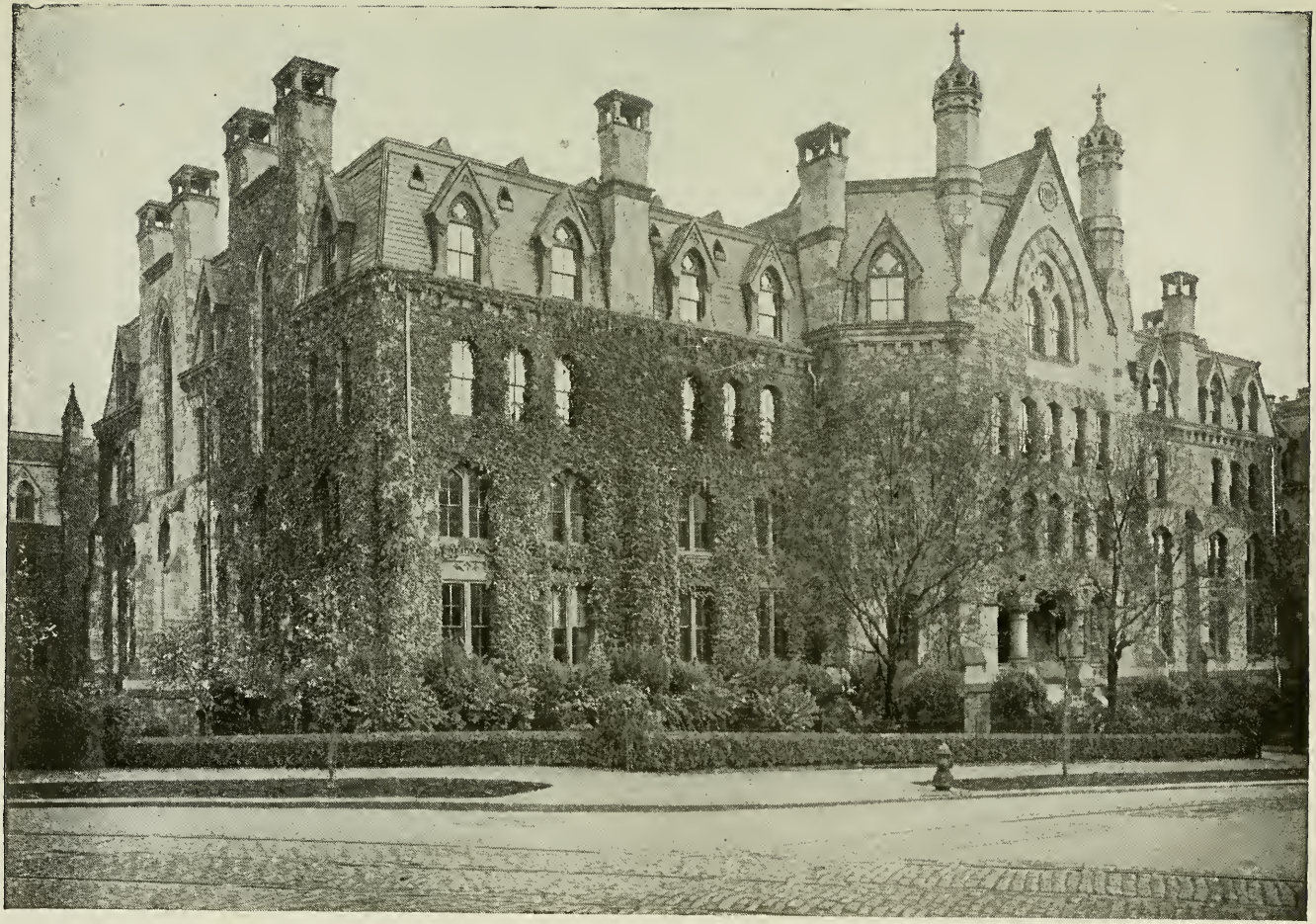
system were established. Since this time the progress of the School has been rapid; Mr. Wharton increased his endowment by a half million dollars. The school in 1916 had an enrolment of 2409, and a teaching staff of 70. The course of four years leads to the degree of B.S. in Economics. In 1904, The Evening School of Finance and Accounts was added to the Wharton School, and in 1913 and 1914, similar extension schools were opened in the cities of Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Reading and Harrisburg by the Wharton School Faculty. The courses in all of these schools lead to a certificate of proficiency. The work offered is chiefly advanced work in financial and commercial subjects.

LOGAN HALL, the present home of the Wharton School of Finance and commerce, is located on the east side of Thirty-sixth Street above Spruce Street. The building was designed by Thomas W. Richards and was constructed for the Medical School in 1874 and occupied by that department and known as Medical Hall until 1904, when it was turned over to the Wharton School which had long since outgrown its accommodations in College Hall. The building has a frontage of 160 feet along Thirty-sixth Street and a depth of 89 feet, and is built of green serpentine stone. In 1905, it was named "Logan Hall" in honor of James Logan, one of the founders of the University. In Logan Hall, in the office, is a Chinese motto, presented to Mr. Joseph Wharton by His Excellencey, the Chinese Minister, Sir Chengtung Lian Cheng. Translated, the motto reads:

"The student who consults his ease is not worthy to be called a student."

WHARTON SCHOOL BUILDING (contemplated). As the School has long since outgrown its quarters in Logan Hall, it has been the hope of many for years that the future home of the School would soon be in a building to be erected on a lot on Woodland Avenue opposite the Wistar Institute, and running through to Locust Street. It is now used for tennis courts. The new building designed to be erected upon this lot provides for a frontage of 150 feet on Woodland Avenue, and about 250 feet on Locust Street, its depth being about 302 feet. Cope and Stewardson have prepared the plans; the architecture is similar in general style to that of the other recently erected buildings.

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION.—While a School of Education was not established at the University of Pennsylvania until 1914, the idea of such an organization was not entirely new. The present institution is the logical outcome of a long series of developments. One of the main reasons assigned for the foundation of the Academy that evolved into the University was the



LOGAN HALL—THE WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

necessity of training teachers for the schools of the country, and in the earlier years the University even sent out teachers free of charge to the surrounding country. Similarly, in every period of its history the preparation of teachers has been accounted an important function by the University.

The work in Education specifically was started in 1894 by the appointment of Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh to the Faculty. Upon Dr. Brumbaugh's resignation in 1906, Dr. A. Duncan Yocum was appointed, and for seven years carried the increasing burden of the work in Education. Finally in 1913, the legislature provided for a generous increase in the Department of Education, and in the following year the Department was expanded into a School of Education with its own faculty. Other appointments in Education and in the academic subjects have since been made. The requirements for admission to the new school were placed upon a basis similar to those of the College, and presupposed graduation from a first-class high school. A course of study, four years in length, and leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education was arranged. Arrangements have now been made, whereby a graduate of the School of Education may obtain the degree of Bachelor of Science from the College by an additional year of study, or a graduate of the College may obtain the degree of Bachelor of Science from the School of Education within the same period. The new School of Education was from the beginning open to both men and women students. It occupies temporary quarters in College Hall.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL had its beginning in 1882. For several years previous to that date some post-graduate work in science had been given in the Auxiliary Department of Medicine; also work for the degree of Master of Science was offered after 1875 by the Faculty of Science of the Towne Scientific School. On November 14, 1882, the Trustees established the Department of Philosophy by which title the Graduate School was originally known. The first faculty numbered fifteen professors in fourteen subjects. The first of the students were enrolled in 1885. It now offers advanced instruction in various branches of literature and science to students holding a baccalaureate degree in Arts, Letters, Philosophy or in Pure or Applied Science. The faculty includes one hundred and thirty-four professors and lecturers, and five hundred and ninety-three students are enrolled.

In 1895, Provost Harrison established a most generous system of fellowships and scholarships, thirty-three in number, by giving the sum of $500,000 to endow the George Leib Harrison Foundation. Besides these there are numerous other fellowships and scholarships. The courses lead to the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. While the administration offices are

located in College Hall, instruction is given in the Library, the various Laboratories, and other buildings connected with the College, Wharton School and the Towne Scientific School.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL was founded on May 3, 1765, when the Board of Trustees of the Academy elected Dr. John Morgan, a graduate of the first college class, to the Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Physick, he having just returned from Edinburgh, where he had finished his medical education. This was the first medical professorship created in the American Colonies. The first class was graduated three years later, in 1768. The school has had an uninterrupted existence for 150 years, and when the founder delivered his opening lecture, he little dreamed that his prophecy would be fulfilled so soon, and so much better than he dared to hope when he said, "Perhaps this medical institution, the first of its kind in America, though small in its beginning, may receive a constant increase of strength, and annually exert new vigor. It may collect a number of young persons, of more than ordinary abilities, and so improve their knowledge as to spread its reputation to distant parts. By sending these abroad duly qualified, or by exciting an emulation amongst men of parts and literature, it may give birth to other useful institutions of a similar nature, or occasional rise, by its example, to numerous societies of different kinds, calculated to spread the light of knowledge through the whole American continent, wherever inhabited."

The school has led the medical profession, and its courses have attracted students not only "through the whole American continent," but from all parts of the world. It has had connected with its faculty, and numbers among its graduates, many men who have been recognized the world over for their scientific achievements and discoveries. The school has gone through many vicissitudes and so large have been its classes in the past that it frequently found itself cramped for space. This was so even during the early days at Fourth and Arch Streets, when lectures had to be given in Anatomical Hall, on the east side of Fifth Street, and also in the rooms of the American Philosophical Society, in Independence Square. When the University, in 1802, moved to Ninth and Chestnut Streets, it shared with the College the old Presidential Mansion, and upon the demolition of this building, in 1829, it received a building of its own on the same site, which it occupied until 1874, when it removed to its new building in West Philadelphia, now known as Logan Hall. In 1904, the principal departments of the Medical School moved into its present quarters in the new Medical Laboratories. Its wonderful history and traditions cannot even be touched upon in these pages. The school in 1917 had 606 registered in the four classes. The teaching staff numbers 260. The buildings connected with the Medical School are more numerous

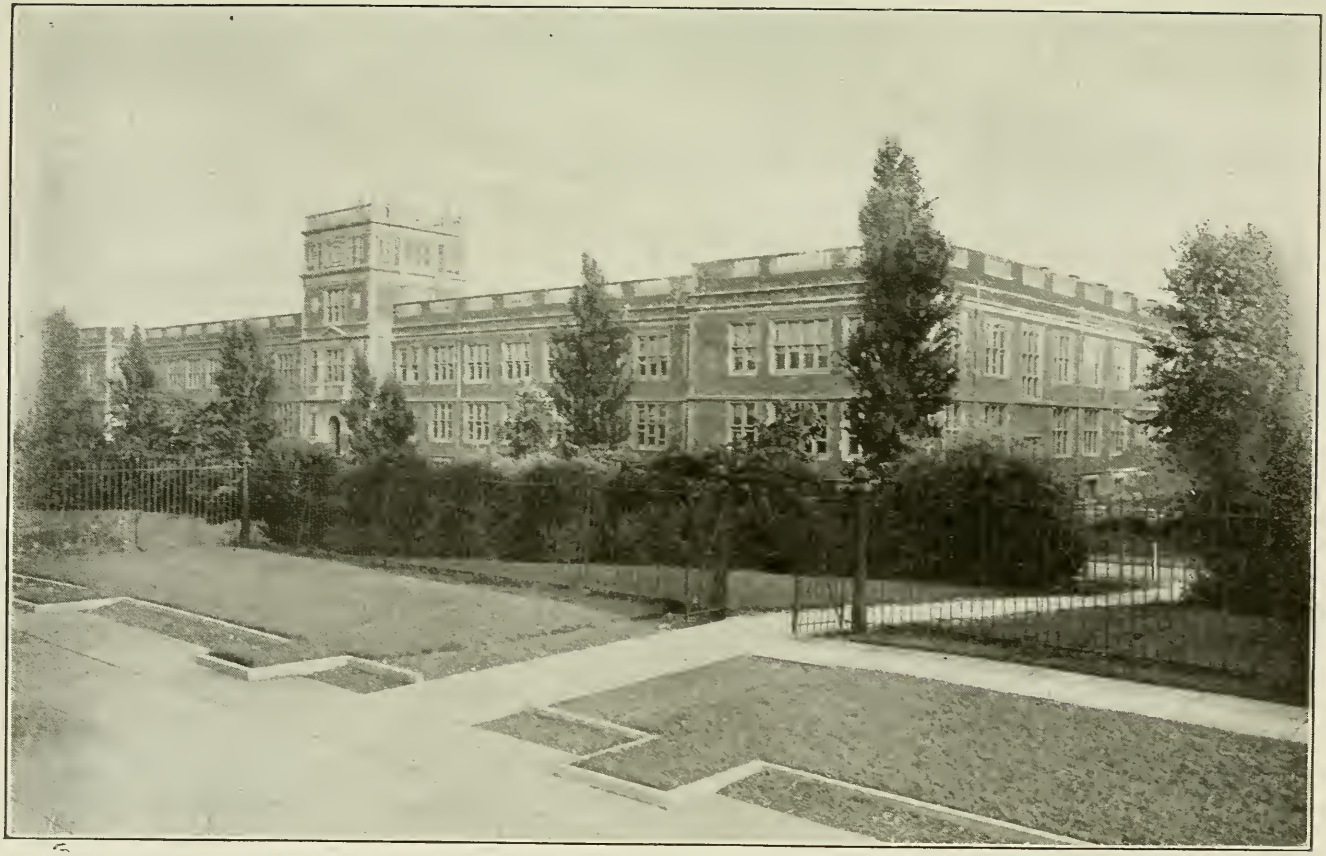
than those of any other department. Besides the main building, there are the Wistar Institute of Anatomy, the Robert Hare Laboratory of Chemistry, the Laboratory of Hygiene, Phipps Institute for the Study of Tuberculosis, and the Hospital system, which includes the Main Hospital Building, the Agnew Surgical Pavilion, the Clinical Building, Gibson Wing for Chronic Diseases, the William Pepper Laboratory, Maternity Building, the new Surgical Building, Nurses' Home, Mortuary, Chapel, Laundry and Isolation Building. Besides these, the Philadelphia Hospital, which adjoins the University, is used daily for clinics and ward instruction.

In the spring of 1916 a merger between the University of Pennsylvania and the Medico-Chirurgical College was accomplished, and several members of the faculty of the latter institution were added to the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. The Medico-Chirurgical College was granted a state charter in 1850, but was not organized until 1881. A Department of Dentistry was established in 1897, and a Department of Pharmacy in 1898. The latter has been consolidated with the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In 1915-1916 the college had about 300 regular medical students.

On July 1, 1918, the Polyclinic Hospital and College, a postgraduate institution of medicine, at Eighteenth and Lombard Streets, was merged with the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. It has a bed capacity of 300.

THE LABORATORY BUILDING OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL was dedicated June 10, 1904. The building faces the south side of Hamilton Walk, west of Thirty-sixth Street, occupying the site where stood the old buildings of the Veterinary Department and Hospitals. The structure is fireproof throughout, the exterior is of hard burnt brick and buff Indiana limestone, and the interior is finished in white Italian marble. The building has a frontage of 337 feet along Hamilton Walk, and a depth of 192 feet; it is two stories above a high basement, and cost almost $700,000. It is quadrangular in shape and constructed around two courtyards so as to give all the large laboratories and research rooms a north light. The building is one of the largest and best equipped of its kind in America. The architecture is in the English Collegiate style of the Middle Seventeenth Century, and is in harmony with that of the dormitories and other recently erected buildings designed by Cope and Stewardson. The main offices of the school are on the second floor of the tower.

There are two large amphitheatres in the rear of the building with a seating capacity of 300 each, and two large demonstration rooms, seating 150 each. The Departments of Physiology, Medical Research, and Pharmacology occupy the first floor and base-



MEDICAL LABORATORY BUILDING.

ment, while the second floor is devoted to pathology and normal histology with accommodations for professors of other departments, until the completion of future building operations looking towards the transfer of several of the departments to buildings adjacent to this one. Among the principal rooms are those devoted to pharmacology, bandaging, research, obstetrics, physiological chemistry, museums of anatomy and applied anatomy in the basement. On the first floor are small rooms for research work, professors and assistants; and photographic dark room, machine shop, and storage room. On this floor are three large laboratories for physiology, experimental pharmacology and medical research, respectively; and rooms for assistants. The chief purpose of the second floor is for laboratory instruction in pathology. Most of the north front of the building is devoted to laboratories for advanced students in experimental pathology, office of the Professor of Anatomy, and the special research and assistants' rooms. The east wing accommodates the laboratory of experimental pathology, and a departmental library containing all the recent text-books and journals; the west wing is occupied by the pathological museum, the gross morbid anatomy demonstration room, and the rooms of the department of research surgery. The front of the laboratory of pathological histology consists almost entirely of glass and is located so as to face a spacious court to the north, thus insuring excellent and uniform light and admirably adapting it for microscopic work. In a similar section of the building, east of the central hall, with similar front arrangements to insure light for microscopic work, are located two small laboratories for the teaching of surgical pathology and neuropathology. The private rooms for the instructors of these branches open upon these larger laboratories.

In the rear of the Medical Building is the animal house, built in 1911 for the purpose of housing and caring for the animals used in the experimental work of the Medical School. This is the finest and best-equipped house of the kind in this country.

PORTRAITS IN MEDICAL LABORATORY

(Name of artist is in parentheses immediately after the subject.)

DAVID HAYES AGNEW, M.D., LL.D. (Thomas Eakins), 1818-1892; Demonstrator of Anatomy and Assistant Lecturer on Clinical Surgery, 1863-1870; Professor of Surgery, 1870-1889; Professor Emeritus, 1889; at the close of a clinic in the amphitheatre of Medical Hall. Presented at the 115th annual Commencement of the Department of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, May 1, 1889, by the (then) three undergraduate classes of the Medical Department.

The painting exhibits in the foreground a life-size portrait of Dr. Agnew leaning against the rail of the clinic seats, lecturing to a class of Medical students upon an operation which he has just

performed. The canvas is 11 by 7 feet, and upon the frame appears the following inscription: "D. Hayes Agnew, M.D., Chirurgus expertissimus; scriptor et doctor clarissimus; vir veneratus et carissimus." All of the subordinate figures in the group are about life size, and are actual likenesses, the names of those depicted being as follows:

Dr. J. William White, Dr. Joseph Leidy, Jr., Dr. Ellwood R. Kirby, Dr. Fred. H. Milliken, Thomas Eakins (the artist), painted by Mrs. Eakins, Miss Clymer (nurse), J. Allison Scott, Charles N. Davis, John T. Carpenter, Jr., John Bacon, Benjamin Brooke, J. Howe Adams, William C. Posey, Henry Toulmin, Charles C. Fowler, John S. Kulp, Alfred Stengel, Clarence A. Butler, Joseph P. Tunis, Frank R. Keefer, Nathan M. Baker, George S. Woodward, John W. Thomas, Arthur H. Cleveland, Herbert B. Carpenter, George D. Cross, William H. Furness, 3d, Walter R. Lincoln, Howard S. Anders, Oscar M. Richards, Minford Levis.

HARRISON ALLEN (James L. Wood, from a photograph); 1841-1897; M.D., U. of P., 1861. Professor of Physiology, 1878-1885. Emeritus Professor, 1885-1897. Presented by his friends and former students.

JOHN ARCHER (copy by Thomas C. Corner, from original by unknown artist, original in the possession of Stephen Archer, Jr., Greenville, Miss.); 1741-1810; M.B., U. of P., 1768. A graduate of the first class in Medicine.

JOHN ASHHURST, JR. (James L. Wood, from a photograph): 1741-1810; A.B., 1857; M.D., 1860, U. of P. Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1877-1890; Professor of Surgery, 1889-1900. Presented by the Class of 1901 Medical.

BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON (artist unknown); A.M., *causa honoris*, U. of P., 1787; Professor of Natural History and Botany, 1789-1796; Professor of Materia Medica and Botany, 1796-1813; Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physick, 1813-1815; Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, 1813-1815.

JOHN CARSON (copy by Albert Rosenthal, from original by unknown artist. The original portrait is in the possession of Joseph Lapsley Wilson, of Overbrook, Pa.); 1752-1794; A.B., U. of P., 1771; Professor of Chemistry, 1794; Trustee, 1791-1794. Presented in 1914 by his great-grandnephew, Hampton L. Carson.

JOSEPH CARSON (S. B. Waugh); 1808-1876; A.B., 1826; M.D., 1830, U. of P. Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, 1850-1876.

NATHANIEL CHAPMAN (Sully, in 1848); 1780-1853; M.D., U. of P., 1801. Professor of Materia Medica, 1813-1816; Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, 1816-1850; Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, 1816-1835. Another portrait of Chapman, by Neagle, was destroyed by fire in Logan Hall.

JOHN REDMAN COXE (copy by Louise Wood); 1773-1864; M.D., U. of P., 1794. Professor of Chemistry, 1809-1818; Professor of Materia Medica, 1818-1835; Trustee, 1806-1809. Presented in 1905 by his grandson, J. Redman Coxe.

SAMUEL GIBSON DIXON (Julian Story); 1851- ; M.D., U. of P., 1886. Professor of Hygiene, 1889-1890; Dean of Auxiliary Department of Medicine, 1889-1890; Trustee, 1910- . Presented by his friends in 1911.

WILLIAM POTTS DEWEES (John Neagle); 1768-1841; M.D., U. of P., 1806. Adjunct Professor of Midwifery, 1825-1834; Professor of Midwifery, 1834-1835.

JOHN SYNG DORSEY (copy by O. H. Perry, from original by Sully); 1783-1818; M.D., U. of P., 1802. Professor of Materia Medica, 1816-1818; Professor of Anatomy, 1818. The original portrait belongs to Mrs. Bessie Gardner du Pont; it was through her generosity that this copy was presented to the Medical School.

LOUIS ADOLPHUS DUHRING (Seiffert, from a photograph); 1845-1913; ex. 1865 Col., M.D., 1867, U. of P. Clinical Professor of Skin Diseases, 1875-1891; Professor of Skin Diseases, 1891-1910; Emeritus Professor, 1910-1913.

SIMON FLEXNER (Adele Herter); 1863- . Professor of Pathology, 1899-1903. Presented by his friends in 1912.

WILLIAM GIBSON (John Neagle); 1788-1868. Professor of Surgery, 1819-1855.

JAMES GLEN (artist unknown); 1773-1815; M.D., U. of P. 1807. Presented by his granddaughter, Frances Glenn Scott.

WILLIAM GOODELL (R. W. Vonnoh, from a photograph); 1829-1894. Professor of Diseases of Women, 1874-1893. Presented by his family and friends.

SAMUEL POWEL GRIFFITTS (L. E. Faber, from a drawing); 1759-1826; A.B., 1780, M.B., 1781, U. of P. Professor of Materia Medica, 1789-1796. Presented by the artist.

JOHN GUITERAS (Armando Menocal); 1852- ; M.D., U. of P., 1873. Professor of Pathology, 1889-1899. Presented by his friends.

HOBART AMORY HARE (Lazar Raditz, in 1909); 1862- ; M.D., U. of P., 1884. Professor of Diseases of Children, 1890-1891.

ROBERT HARE (S. B. Waugh); 1781-1853. Professor of Chemistry, 1818-1864.

HUGH LENOX HODGE (S. B. Waugh); 1796-1873; M.D., U. of P., 1818. Professor of Obstetrics, and of Diseases of Women and Children, 1835-1863; Emeritus Professor, 1863-1873.

WILLIAM EDMONDS HORNER (painted from memory by John Neagle, in 1853); 1793-1853; M.D., U. of P., 1814. Professor of Anatomy, 1831-1853.

JAMES HUTCHINSON (by Healey, from a miniature); 1752-1793; M.B., U. of P., 1774. Professor of Materia Medica and Botany, 1789-1791; Professor of Chemistry, 1789-1793; Trustee, 1774-1789.

SAMUEL JACKSON (S. B. Waugh); 1787-1872; M.D., U. of P., 1808. Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, 1835-1863; Emeritus Professor, 1863-1872.

THOMAS CHALKLEY JAMES (artist unknown); 1735-1789; M.D., U. of P., 1787. Professor of Midwifery, 1810-1834.

ADAM KUHN (Archambault, from a wax medallion in the College of Physicians of Philadelphia); 1741-1817. Professor of Materia Medica and Botany, 1768-1789; Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physick, 1789-1797. Presented by his great-grandson, Hartman Kuhn.

JOSEPH LEIDY (James L. Wood, from a photograph); 1823-1891; M.D., U. of P., 1844. Professor of Anatomy, 1853-1891. Presented by his friends.

CRAWFORD WILLIAMSON LONG (Mrs. Emma M. Long); 1815-1878; M.D., U. of P., 1839. The first person to use ether as an anaesthetic in surgery. Presented by the artist, his daughter, in 1912.

EDWARD MARTIN, 1883 M. (H. R. Rittenberg), 1860 ; Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1903-1910; John Rhea Barton Professor of Surgery, 1910 . Presented by his friends.

JOHN MORGAN (Angelica Kauffmann); 1735-1789; A.B., U. of P., 1757. Founder of the Medical School; Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physick, 1765-1789.

JOHN HERR MUSSER (H. H. Breckenridge, from a photograph); 1856-1912; M.D., U. of P., 1877. Professor of Clinical Medicine, 1899-1912. Presented by his friends in 1914.

JOHN NEILL (S. B. Waugh); 1819-1880; A.B., 1837; M.D., 1840, U. of P. Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1875-1877; Emeritus Professor, 1877-1880.

GEORGE WASHINGTON NORRIS (Matthew Wilson, from a miniature); 1808-1875; A.B., 1827, M.D., 1830, U. of P. Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1848-1857; Trustee, 1856-1875. Presented by his family.

WILLIAM FISHER NORRIS (M. H. Kevorkian, from a photograph); 1839-1901; A.B., 1857; M.D., 1861, U. of P. Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Eye, 1871-1891; Professor of Ophthalmology, 1891-1901. Presented by his family.

WILLIAM OSLER (W. M. Chase); 1849 . Professor of Clinical Medicine, 1884-1889. Sir William Osler has been Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, England, since 1905. Presented in 1905 by his pupils at the University.

FREDERICK ADOLPHUS PACKARD (J. B. Sword, from a photograph); 1862-1902; A.B., 1882; M.D., 1885, U. of P. Instructor in Clinical Medicine, 1897-1899; Lecturer in Therapeutics, 1901-1902; Trustee, 1901-1902. Presented by the Class of 1903 Medical.

CHARLES BINGHAM PENROSE (Julian Story); 1862- ; M.D., U. of P., 1884. Professor of Gynecology, 1893-1899. Presented by his pupils and medical friends.

RICHARD ALEXANDER FULLERTON PENROSE (B. Ulke); 1827-1908. Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, 1863-1888; Emeritus Professor, 1888-1908. Presented by his pupils.

WILLIAM PEPPER, SR. (artist unknown, from a photograph); 1809-1864; M.D., U. of P., 1832. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, 1860-1864. Presented by his son, William Pepper.

WILLIAM PEPPER (copy by Perry of original by Vonnoh); 1843-1898; A.B., 1862; M.D., 1864, U. of P. Professor of Clinical Medicine, 1871-1884; Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, 1884-1898; Provost, 1881-1894. Presented by his son, William Pepper.

PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK (Henry Inman, in 1836. Injured by fire in 1885; restored and retouched by Peterson); 1768-1837; A.B., 1785, U. of P. Professor of Surgery, 1805-1819; Professor of Anatomy, 1819-1831.

JACOB RANDOLPH (C. H. Perry, from an engraving); M.D., U. of P., 1817. Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1847-1848. Presented by Mrs. George Mason Chichester.

JOHN BAPTISTE CLEMENT ROUSSEAU (artist unknown); 1760-1839; a graduate of the Class of 1800 Medical.

JOSEPH B. ROGERS (Erwin Faber). 1802-1852. Professor of Chemistry, Medical Department, 1848-1852.

ROBERT EMPIE ROGERS (L. B. Faber, from a photograph); 1813-1884; M.D., U. of P., 1836. Professor of Chemistry, 1852-1877. Presented by the Class of 1908 Medical.

BENJAMIN RUSH (John Neagle); 1745-1813. Professor of Chemistry, 1769-1789; Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, 1789-1791; Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, 1791-1813.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, JR. (ascribed to Charles Wilson Peale); 1736-1808; Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, 1765-1808.

FRANCIS GURNEY SMITH (C. V. Brown); 1818-1878; A.B., 1873; M.D., 1840, U. of P. Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, 1863-1877; Emeritus Professor, 1877-1878. Presented by his pupils.

HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH SMITH (S. B. Waugh); 1815-1890; A.B., 1834; M.D., 1837, U. of P. Professor of Surgery, 1855-1871; Emeritus Professor, 1871-1890.

LOUIS STARR (Joseph de Camp); 1849- ; M.D., U. of P., 1871. Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children, 1884-1890. Presented by his friends in 1911.

ALFRED STILLÉ (S. B. Waugh); 1813-1900; A.B., 1832; M.D., 1836, U. of P. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, 1864-1894; Emeritus Professor, 1884-1900. Presented by his pupils.

GEORGE STRAWBRIDGE (H. H. Breckenridge, from a photograph); 1844-1914; A.B., 1863; M.D., 1866, U. of P. Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Ear, 1879-1890. Presented by his family in 1915.

JAMES TYSON (H. H. Breckenridge); 1841- ; M.D., U. of P., 1863. Professor of General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, 1875-1889; Professor of Clinical Medicine, 1889-1899; Professor of Medicine, 1899-1910; Emeritus Professor, 1910- . Presented by his friends in 1912.

JAMES WILLIAM WHITE (Sargent); 1850-1916; M.D., U. of P., 1871. Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1887-1900; John Rea Barton Professor of Surgery, 1900-1911; Emeritus Professor, 1911-1916; Trustee, 1911-1916. Presented by his friends in 1910.

DE FOREST WILLARD (William Chase, from a photograph); 1846-1910; M.D., 1867; Ph.D., 1871, U. of P. Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, 1889-1910. Presented by the Class of 1912 Medical.

CASPAR WISTAR (copy by Lucy D. Holme, in 1894, from original by Otis from life); 1761-1818; M.B., U. of P., 1782. Professor of the Institutes of Physick, 1789-1791; Professor of Anatomy, 1808-1818; Trustee, 1789-1791. Presented by Mrs. Mifflin Wistar in 1894. The original is in her possession.

HORATIO C. WOOD (James L. Wood); 1841- ; M.D., U. of P., 1862. Professor of Botany, Auxiliary Faculty, 1865-1875; Professor of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and General Therapeutics, 1876-1906; Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases, 1875-1901; Emeritus Professor, 1906. Loaned by the Wood Medical Society.

GEORGE BACON WOOD (S. B. Waugh); 1797-1879; A.B., 1815; M.D., 1818, U. of P. Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, 1835-1850; Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, 1850-1860; Emeritus Professor, 1860-1879; Trustee, 1863-1879.

JAMES WOODHOUSE (artist unknown; supposed to be a copy of an original by Rembrandt Peale, in the possession of the Woodhouse family); 1770-1809; A.B., 1787; M.D., 1792, U. of P. Professor of Chemistry, 1795-1809.

THEODORE GEORGE WORMLEY (R. W. Vonnoh, from a photograph); 1826-1897. Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology, 1877-1897. Presented by his family and pupils in 1897.

JOSEPH LEIDY. Bronze bust on pedestal in Lecture Room B.

NOTE.—Only degrees granted by the U. of P. are recorded in the above list. Many of these men had degrees which had been conferred on them by other institutions.

ROBERT HARE LABORATORY OF CHEMISTRY.

MEMORIALS IN MEDICAL LABORATORY

In the new Medical Laboratory the following mural tablets have been erected in the various laboratories of Physiology, Pharmacology and Pathology:

To
S. WEIR MITCHELL, M.D., LL.D.,
PHYSICIAN, AUTHOR, FRIEND,
this
Laboratory of Physiology
is dedicated by his kinsfolk
ELLEN W. AND CHARLES C. HARRISON
A. D. 1904

To

HORATIO C. WOOD, M.D., LL.D.,
in recognition of the fruitful labours
of a lifetime this
Laboratory of Pharmacology
is dedicated by
THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY
A. D. 1904

In
Loving memory of
JAMES McMANES
and in the hope that hereby suffering
may be lessened, and life prolonged, this
Laboratory of Pathology
has been erected by
MRS. JAMES McMANES
A. D. 1904

For the Common Good
and to lessen suffering
through the increase of exact knowledge
this annex to the
JAMES McMANES PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY
has been erected
in loving memory
by his daughter.

In the corridor near the main entrance are two brass memorial tablets inscribed:

ERECTED TO THE MEMORY
of the
MEDICAL CLASS OF 1768
JOHN ARCHER, MD.
DAVID COWELL, PA.
SAMUEL DUFFIELD, PA.
JONATHAN ELMER, N. J.
HUMPHREY FULLERTON, PA.
DAVID JACKSON, PA.
JOHN LAWRENCE, N. J.
JONATHAN POTTS, PA.
JAMES TILTON, DEL.
NICHOLAS WAY, DEL.

The first class to receive a degree
in Medicine in America
entered the College of Philadelphia, now the
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
November, 1765
Graduated with the degree of Bachelor of
Medicine
June 21, 1768
Erected by the Medical Class of 1900
June 19, 1907.

Erected to the memory
of
JOHN MORGAN, M.D., Edin.
WILLIAM SHIPPEN, JR., M.D., Edin.
The first Faculty of this
the first Medical School in North America
1765.
Erected by the Medical Class of 1907
June 19, 1907.

On the grand staircase of the Medical Department are four memorial bronze portrait medallions, executed by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie. The one, dedicated November 5, 1909, is inscribed as follows:

1773 1855
To commemorate
The Daring Attempt to Rescue the
MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE
From the Fortress of Olmutz
by
FRANCIS KINLOCH HUGER
of the Class of
1797.

Another, inscribed:

1815 1878
To
CRAWFORD W. LONG
first to use ether as an anaesthetic
in Surgery
March 30, 1842
from his Alma Mater

Class of '39
Pennsylvania.

The other two were dedicated on April 6, 1910, and are inscribed as follows:

NATHANIEL CHAPMAN
Professor of Materia Medica in
This University—1813
Institutes
of Medicine—1816

He Occupied
With distinction
The Chair of
Theory & Practice
of Medicine
From 1835
To 1850

SAMUEL JACKSON
For twenty-eight years Professor
Of the Institutes
Of Medicine in This
University—
1835-1863

In Memory of
WILLIAM BANCROFT STANTON
Assistant Instructor in Medicine
1902-1904
of
RALPH S. LAVENSON
Instructor in Medicine
1909-1911
and of
FREDERICK HARLEN KLAER
Associate in Medicine
1913-1915
whose loyal services were
untimely lost to their
Alma Mater
erected by their fellow members
of
The John Morgan Society.

ROBERT HARE LABORATORY OF CHEMISTRY is located at the northeast corner of Thirty-sixth and Spruce Streets. It was built in 1877, and was named in honor of Dr. Robert Hare, who was Professor of Chemistry in the Medical School from 1818 to 1848. The material used in its construction is green serpentine stone. The building has a frontage of 148 feet and a depth of 46 feet. The architect was Professor Thomas W. Richards. The first and second floors are occupied by the General Chemical Laboratories of the Schools of Medicine, Dentistry, and Veterinary Medicine; and the third floor by the Laboratory of Physical Chemistry of the Medical School.

THE ANATOMICAL LABORATORY is on the top floor of the Hare Laboratory Building. This laboratory is 140 feet in length by 40 feet in width. It is lighted by windows on all sides, and by skylights, and has the most perfect ventilation. The cadavers furnished the dissecting-room are preserved by refrigeration.

On the south wall is a brass tablet inscribed as follows:

In Memoriam
CHARLES THOMAS HUNTER
A distinguished son
and faithful servant
of this University
Demonstrator of Anatomy
Died in the service of his University
Born January 13, 1843
Died April 27, 1884.

THE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE, located at Thirty-fourth and Locust Streets, was dedicated February 22, 1892. A new wing and a detached animal house were added in 1899.

The main building has a frontage on Thirty-fourth Street of 121 feet, and a depth, with the wing of 112 feet. The material is of red brick with brownstone trimmings laid in red mortar. The architects of the original structure were Collins and Autenreith; of the new addition, Duhring, Okie and Ziegler. On the main floor is a lecture hall and amphitheatre for classes in practical hygiene, a museum, a drafting room, etc.; second floor, class-rooms for special graduate and undergraduate students in bacteriology; bacteriological laboratory, director's rooms, photographic room, and the department library of 1000 volumes. The building is the gift of the late Henry C. Lea; and the equipment of the late Henry C. Gibson.

THE WISTAR INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY occupies the triangular plot of land owned by the Institute and bounded by Woodland Avenue, Spruce Street and Thirty-sixth Street. The institution was founded in 1892 for exhibition and extension of the Wistar and Horner Museums, begun in 1808, and for research work in anatomy, and is the first University Institute devoted exclusively to advance study and research in anatomy and biology. The main building was dedicated May 21, 1894, and cost about $170,000 (endowment $1,000,000 additional). The material is of buff brick and light terra cotta, and the construction is entirely fireproof. The completed section consists of a main building, which has a frontage on Thirty-sixth Street of 223 feet and a depth of 66 feet, a wing in the rear of the building is 46 by 72 feet; both are four stories in height. The Institute also occupies as an annex the two large brick buildings at the intersection of Woodland Avenue and Spruce Street. One building is 38 by 96 feet, while the other is 35 by 85 feet; both are three stories high. The architects of the main building were George W. and W. D. Hewitt. The building and endowment are the gifts of General Isaac J. Wistar, a descendant of Dr. Caspar Wistar, Professor of Anatomy at the University from 1808 to 1818. The original museum was founded in 1808 by Caspar Wistar and used for teaching the students. There is now no undergraduate instruction, the laboratories and facilities

being open only to investigators of known ability and scientific reputation. Well equipped laboratories and a biological library adjoin the museum. The chief resources of the Institute are directed to researches in comparative neurology, comparative embryology, anthropology and genetics.

In 1905 the Institute became the clearing house for anatomy in America; and in 1906 it was appointed the Central Institute for Brain Investigation of the United States.

The Wistar Institute publishes the five principal, independent anatomical journals of the United States, namely: *Journal of Morphology, The Journal of Comparative Neurology, The American Journal of Anatomy, The Anatomical Record,* and *The Journal of Experimental Zoölogy.* In these journals appears a large portion of the anatomical research work done in this country. The Institute also publishes a series known as *Memoirs of the Wistar Institute,* in which appear such monographs as are too extensive to be published in the journals. An extensive animal colony comprising several thousand Albino rats is maintained to furnish material for biological studies, the ultimate object of which is the alleviation of human suffering.

In the Library, in cases specially built for them, are General Wistar's private library of 4000 volumes and an interesting collection of historical relics. In the large Library room is also a collection of valuable furniture, including a chiffonier much damaged by Pulaski's cavalry in 1778. It dates back to 1683, passing to Isaac J. Wistar in the sixth generation, and by him presented to the Wistar Institute. There are also two settees which belonged to Thomas Mifflin, 1744-1800, a graduate of the College, and trustee 1733-1791, and first governor of Pennsylvania. There are many other equally interesting objects in the collection.

The Wistar Museum is open to the public as well as to students daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

PORTRAITS AND MEMORIALS IN WISTAR INSTITUTE

WILLIAM SHIPPEN (copy of painting by Sully), 1736-1808; Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, 1765-1806; being the second professorship to be established at the University; Director General of all Military Hospitals of the United States, 1777-1781.

CASPAR WISTAR (copy of an original in the possession of Mrs. Mifflin Wistar), 1761-1818; Professor of Chemistry and of the Institutes of Physic, 1789-1791; Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, etc., 1791-1808; Professor of Anatomy, 1808-1818.

MRS. CASPAR WISTAR (by T. Henry Smith, in 1870), mother of General Isaac J. Wistar.

ISAAC J. WISTAR (painted by Mrs. E. Randall in 1890), from a photograph of General Wistar in the uniform of a U. S. General, at the age of forty-three years.

ISAAC J. WISTAR (painted by Buhle, in 1888), 1827-1905; Benefactor and Founder of the Wistar Institute, 1892.

ISAAC J. WISTAR (bronze bust by Samuel Murray, made in 1890).

On the south wall of the main vestibule are brass tablets inscribed:

CASPAR WISTAR, M.D.
1761-1818
President Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh
President Society for the further investigation of
Natural History, of Edinburgh
Professor of Anatomy, University of Pennsylvania
President American Philosophical Society
Founder of this Museum 1808

ISAAC J. WISTAR, Sc.D.
1827-1905
Brigadier General Volunteers, U. S. Army
President Academy Natural Sciences
President American Philosophical Society
President Board of Commissioners of
Public Charities of Pennsylvania
Endowed this Institution A. D. 1892

On the south wall of the second floor vestibule are brass tablets inscribed:

JOHN ADAM RYDER, PH.D.
1852-1895
Embryologist to the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries
Professor of Comparative Embryology
University of Pennsylvania

JOSEPH LEIDY, M.D., LL.D.
1823-1891
Professor of Anatomy
In the University of Pennsylvania
President Academy of Natural Sciences
of Philadelphia
Curator of this Museum 1853 to 1891

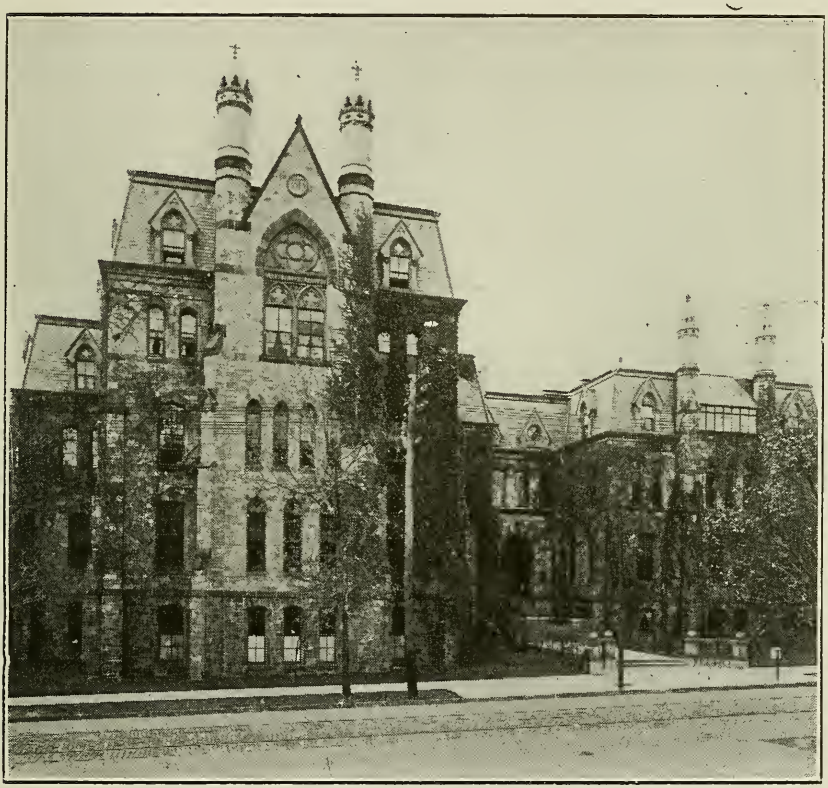
EDWARD DRINKER COPE
1840-1897
Member of the National Academy of Science
Member of the American Philosophical Society
Member of the Geographical Society of London
Bigsby Gold Medal 1879
Professor of Zoölogy and Comparative Anatomy
University of Pennsylvania

THE WISTAR INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY.

In the niche in the vestibule of the first floor, in a bronze vase, are deposited the ashes of General Isaac J. Wistar.

In a niche on the south wall of the second floor, in three bronze vases, are deposited the ashes of Joseph Leidy, John Adam Ryder and Edward Drinker Cope.

THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, which was founded by the late Dr. William Pepper in 1874, now covers two city blocks



CENTRAL BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

bounded by Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Spruce, Hamilton Walk (Pine Street). It includes twenty wards, having a capacity of almost five hundred beds. There are also six amphitheatres for clinical teaching, and surgical and medical dispensaries for general and special diseases. In the group of buildings forming the University Hospital there is one central building devoted to general hospital work; the Gibson Wing for Chronic Diseases, used chiefly for the treatment of heart and lung diseases; the

D. Hayes Agnew Memorial Pavilion, which contains four wards and three amphitheatres, and which is used principally for clinical instruction; the William Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine; the Clinical Building; the Maternity Building; and the Surgical Building. The three latter have recently been completed and conform in general style to the architecture of University Buildings. When the present plan for the entire Hospital is completed all the buildings will conform in style of architecture to these, and will be brought out to the street line. To the rear of the Agnew Pavilion has been added a wing for the X-ray Department, which forms an important part of the Hospital group, and which will soon be moved into the new Surgical Building. Spacious sun-parlors have also been added to the rear of all the principal Hospital buildings. Among other buildings in the Hospital yard are the Isolation Building, the old Maternity Hospital, Obstetrical Pavilion, the Mortuary and Chapel, the Laundry and the Dormitories for Nurses. Not located upon the Campus are the Phipps Institute at Seventh and Lombard Streets, for the study and treatment of tuberculosis, and the Southeastern Dispensary at 736 South Tenth Street.

The medical staff of the Hospital consists of more than one hundred and fifty physicians and a hundred and twenty-nine nurses.

THE POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL and **PHIPPS INSTITUTE**, which are now part of the University, afford hospital accommodation for 350 additional patients.

THE MAIN HOSPITAL BUILDING is constructed of serpentine (green) stone and was dedicated June 4, 1874. It is 171 by 185 feet and cost $552,000. Professor Thomas W. Richards designed the building, which was the gift of the State and City and benevolent citizens. The money was secured principally through the efforts of the late Provost William Pepper.

THE D. HAYES AGNEW MEMORIAL PAVILION was erected in 1897; it is 151 by 85 feet; is constructed of red brick and cost $75,000. The architects were Cope and Stewardson. The building was named in honor of the great American surgeon who had such a long and important career at the University. The building contains four wards and three amphitheatres for clinical instruction. Its architectural treatment was inspired by the brick and terra cotta architecture of Northern Italy.

THE WILLIAM PEPPER LABORATORY OF CLINICAL MEDICINE was erected in 1894; it is 45 by 45 feet; is constructed of red brick and cost $50,000. The architects were Cope and Stewardson. It was erected through the generosity of the late Provost William Pepper as a memorial to

his father. The laboratory is entirely for graduate work, for the purpose of providing facilities for the prosecution of minute studies and original researches. The laboratory annually publishes the results of its investigations.

D. HAYES AGNEW SURGICAL BUILDING.

OIL PORTRAITS AND STATUARY IN PEPPER LABORATORY

WILLIAM PEPPER, SR. (copy by Meynen from an original portrait in the possession of the Pepper family), Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, 1860-1864. Presented by William Pepper, 3d.

LINACRE, 1460-1524; *SYDENHAM,* 1624-1689; *HARVEY,* 1578-1657. (Copy from the original in London.) Presented to the University by Dr. William Osler.

WILLIAM PEPPER, JR., 1843-1898; Provost, 1881-1894. Marble bust on pedestal; inscribed:

WILLIAM PEPPER
PROVOST OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE GIBSON WING FOR CHRONIC DISEASES was erected in 1883; it is 45 by 183 feet; is built of red brick and cost $85,000. The architects were Wilson Brothers. It was named in honor of the late Henry C. Gibson, as an acknowledgment of his numerous benefactions to the University. The pavilion was originally erected for the treatment of heart and lung diseases. It now contains the Children's Medical Ward of twenty beds; the Ward for Chronic Surgical Cases of twenty beds, and a number of private rooms.

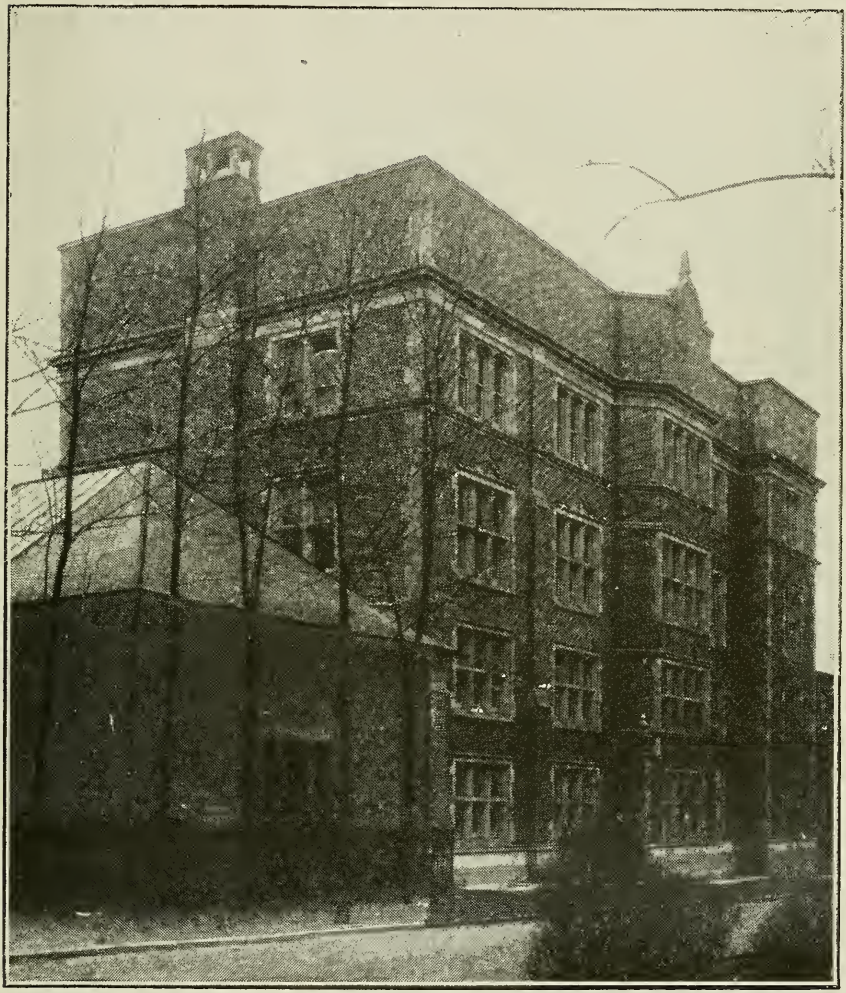
THE MATERNITY BUILDINGS are located in the rear of the Pepper Laboratory. The old part was erected in 1901; it is 107 by 80 feet, and is built of red brick. The architects were Cope and Stewardson. It will accommodate 50 patients and contains the Anna Dike Scott Memorial Amphitheatre with a seating capacity of 200. In the basement is a system by which all heated air supplied to the nurseries and wards is purified and filtered.

In 1906 a new wing, 38 by 41 feet, was added to the Maternity, the gift of Mrs. Benjamin F. Clyde. It was designed by Brockie and Hastings, and conforms to the original building, which is a simple form of Italian brick work of the Renaissance period. In the sun parlor on the second floor is a memorial window, inscribed: "To the Glory of God.—Dedicated October 11, 1906."

The new Maternity Building was completed in 1916 on Thirty-sixth Street, below Spruce Street. It is constructed of hard burnt brick with limestone trimmings, and is 105 feet long by 45 feet wide. The architecture is in the Elizabethan style, somewhat similar to the Dormitories, but less ornate. It was designed by Brockie and Hastings under the immediate supervision of Dr. B. C. Hirst, Professor of Obstetrics at the University. The construction incorporates the latest improvements in equipment, nothing having been left undone for the comfort and safety of patients. The diet kitchens, sterilizing apparatus, bathing facilities, etc., are unsurpassed. The building is four stories high, the three upper floors containing accommodations for twenty beds each and the first floor eleven. All the floors are connected with a sun parlor or porch extending the entire length of the building. On the first floor there are three separate rooms, the delivery room, the assembly room, and the anæsthetizing room; ward of puerperal patients; doctors' and students' dressing rooms.

As in the Southeastern Dispensary, where fourth-year men are on duty, in the new Maternity there will be several third-year medical students always on duty, each third-year man being obliged to spend at least a week in practical work. While assigned to this duty the student lives in special dormitories provided for this purpose in the adjoining hospital building.

THE SOUTHEASTERN DISPENSARY was founded by Dr. B. C. Hirst in 1891 for the purpose of giving medical instruction to students in obstetrics. Each fourth-year student is



MATERNITY BUILDING.

required to spend ten days at the Dispensary, where he gets an average of eight or ten cases. The building, which is located at 736 South Tenth Street, is well equipped. Three students and two trained nurses are in attendance at all times. The Dis-

pensary furnishes medical attendance to an average of twelve hundred families a year. A special free dispensary is also conducted in the building.

THE MORTUARY AND CHAPEL, small buildings in the rear of the Main Pavilion, erected in 1890 at a cost of $11,000.

THE MEDICAL CLINIC BUILDING.

THE MEDICAL CLINIC BUILDING occupies the site directly in front of the Gibson Wing for Chronic Diseases. It was dedicated on April 15, 1909. It was the first

of the new wings to the Hospital. All the other wings will be brought out to the street front to correspond with this one, which conforms in architecture with the other late buildings of the University. It was designed by Cope and Stewardson. In this building are the laboratories of Clinical Pathology for the use of the hospital staff and for students in medicine.

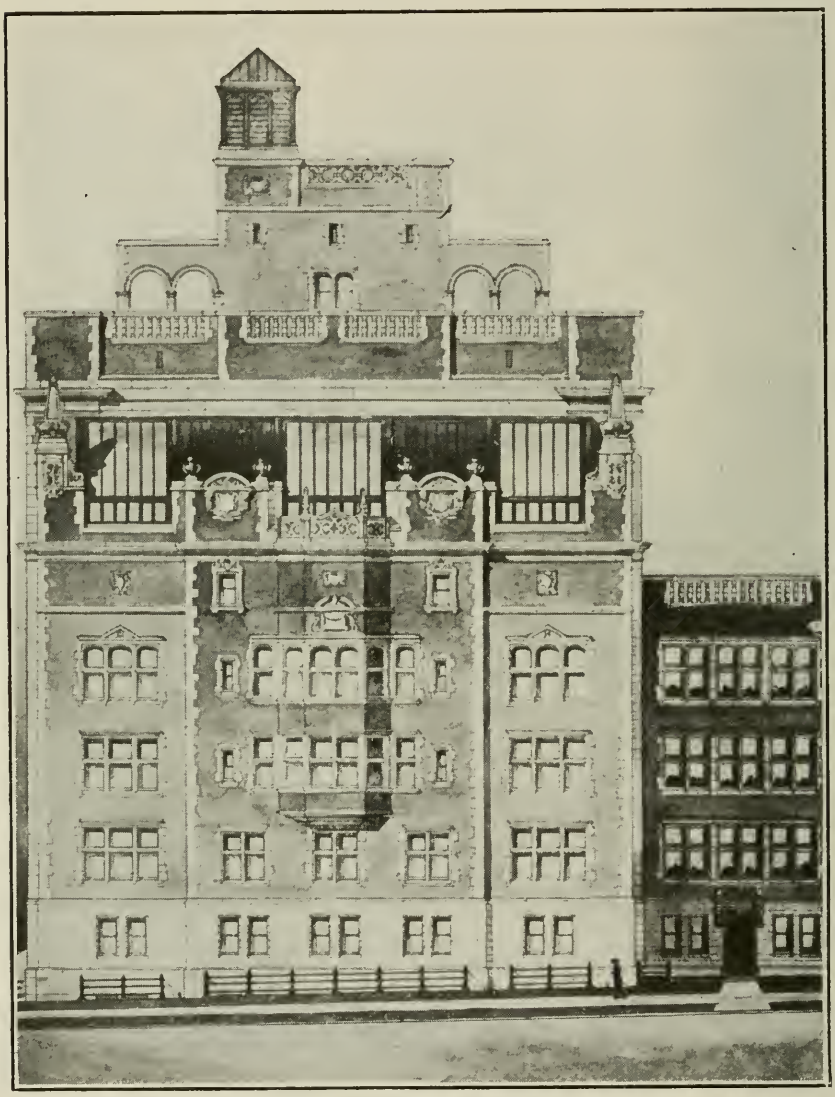
It accommodates the medical dispensaries, medical amphitheatre and clinical conference room, and on the top floor two large laboratories for the teaching of clinical pathology and another room for the routine laboratory investigation of the hospital cases. The larger room is equipped with desks for fourth-year men, each of whom is assigned a separate desk and supplied with an outfit for making examinations. One room is devoted to instruction to third-year men in Clinical Laboratory methods.

While giving suitable attention to the scientific branches, the claim for distinction of Pennsylvania's Medical School has always rested upon its clinical facilities. Students are prepared both for the practice of medicine and for purely scientific careers, but the practical has taken precedence over the merely theoretical. Besides the general clinics in all branches there are clinical conferences and ward classes, the former being clinics on a small scale with active participation of the students, the latter being bedside classes in which an instructor demonstrates cases to small groups of from five to ten students. The fourth-year men are assigned to duty in the University Hospital wards, assisting the Resident Physicians in the daily study of the cases, under the direct supervision of the visiting chiefs and their assistants, whom the students accompany in the daily rounds.

THE SURGICAL BUILDING is located at the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth and Spruce Streets, on the former site of the main building of the Nurses' Home which was removed to Hamilton Walk. The building was started in 1914, but has remained unfinished up to the present time. The other modern building or wing, which conforms to the new plans, is the Clinical building. The completed plans of the hospital group provide for the walls of all the buildings and wings being brought out to the Spruce Street building line.

The Surgical Building was designed by Brockie and Hastings. It has seven floors and a pipe attic and roof garden. The frontage on Spruce Street is 92½ feet and 94½ feet along Thirty-fourth Street. Later it is proposed to add four, and possibly five, stories to this building. It is in the Jacobean style, and constructed of brick and limestone, to conform to the general type of the later buildings erected on the University campus.

In the basement of the new building will be the workshops for the Orthopedic Department, elevator machinery and mechanical equipment for ventilating, heating and lighting. On the



THE SURGICAL BUILDING.

ground floor is the X-ray Department. This floor will also contain a gymnasium for the Orthopedic Department, which will

be in direct communication with the orthopedic dispensary, wards, etc., in the present adjoining Agnew Pavilion. The first, second, and third floors will be devoted to surgical wards, and will have a capacity of seventy-five beds, including sun parlor, isolation rooms, lockers, surgical dressing rooms, preparation rooms for operations, ward utility rooms, diet kitchens and supply rooms.

On the fourth and fifth floors will be three operating clinic rooms, each seating from twenty-five to thirty-five students, and having etherizing rooms communicating with each. These clinic rooms extend through the two stories, are on the north side of the building with large north skylights.

ISOLATION BUILDING OF THE HOSPITAL.

Besides the clinic rooms on the fourth floor are the sterilizing room, instrument and bandage rooms, splint room, nurses' work room, doctors' dressing and toilet rooms, recovery and waiting rooms and nurses' toilet, with large distributing corridors.

On the fifth floor the space not occupied by the upper part of the clinic rooms and distribution corridor will contain a laboratory for sectional cutting with separate and direct communication to the clinic floor below, and in the south part of the floor six recovery and isolation rooms and diet kitchens. Over the

fifth floor is a pipe loft, which will contain ventilating ducts, heating pipes, mechanical equipment, etc.

A considerable portion of the roof will be uncovered and used as a roof garden.

BUILDING FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—No cases of contagious diseases are taken into the University Hospital, this building having been constructed for the purpose of isolating the few cases of contagious diseases which develop among the patients in the general hospital. The building was designed by

REAR OF ONE OF THE WINGS OF THE HOSPITAL SHOWING SUN PARLORS. THERE IS A SUN PARLOR IN EVERY WARD.

Brockie and Hastings, and is located in the rear part of the Hospital yard, along the north side of Hamilton Walk, near Thirty-sixth Street. The architecture is Renaissance, and in keeping with the other University Hospital buildings. The building is 60 by 34, two stories above a high basement, and cost about $25,000. It is absolutely sanitary, the outer walls being double, with a wide space between the two, which avoids all dampness. The floors are of reinforced concrete, with a finished flooring of a patent material, without joints. There is a complete system of heating and forced ventilation.

There are two stories and a basement. In the latter are contained all of the heating and mechanical equipment, pipes, etc. On the first floor there is an open porch running through the building from one side to the other. From this porch the stairway connects the two floors; also opening from this porch is a general storeroom for linen, bedding, stretcher supplies, etc. These four rooms, two on each floor, are placed at the sides of the stairway and entirely cut off from the other part of the building, the open porch coming between the two portions.

On the west side of the porch are the rooms for the patients. All rooms open into a main corridor. The food is delivered from the open porch on the first floor through a special window into the first story diet kitchen, and by means of a dumb waiter to the second story diet kitchen.

THE LAUNDRY BUILDING.—The laundry building is 72 by 34 feet, and cost about $16,000. It was designed by Brockie and Hastings. On the first floor is a large disinfecting plant for bedding and linen, which is isolated from the rest of the first floor, in which all the washing is done, as well as the finishing of large pieces.

The second floor is equipped with large drying rooms, ironing machines, and tables for hand work. This floor also contains the office of the head laundress, and a large room with shelves and divisions, into which the work of each nurse, resident, or private patient, is put. The plant is operated by electricity, and is now the most complete laundry for hospital work in the city. The lighting, heating, and ventilating apparatus are also operated by electricity.

THE HOME FOR NURSES is located on Thirty-fourth Street below Spruce Street. It was designed by Amos J. Boyden and erected in 1886. This building was erected in memory of Mrs. Richard D. Wood by her children. Including the students in the training school, there are at present about one hundred and twenty-nine nurses connected with the hospital.

THE X-RAY LABORATORY has been installed in the rear of the new Surgical Building. It is one of the most important parts of the University Hospital System; and with the other improvements involved an expenditure of a hundred thousand dollars, $25,000 of which was appropriated by the State towards the laboratory.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL THERAPY.—Realizing the value of Physical Therapy when scientifically practiced, the University has installed a well-equipped laboratory in the Hospital. The facilities of the department are such that

patients as well as the public may receive as effective treatment here as they would be able to secure in any of the great Spas of Europe. Special efforts have been made to secure good light, ventilation, heat and drainage for every part of the baths, so as to make it attractive and cheerful as well as efficient.

The laboratory is divided into three sections—one for hydrotherapy, another for thermo- and electrotherapy, and a third for balneotherapy—all being fully provided with dressing and reclining rooms.

PAINTINGS IN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

HENRY C. GIBSON (Gutekunst), benefactor, donor of the Gibson Wing for Chronic Diseases.

PETER HAHN (Unknown), merchant, benefactor, in whose honor the Hahn Ward was endowed by George B. Wood, 1879.

JAMES DUNDAS LIPPINCOTT ( ), donor of the Operating Room, third floor, Main Hospital Building.

MEMORIALS IN HOSPITAL

A bronze mural tablet, about 20 by 30 inches, designed by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie. In the center of the tablet is a portrait of the late Dr. John H. Musser; the tablet contains the following inscription:

DR. JOHN HERR MUSSER
1856-1912
Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, 1898-1912
Hundreds call themselves your creatures who by you have been restored.
Pericles, Act II, Scene 3.

On the wall of the waiting room of the department of social service in the University Hospital a bronze memorial tablet was erected on April 15, 1914, to the memory of Dr. John H. Musser. The tablet contains a portrait in bronze executed by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, sculptor, with the following inscription:

To
JOHN HERR MUSSER,
who founded the Social Service of the University Hospital,
this memorial is erected as a pledge that his work for humanity shall live.

In the main corridor are the following mural tablets:

In Memory
of
THOMAS DRAKE
by
his daughter
CHARLOTTE

In Memory
of
CHARLES F. BLANDNER
by
his sister
HELENA F. BLANDNER.

In Memory
of
JOHN HARRISON
1834-1909
by his wife
EMILY LELAND HARRISON

In Memory
of
FRANCIS WALKER MURPHY
by
his sister
HELEN L. MURPHY

In Memory
of
JOHN BELL, M.D.
by
his friend
WILLIAM W. FRAZIER

In Memory
of
DR. ALBERT H. SMITH
by
his friend
ALFRED C. HARRISON

Black marble tablets inscribed:

THIS HOSPITAL
was erected
through the liberality
of the
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
the
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
and
MANY CITIZENS

INAUGURATED
June 4th, 1874
by his
Excellency
JOHN F. HARTRANFT
GOVERNOR OF
PENNSYLVANIA

THIS TABLET
IS ERECTED TO COMMEMORATE THE CHARITY
OF THOSE WHO HAVE ENDOWED BEDS
IN THIS HOSPITAL

THE LIGONIER FREE BEDS
endowed by
WILLIAM D. McGOWAN, M.D.

ANDREW C. BUTLER
ELIZA W. S. P. FIELDS

Brass tablets inscribed:

TO THE MEMORY
of
DR. WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN

A room for sick or injured
Journalists
is endowed in this hospital
in memory of
JOSEPH EDWARD SINOTT
by his father
JOSEPH F. SINNOTT
1908

In Memory
of
HELEN AMELIA BOYE
wife of
DR. MARTIN H. BOYE, '44 Med.
A free bed is by him endowed
in this Hospital

In Memory
of
DR. MARTIN H. BOYE, '44 Med.
A free bed endowed by him
in this Hospital

In Memory of his Mother
MARY E. SUDDARDS
A free bed has been established
in this Hospital by
GEORGE OAT SUDDARDS

Black marble tablet inscribed:

THIS TABLET IS ERECTED
TO COMMEMORATE THE CHARITY
OF THOSE BENEFACTORS
WHO HAVE ENDOWED BEDS
IN THIS HOSPITAL

GEORGE BAILEY, M.D.
WILLIAM B. BEMENT
CLEMENT BIDDLE
ADOLPH E. BORIE
CAMBRIA IRON CO.
CLARENCE H. CLARK
J. GILLINGHAM FELL
JESSE GEORGE
HENRY C. GIBSON
JOSEPH HARRISON, JR.
HARRISON, HAVEMEYER & CO.
HENRY C. LEA
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
MUTUAL ASSURANCE CO.
JOHN B. MCCREARY
H. PRATT MCKEAN
MRS. GEORGE W. NORRIS
PENNA. R. R. CO.
PHILA. CONTRIBUTIONSHIP
PHILA. & READING R. R. CO.
PHILA., WILM. & BALTO. R. R.
WILLIAM PEPPER, M.D.
JAMES A. PEABODY
MRS. JOHN F. SMITH
JOHN EDGAR THOMSON
JOHN H. TOWNE
ABA WHITNEY & SONS
WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN
SAMUEL S. WHITE
MRS. W. P. WILSTACH
GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D.
RICHARD WOOD

Brass tablets, inscribed as follows:

In the name of my wife
MARY ADELAIDE POTTS
and her mother
LOUISA M. SOMMER
this bed is dedicated to the use of
sick and suffering women by
HOWARD N. POTTS.

Two beds in this Hospital
have been endowed by
JOHN SAILER
In memory of his wife
EMILY WOODWARD
and of himself,
1913

In memory of
JOHN JOSEPH ALTER
A FREE BED IS ENDOWED
in this hospital
January, 1907.

A free bed
in loving memory of
RICHARD HECKSCHER
by his widow and children
1901

This tablet
is erected as a memorial to
MARY ADELAIDE POTTS
for the endowment of
two free beds in this hospital
A. D. 1907

In memory of
LOUISE ALTER
A FREE BED IS ENDOWED
in this hospital
by
JOHN JOSEPH ALTER
January, 1907.

In Memory of
CLARENCE HOWARD ROBERTS
and
HELEN PAULINE ROBERTS
a free bed is endowed by
their aunt
CLARA ROBERTS CALLI
1892

STUDENTS' WARD UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

Black marble tablet:

A list of Memorial Beds
which have been endowed
in this hospital
The ROSALIE BENSON Bed
Endowed by EDWIN M. BENSON
The EDWARD WALN HARRISON Bed
Endowed by CHARLES C. HARRISON
The GEORGE ROBERT INGERSOLL Bed
Endowed by HARRY INGERSOLL
The DR. GEORGE PEPPER Bed
Endowed by WILLIAM PEPPER, M.D.

The Harriett Porter Bed
Endowed by Miss Harriet Porter
and Mrs. Margaret E. Porter Davis
The S. Maria D. Willard Bed
Endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Porter Willard
The Abby Willing Peters Bed
The John White Field Bed
Endowed by Eliza W. S. P. Field
The Mary B. K. Wainright Bed
Endowed by Joseph R. Wainwright

Brass tablets:

In Memory of
SABIN WOOLWORTH COLTON, 3rd
a child's bed is endowed
by his loving parents
1905

To the Memory of
HIRAM BROOKE

In Memory of
CHARLES ELDRIDGE
and
JANE MORGAN
a free bed in the Children's Medical Ward has been endowed by
Anna Shapleigh Morgan

In Memory of
WILLIAM C. BULLITT
a bed in the Children's Medical Ward
has been endowed
by his wife
Louisa H. Bullitt

In Memory of
MARSHALL SPRING
and
ELIZABETH MARSHALL SHAPLEIGH
A free bed has been endowed by the daughter of
Anna Shapleigh Morgan

To the Memory of
RICHARD AND WILLIAM LEWIS WISTAR
this bed has been endowed
by their friend
William Gorman

The
Caroline Emily Richmond
Ward
Endowed by generosity of
CAROLINE EMILY RICHMOND
through the interest of
Dr. Richard A. Cleeman

The
Louis A. Duhring Ward
endowed under the will of
DR. DUHRING
for many years the distinguished Professor of
Cutaneous Diseases in the University of Pennsylvania

Among other tablets to be erected are to the memory of the following:

Frank Muhlenberg, Jr.
Martin S. Boye
Isabella R. Grier
Eleanor G. M. Withers
Caroline Emily Richmond
Alfred Kay
Julia Biddle
John Harrison
Mary Hollingsworth Morris Wood

In Loving Memory
of her Mother
HELEN STOCKTON HAINES
A private room is endowed in this hospital by
Dorothy Stockton Haines.

In Loving Memory
of
RICHARD HORNER WYETH
A FREE BED
IS ENDOWED IN THIS HOSPITAL BY HIS PARENTS
Francis Houston Wyeth
Henrietta Horner Wyeth

A bed in this ward is endowed
in memory of
HARRIET CATHERINE NEWBOLD
November 3d, 1889 (I.H.S.) March 27th, 1892.

In Memory of
LUCY WHARTON DREXEL
January 25, 1912

To the Memory of
C. HENRY POWERS

In Memoriam
EDWARD RHOADS, M.D.
University of Pennsylvania 1863
September 29, 1841—January 15, 1871
A CHILD'S BED IS ENDOWED
by his loving friends.

The
JOHN FREDERICK LEWIS, Jr.
FREE BED
is endowed in gratitude
TO GOD AND TO THIS HOSPITAL
1914

A bed in the Students' Ward
is endowed in the memory of
DANIEL NEALL McQUILLEN, Jr.
of the Class of
1909

In Memory of
MAXWELL SOMMERVILLE
a room is endowed
in this hospital

In the Children's Ward, in the corridors, are the following tablets:

Brass tablet inscribed:

Furnished by
The Louis Kimmel Guild
in memory of
DR. LOUIS J. C. KIMMEL

Large marble tablet:

Children's Orthopaedic Ward
Erected 1885
in memory of
D. HAYES AGNEW, M.D., LL.D.
by his wife
Margaret Creighton Agnew

White marble tablet inscribed:

The
De Forest Willard
Orthopaedic
Department

BEDS ENDOWED IN PERPETUITY.

Founded.	*Donor.*	*Beds.*	*In name of*
	Legacy $50,000		D. Hayes Agnew, M.D.
1890	Mrs. Mary I. Porter Davis, Miss Harriett Porter	1	Miss Harriett Porter.
1890	Dr. and Mrs. DeForest Willard	1	Mrs. S. Maria D. Willard.
1897	Mr. George Burnham, Jr. Mr. John H. Converse Dr. E. H. Williams	1	Burnham, Williams & Co.
1897	Mr. William Lyman	1	AVA.
1904	Mrs. Samuel Dickson	3	Erskine Hazard Dickson.
1910	Miss Marguerite P. Wood	1	Mrs. Mary H. M. Wood.
1911	Dr. DeForest Willard	1	Elizabeth Porter Willard.

Special Endowments.

1898	Miss Elizabeth C. Roberts	$3000 $1000	A. Sydney Roberts
1898	Miss Frances A. Roberts	$3000 $1000	(Apparatus Fund)

A free bed
in loving memory of
LUCRETIA LEDYARD
STEVENS
wife of
RICHARD HECKSCHER
by her children
1907

In loving memory
of
GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE
KEIM
a free bed in this hospital
is endowed by his daughter
SUSAN D. KEIM SAVAGE
December 18th, 1906

Ten Beds in this Hospital
are Endowed by
ANNA H. CARVER
In Loving Memory of Her Husband
WILLIAM BURTON CARVER

In Memory of
THOMAS HARRISON
A FREE BED
IS ENDOWED IN THIS HOSPITAL
BY HIS SON
GEORGE L. HARRISON

In Memory of
HAMILTON DISSTON
A FREE BED IS ENDOWED
in this hospital by his daughter
MARY HOWARD ROBERTS

In Memory of
GEORGE W. VOGEL
TWO FREE BEDS ARE ENDOWED
In this hospital by
MRS. LYDIA S. JOHNSON

In Memory of
EMILY M. HARRISON
A FREE BED IS ENDOWED
by her husband
GEORGE L. HARRISON
1903

In Memory of
MARY KAY
A FREE BED IS ENDOWED
by her brother
JAMES ALFRED KAY
1902

In Memory of
SINCLAIR TOUSEY
A FREE BED IS ENDOWED
In this hospital
by his son
BENJAMIN TOUSEY
Christmas, 1904

In Memory of
PERCIVAL ROBERTS
A FREE BED IS ENDOWED
In this hospital
by
MARY HOWARD
wife of
PETER WILLIAMSON ROBERTS

In Memory of
EDWARD ROBERTS, JR.
A FREE BED IS ENDOWED
by his loving sister
ADELAIDE ROBERTS SHAW
1902

In memory of
EDWARD ROBERTS
and
MARY E. ROBERTS
A FREE BED
IS ENDOWED IN THIS HOSPITAL
by their daughter
MARY W. ESKENS
1891

Endowed by
ELIZABETH WILT BAKER
in memory of her
brother and sister
ABRAHAM BAKER MARY BAKER

In memory of
ALFRED GUSTAVUS BAKER
A FREE BED IS ENDOWED IN THIS
HOSPITAL BY HIS SON
GEORGE FALES BAKER, M.D.

BEDS ENDOWED ANNUALLY.

Founded.	*Donor.*	*Beds.*	*In name of*
1891	Mrs. H. H. Collins.....	2	Mr. and Mrs. S. Conrad.
1891	Mrs. Samuel Dickson	1	Mrs. Mary Hazard.
1891	Mrs. J. W. Townsend.....	1	Miss Katharine A. Sharpe.
1891	Mrs. W. W. Porter.....	1	Dr. DeForest Willard.
1892	Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Austin....	1	Mildred Austin.
1897	Mrs. Anna L. Reed.....	1	
1905	Mrs. Isaac Hiester	1	
1912	Mrs. George Burnham, Jr.....	1	Dr. DeForest Willard.

Brass tablet:

CHILDREN'S
ORTHOPAEDIC DEPARTMENT
organized 1889 by
DEFOREST WILLARD, M.D.

In the main corridor of the Gibson Wing for Chronic Diseases:

Black marble tablet inscribed:

In Commemoration
of the
liberality of
HENRY C. GIBSON
who erected this
building for the
benefit of those
suffering with
Chronic Diseases
A. D. 1882

Black marble tablet inscribed:

This tablet is erected
to commemorate the charity
of those benefactors of the Hospital
who have endowed beds in the department
for Chronic Diseases
Mrs. Matthew M. Baird
Alexander Brown
Mrs. Henry Disston
Anthony J. Drexel
Mrs. Susan Cox Erwin
Henry C. Gibson
Mrs. Mary M. Johnson
Miss Sarah Marshall
Miss Ellen Mason
Miss Ida Mason
H. Pratt McKean
Mrs. Thomas H. Powers
Thomas A. Scott
Miss M. R. Smith

Chauncey R. Baugh
in memory of his father
EDWIN P. BAUGH

On the door of a room in the Gibson Wing is this inscription:

Room for Sick Nurses
Presented to the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania
Proceeds of a Concert, April 21, 1903, by
Mrs. Frederick Giger

In the Sun Parlor of the Gibson Wing, on the third floor:

This Solarium
was erected through the generosity of
Robert P. de Silver
1905

In the Gibson Wing, on the third floor, a brass tablet inscribed:

MAXWELL SOMMERVILLE ROOM.

In the Agnew Surgical Pavilion, on the second floor, is a brass tablet inscribed:

This Room
endowed
in the memory of
MOLTON H. FORREST, M.D.
1897

THE HENRY PHIPPS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

In the main building, third floor, a brass tablet inscribed:

This Operating Room is Presented to
the Hospital of
THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
by
JAMES DUNDAS LIPPINCOTT
in memory of his uncle
JAMES DUNDAS
A. D. 1900

THE HENRY PHIPPS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY, PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS was founded in 1903, turned over to the University in 1910, and its new building formally dedicated in May, 1913, Mr. Henry Phipps, the founder, having first decided to erect the present building at the northeast corner of Seventh and Lombard Streets. The site is in the midst of one of the congested districts of Philadelphia and is surrounded by a large tenement house population. This location was chosen as being in a section of the city in which tuberculosis was most prevalent, and was made possible by a special law permitting the establishment of the Hospital within the city limits. The original site was at Third and Lombard Streets. The building faces Starr Garden Park, a civic center of the Play Grounds Commission. The open square affords a greater abundance of sunlight and air than would ordinarily be the case in a closely built up city. The building was designed by Grosvenor Atterbury, of New York.

The general style of architecture is modified Colonial. While the entrance is on the west side the principal façade is towards the south. It is built of brick trimmed with white marble, and except for wooden doors is of fire-proof construction. The ground plan is somewhat of the form of the letter H—two main wings projecting towards the south and enclosing an areaway that is planted with shrubbery. The appearance of the building from the south is unusual, because of the adoption of the plan of having each story above the second set back from the front of the building sufficiently to afford adequate porch and deck room. By this means light is not cut off by porches from the story below. This arrangement also makes possible the appearance of a series of hanging gardens, while window-boxes and plants are placed along the parapets.

The east wing is devoted almost entirely to laboratory purposes and includes on the basement floor an autopsy room and morgue. As for the rest of the building—the basement is occupied by engine and boiler rooms, store rooms and laundry; the first floor by general offices, waiting rooms, examining rooms

for dispensary patients, drug room, etc.; the second floor by nurses' quarters, kitchen, pantry, store and dining rooms; the third floor by wards, providing twelve beds for advanced cases, and surrounded by large covered roof porches and open decks, nurses' office, diet kitchen, dressing room and quiet room. In the west wing of the third floor there are sleeping quarters for nurses; the fourth floor is devoted to two large open-air wards, together containing twelve beds for early cases with ample porch and deck space adjacent. On the fourth floor are also diet kitchen, dining room, nurses' office, examining rooms, etc.; on the fifth or top floor there is a large solarium and adjacent to it, open decks. There are also a diet kitchen, dining room, and nurses' office. The Institute has demonstrated that patients can be cured in the city if they receive proper food and treatment. Both of the wards and the large dispensary service of the Institute are devoted entirely to cases of tuberculosis. The Institute includes three fields of activity, represented by three corresponding departments, viz., laboratory, clinical and the sociological, each being under a separate director.

THE SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY was organized in 1878, at that time being the third University Dental School in America. In the fall of 1909 the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery was absorbed by the University, and an arrangement made whereby all of its students were transferred to the University of Pennsylvania. The history of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery begins with the establishment in 1852 of the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, from which the Pennsylvania College separated in the spring of 1856, securing from the State Legislature a separate charter.

The Dental School is the most cosmopolitan of the departments of the University, its students usually representing about twenty-five foreign countries and almost every state of the Union. In 1916 it had a teaching staff of sixty-seven and an enrollment of 722 students. The school operates a free dispensary, in which about 50,000 cases are treated annually.

When the school was first organized, it occupied quarters in the old Medical Hall (now Logan Hall) then in the Hare Laboratory of Chemistry at Thirty-sixth and Spruce Streets, but in 1896 it removed to a new building especially constructed for it. Here its growth was remarkable and it had soon outgrown its "new" quarters. On February 21, 1915, it entered into its fourth home, The Evans Dental Institute and School of Dentistry of the University of Pennsylvana at Fortieth and Spruce Streets, the largest and best equipped plant in the world devoted entirely to the teaching of dentistry.

PORTRAITS AND MEMORIALS IN EVANS INSTITUTE

PIERRE FAUCHARD (copied after Netscher), 1761. An eminent French dental surgeon and author. Presented to the University in 1905 by Dr. George Viau, Professor in l'Ecole Dentaire de Paris. This celebrated French dentist has been called the "father of modern dentistry."

CHARLES C. HARRISON, LL.D. (Paul K. M. Thomas), 1844- ; Provost, 1894-1911. Presented by the students of the Department of Dentistry, 1903.

JAMES TRUMAN, D.D.S., LL.D. (E. F. Faber), 1826-1914; Professor of Dental Pathology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica, 1885-1911; Professor Emeritus to date; Secretary and Dean of the Department, 1883-1896. Presented by the Society of the Alumni of the Department of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania, June, 1896.

MATTHEW HENRY CRYER, D.D.S., M.D. (Albert Rosenthal), 1840- ; M.D., U. of Pa., 1877; Professor of Oral Surgery, 1898-1917. Presented by the Cryer Dental Society, 1917.

EDWIN TYLER DARBY, D.D.S., M.D., LL.D. (Alice Atlee), 1845- ; MD., U. of Pa., 1878; Honorary Degree of LL.D., 1915; Professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental Histology, 1878-1917. Presented by the Darby Dental Society, 1917.

EDWARD CAMERON KIRK, D.D.S., Sc.D., LL.D. (Paul K. M. Thomas), 1856- ; Honorary Degree LL.D., U. of Pa., 1915; Lecturer in Operative Dentistry, 1882; Instructor in Clinical Dentistry; Professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics; Dean of the Dental School of the University of Pennsylvania, 1896-1917. Presented by Dental Alumni, 1916.

Memorial Clock in Dental Clinical Laboratory, second floor, inscribed:

Presented
by the
Class of 1900.

Marble bust of Christ by Norman Kingsley
Presented to the University by Dr. Otto Lenqui

In the main corridor on the first floor are bronze tablets inscribed as follows:

CHARLES JAMES ESSIG
1841-1901
D.D.S. Philadelphia Dental College 1871
M.D. Jefferson Medical College 1876
Professor of Mechanical Dentistry
and Metallurgy in the Pennsylvania
College of Dental Surgery 1876-1878
Professor of Mechanical Dentistry
and Metallurgy in the Department
of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania
1878-1901
One of the Founders of this Department
1878
Secretary of its Faculty 1878-1883
Author, Artist, Scientist, Mechanician

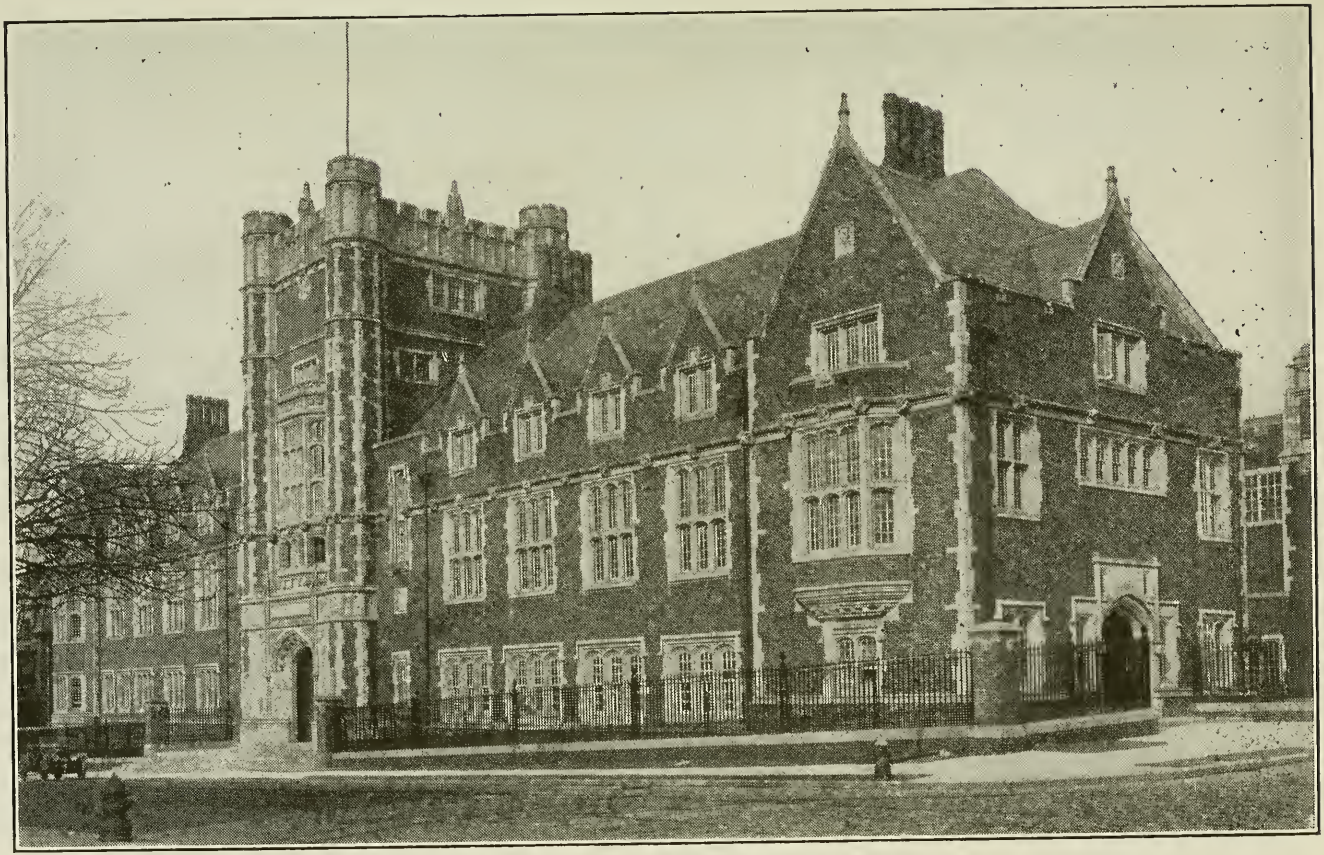
Erected by the Society of the Alumni
of the Department of Dentistry
University of Pennsylvania, 1906

JAMES TRUMAN
1826-1914
D.D.S. Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery 1854
L.L.D. University of Pennsylvania 1904
Professor of Dental Pathology and Operative Dentistry in the
Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery 1865-1876
Professor of Dental Pathology, Therapeutics and Materia
Medica Department of Dentistry University of
Pennsylvania 1882-1909
Dean of its Faculty 1883-1896
Editor, Author, Scientist
Erected by the James Truman Dental Society of the School
of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania 1915

THE THOMAS W. EVANS MUSEUM AND DENTAL INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—By concurrent action of the Trustees of the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Institute Society and the University of Pennsylvania, an agreement between them was executed on Saturday, June 15, 1912, by the provisions of which a co-operative affiliation between the two institutions was consummated so that the resources of both have been utilized in the creation of a Dental School to be carried on "as such institutions of learning are now conducted in Philadelphia, and not inferior to any already established," as provided for in the will of the late Dr. Thomas W. Evans, an eminent scientist and dentist who practiced in Europe, but who was born in Philadelphia, and lived in a house which stood where the building bearing his name now stands, and which houses the affiliated institutions at the northwest corner of Fortieth and Spruce Streets.

THE EVANS INSTITUTE is in the Tudor style of architecture which prevailed in the time of Henry VIII and might be described as Collegiate Gothic, being in keeping with other late buildings, constructed of Indiana limestone and hardburnt brick. It was designed by John T. Windrim. Ground was broken on September 24, 1912, and the corner-stone laid on May 3, 1913. The building has a frontage on Spruce Street of 242 feet, and a depth to Irving Street along Fortieth Street of 161 feet. It is built in the form of the letter H and has three stories over a high basement. The benefaction of Dr. Evans includes this building with its equipment which cost approximately $1,000,000, and a substantial endowment fund.

Among the interesting features of the buildings are the square tower and the Evans Museum. The tower, which is at the main entrance at the center of the Spruce Street wing, is thirty-eight feet square, rising to eighty-four feet. In the center of



THE NEW THOMAS W. EVANS DENTAL INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

the tower, beginning at the second story and reaching almost to the top of the third floor, is a large window, which lights the library on the second floor.

The Evans Museum occupies the east half of the Spruce Street wing, is as nearly fire and burglar proof as modern science can make it. This houses the priceless Evans collection.

In the west end of the Spruce Street wing are the offices of the Dean of the Institution, and the Board-room. The rest of the ground floor is divided into class-rooms and laboratories, the entire north wing being devoted to this purpose. To the right and left of the monumental hallway, which extends from the roof to the first floor, are rooms for various phases of clinical dental service, radiography, photography, instructors' rooms, etc., and a model dental office.

Another of the imposing features of the building is the large operative clinic hall in the north wing on the second floor. This occupies the entire wing on Irving Street and is two hundred feet long by forty-eight feet wide.

This clinic room is thirty feet high, with a glass wall on the north side; the roof for a distance of about ten feet is also glass, giving all the daylight possible. The floor is covered with battleship linoleum. A gallery on the south side contains the lockers. The room is furnished with 134 chairs, each chair equipped with electric service for power and light. There is also gas, compressed air and water service to each chair.

In the south wing, on the second floor, is the library, which extends up through the third floor, with galleries on each side. From the library, on the east end, extends the main lecture hall, eighty-seven by forty-three feet, and on the west end are two smaller lecture rooms. One of the principal objects of the Institute will be the encouragement of research work, and a number of rooms for that purpose are on the second floor.

The main stairway ends at the second floor, in a large hall open to the roof. The side walls of this hallway are in pinkish gray stone, and the ceiling is of metal and plaster, formed and painted to represent the carved wooden ceilings of the Tudor period.

Large laboratories, with lighting similar to that in the clinic, occupy the south wing on the third floor, and other rooms for research work and post-graduate instruction in the western end.

In the basement are locker rooms for the students, laboratories for mechanical dentistry, the metallurgical laboratories, and laboratories and lecture rooms for first-year men, and a restaurant for students and faculty. The power house adjoins the building on the north. This contains two boilers with a capacity of 400 horse power. The engines and electric generators are capable of producing 240 kilowatts and will furnish power for the lighting and heating, as well as for the service of the laboratories and the chairs in the clinic.

PORTRAITS, STATUARY, CURIOS, RELICS, DECORATIONS, ETC., IN THE EVANS MUSEUM

THOMAS W. EVANS, 1823-1897; born in Philadelphia; eminent scientist, dentist, author, statesman, and philanthropist. Endowed and founded the Evans Dental Institute. Five unsigned oil portraits; another by Gervex and a seventh painted by Healy in 1877; also two busts of Dr. Evans executed by unknown sculptors.

A catalogue of the many objects of interest in the museum may be obtained at the general office of the Recorder of the University.

THE VETERINARY SCHOOL.—Although the Veterinary School of the University did not take definite shape until the fall of 1882, its establishment had been suggested during the early years of the University. In a lecture delivered in 1807 by Dr. Benjamin Rush, he dwelt upon "the duty and advantages of studying the diseases of domestic animals and the remedies proper to remove them." In this lecture he spoke of having seen the Medical Department of the University grow into a flourishing school, but expressed himself as being dissatisfied with its prosperity and fame until such time as the University of Pennsylvania would include in its curriculum the science of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, proposing the establishment of a chair of Veterinary Medicine in the Medical School.

In 1883, through the generosity of Joshua B. Lippincott and J. E. Gillingham, the teaching of Veterinary Medicine was made possible at the University as a separate school organized with a faculty selected largely from the Medical School and the College, with Dr. Rush Shippen Huidekoper as Professor of Veterinary Anatomy and Internal Pathology and Dean of the Veterinary Faculty, he having just returned from abroad for the purpose of undertaking the work of founding such a school. The course as outlined by Dr. Huidekoper, who had studied at various European Veterinary Schools, extended then over a period of three years, but in the fall of 1916 it was extended to four years. The Department was opened on October 2, 1884, with twenty students, in a series of well-equipped buildings located along Hamilton Walk, where the Medical Building now stands. In 1901 the School and Hospital moved into temporary quarters on the present site. In 1903 the plot of ground on Thirty-ninth Street between Woodland Avenue and DeLancey Street was purchased, and a section of the new building started for the School in 1906. New sections were added from year to year until the entire courtyard was enclosed in 1912. The School in 1916 had a teaching staff of twenty-four and an enrollment of one hundred and forty-seven students.

THE VETERINARY BUILDINGS AND HOSPITAL.

THE VETERINARY BUILDING AND HOSPITAL occupies a lot at Thirty-ninth Street, DeLancey Street and Woodland Avenue, 260 by 210 feet. The buildings are constructed around a square courtyard, and with their equipment form one of the most complete plants of the kind. The buildings were designed by Cope and Stewardson in a style of architecture adopted from the English Collegiate of the seventeenth century, in keeping with that of the Dormitories and other recently constructed buildings. They are fireproof, and are constructed of hard-burnt brick with limestone trimmings, and the roof of green slate. The main entrance is through an archway on Thirty-ninth Street.

In the series of buildings the School and Hospital Departments are entirely separated. In the building along Thirty-ninth Street, to the north on the first floor, are the administration offices of the School and Faculty, and the library. The second floor of this part of the building is occupied by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board as a laboratory, consisting of a suite of twelve rooms for researches and experiments which are conducted under the supervision of the State Veterinarian. In connection with the laboratory there is also maintained an experimental farm near Philadelphia. The third floor of this part of the building contains a class laboratory, storerooms, and dormitories for the resident veterinarian of the Hospital and assistants. The south end of the Thirty-ninth Street building extends a short distance eastward on Woodland Avenue and contains the offices of the Hospital and of the resident veterinarian, a reception room for the public, a clinic room for small animals and a similar room for large animals, a pharmacy, several large stalls for horses or cattle, a ward for small animals affected with contagious diseases, irrigation stalls, a room for an X-ray apparatus, and an operating room and surgery for large animals. On the second floor of this portion are hospital wards and an operating room for small animals, together with a kitchen for preparing the food, a bathroom and an exercise ward, and also sleeping quarters for attendants, and a storeroom.

The building along Woodland Avenue contains hospital wards for the accommodation of fifty-five horses and cows, a public farriery, and a clinical laboratory. On the second floor is an assembly room or "Leonard Pearson Hall," named in honor of the late Dean.

The building to the east contains the anatomical, histological, postmortem, and biological laboratories, the dissecting and lecture rooms.

The building to the north of the courtyard contains, on the first floor, the pharmacy and milk hygiene laboratory, sterilizing room, class rooms and students' room, and on the second floor the inoculation room used by the State, the laboratories of pathology, bacteriology, and clinic room.

PORTRAITS IN THE VETERINARY BUILDING

Portraits of six members of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture (artists unknown), to wit: *SAMUEL POWEL* (copy of one by Angelica Kauffman), *RICHARD PETERS, AARON CLEMENTS, JAMES MEASE, NICHOLAS BIDDLE, CRAIG BIDDLE.* Presented by the Society, along with its collection of works on Agriculture.

RUSH SHIPPEN HUIDEKOPER (Elsa Koenig Nitzsche), 1854-1901; Professor of Veterinary Anatomy and Internal Pathology, and first Dean of the Faculty, 1883-1889. Presented by Joseph G. Rosengarten, February 23, 1914.

LEONARD PEARSON, B.S., V.M.D., M.D. (by Elsa Koenig Nitzsche), 1868-1909; Professor of Veterinary Medicine, 1891-1897; Dean of Veterinary Department, 1897-1909; State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania, 1895-1909. Presented by the Alumni, February 22, 1911.

JOSEPH E. GILLINGHAM (crayon by Gutekunst), 1830-1907; Benefactor and one of the Founders of the Veterinary School, 1884.

JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT (crayon by A. Jahn), 1813-1886; Benefactor and one of the Founders of the Veterinary School, 1884; Trustee of the University, 1876-1885.

SIMON J. J. HARGER (crayon by Schreiber), 1865-1910; Professor of Veterinary Anatomy and Zoötechnics, 1890-1910.

MEMORIALS IN VETERINARY BUILDING

On the east building of the courtyard is a Memorial Clock presented by the Class of 1912.

In the Library is a series of Colonial quartered-oak bookcases, the gift of Mrs. Fairman Rogers, on the shelves of which are deposited the "Fairman Rogers Library on Horsemanship," these words having been carved on the woodwork at the top of the middle case.

The general assembly room has been dedicated to the memory of the late Dean, Leonard Pearson. An endowment fund is also being raised for a "Pearson Memorial Library."

In "Leonard Pearson Hall" are memorial tablets inscribed as follows:

Dedicated to the Memory
of
LEONARD PEARSON, B.S., V.M.D., M.D.
1868-1909
By the Class of 1910
The last class to which he gave personal instruction.

Dedicated by the Class of 1911
to the memory of
SIMON JACOB JOHN HARGER, V.M.D.
1865-1910
Professor of Veterinary Anatomy in
The Universitty of Pennsylvania
Veterinary Department
1891-1910

In Memory of
RUSH SHIPPEN HUIDEKOPER, VET. (ALFORT)
Professor of Internal Pathology
Organizer
and First Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine
1883-1889
This tablet is erected by his former students

To
Commemorate the Broad Humanity
of
JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT
one of the benefactors of this University
to whose liberality
the Veterinary School
mainly owes its existence and support
this tablet is erected
A. D. 1868

Dedicated by
The Class of 1909
To the memory of
CLAUDE BOURGELAT
1712-1779
who founded the first
Veterinary School at
Lyons, France, in 1762

In the archway of the Veterinary School is the following tablet:

To the memory of Leonard Pearson, B.S., V.M.D., M.D., eminent as a Veterinarian, Scholar, and Lover of Mankind, through whose breadth of vision and untiring efforts these buildings were made possible; whose appreciation of the needs of Animal Husbandry kept him in sympathetic touch with the farmer, and whose achievements will always be an honor to his Alma Mater, this tablet is affectionately dedicated by the
Guernsey Breeders' Association.

THE LAW SCHOOL had its beginning in 1790 in the old Academy Building, when James Wilson was elected Professor of Law, which was the first University professorship in law instituted in North America. The School had a rather desultory existence up to the year 1850, when it was reorganized by the Hon. George Sharswood, since which year it has had more than five thousand matriculates, of whom more than one-half were graduated. In 1917 it had an enrollment of 207 and a teaching staff of 27. At various stages of its existence it has occupied quarters in the first buildings at Fourth and Arch Streets, at Ninth and Market Streets, in College Hall on the present campus, then the sixth floor of the Girard Building at Broad and Chestnut Streets, and in 1895 the historic quarters in Independence Square, where for a period of five years it occupied the old "New Court House" and "Congress Hall"—here almost a thou-

THE LAW SCHOOL.

sand students had the privilege of studying law in the same halls in which Washington and Adams were inaugurated President, where the United States Congress met for ten years, and where some of the most important laws of the early government of the country, were enacted. In 1900 the School moved into its new building in West Philadelphia. In 1914 the Department became a purely graduate school, all candidates for degrees being obliged to present for entrance a college degree, thus raising the standards of the School to the highest in America.

THE LAW SCHOOL BUILDING was formally dedicated on "University Day," February 22, 1900. It is one of the most beautiful buildings of the University group, and is an architectural monument. It was designed by Cope and Stewardson in a style similar in character to the English Renaissance as developed by Sir Christopher Wren. The building has a frontage of 190 feet on Thirty-fourth Street and a depth of 120 feet along Chestnut and Sansom Streets. The construction is fireproof throughout, the exterior being of Indiana limestone and dull red brick; its cost was nearly half a million dollars. Interesting features of the interior are the spacious hallways, the rotunda, and the grand staircase.

On the second floor are two large halls or reading rooms, each 40 by 114 feet, and 30 feet high, each hall containing 254 individual desks. The hall to the north is known as McKean Hall, and was named in honor of Chief Justice Thomas McKean, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a trustee of the University. The south hall was named for Chief Justice George Sharswood, who reorganized the Law School in 1850, and who was a professor and trustee of the University for many years. Another large reading room on this floor is McMurtrie Hall, named for the late Richard C. McMurtrie, an eminent member of the Philadelphia Bar. Each student has a desk assigned to him in one of the large rooms and is thus enabled to enjoy an undisturbed place of study during his three years at the law school. The graduate reading room contains twenty-six large tables which are assigned to advanced students and men engaged in legal research. In front of McMurtrie Hall is the "Biddle Law Library" room, a fireproof stack containing 58,000 volumes of law books. This Library was founded by the family of George W. Biddle, as a memorial to his three sons, George, Algernon Sydney, and Arthur Biddle. The original gift of five thousand volumes was supplemented in 1897 by the presentation by Mrs. Arthur Biddle of more than four thousand volumes. The family of the late Richard C. McMurtrie presented his law library to the University in 1906. Many other valuable gifts have been received from families and individual donors. On the second floor are also ten small rooms used by

the Librarian and members of the teaching staff. On the first floor are the offices of the Dean, six class rooms, a moot court-room, Wharton Hall, Price Hall (a general assembly room), and the Museum of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. In the latter are deposited many objects of historical interest to members of the legal profession, especially to the Pennsylvania Bar. In the basement are the club rooms of the various student organizations of the Law School and in the sub-cellar is a modern lighting, heating, and ventilating plant.

A lot immediately in the rear of the Law School Building is owned by the University and was purchased for the extension of the Law School Building. The University Tennis Association occupies it at present with six tennis courts.

On the circular medallions of stone in the first story are cut the names chosen by the late Hon. John I. Clark Hare for special honor.

PORTRAITS AND STATUARY IN THE LAW BUILDING

Name of the artist is given in parentheses.

ALGERNON SYDNEY BIDDLE (Cecilia Beaux), 1847-1891; Professor of Practice, Pleading and Evidence at Law, and Criminal Law, 1887-1891. Presented by his family.

GEORGE W. BIDDLE (Gutekunst), 1818-1897; Lawyer; Benefactor. The Biddle Law Library was named in honor of his family, he having made a gift of his library, which formed the nucleus of the present Biddle Law Library.

HORACE BINNEY, LL.D. (Unknown), 1780-1875; Author of legal works; Member of the Second Congress; Trustee of the University, 1807-1836. (An engraving of Horace Binney, by John Sartain after an oil painting by Sulley, is also in the possession of the Department of Law.)

HAMPTON LAWRENCE CARSON, B.A., LL.D. (Rosenthal), 1852- ; A.B., U. of Pa., 1871; LL.B., A.M., 1874; LL.D., 1906; Professor of Law, 1894-1903. Presented by his friends.

CHARLES CHAUNCEY (Henry Inman), 1777-1849; Celebrated lawyer.

FRANCIS I. GOWEN (Adolph Borie); in whose memory the Gowen Memorial Fellowships in the Law School were founded. Presented by the Alumni, June 21, 1911.

HON. JOHN INNES CLARK HARE, LL.D. (Elsa Koenig Nitzsche), 1816-1905; A.B., 1834; A.M., 1837; LL.D., 1868; Trustee, 1858-1868; Professor of the Institutes of the Law, 1868-1888; Professor Emeritus, 1888-1905. Presented to the University on February 24, 1906, by the graduate and undergraduate members of the Hare Law Club.

SAMUEL SHOREY HOLLINGSWORTH (J. B. Sword), 1842-1894; Professor of Law, 1889-1894.

JOHN G. JOHNSON, LL.D. (Elsa Koenig Nitzsche), 1841-1917; LL.B., 1863; LL.D., 1915. Twice refused an appointment to Judge-

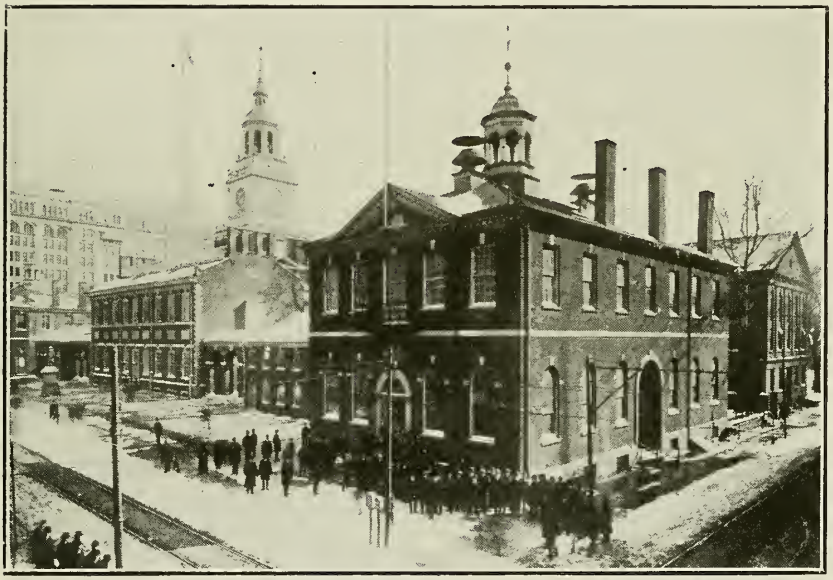
ship of the United States Supreme Court and once as Attorney-General. From 1873 to his death was considered the greatest corporation lawyer in America.

THOMAS McKEAN, LL.D. (R. W. Vonnoh), 1734-1817; Signer of the Declaration of Independence; Member of the Continental Congress, 1774-1783; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, 1777-1799; President of the Trustees of the University of the State of Pennsylvania, 1788-1791; Trustee, 1779-1817; Governor of Pennsylvania, 1799-1808. Presented by the friends of Thomas McKean, deceased.

RICHARD COXE McMURTRIE, LL.D. (W. M. Chase), Chancellor of the Law Association of Philadelphia, 1891-1894. Presented by his family.

EDWARD COPPÉE MITCHELL, LL.D. (D. MacGregor), 1836- Professor of the Law of Real Estate, Conveyancing and Equity Jurisprudence, 1873-1887, and Dean of the Department of Law, 1874-1887. This copy is hanging in McKean Hall. Presented by the Society of the Alumni of the Department of Law.

EDWARD COPPÉE MITCHELL, LL.D. (D. MacGregor), 1836-1886. This copy is hanging in the Moot Court Room.



"CONGRESS HALL," WHERE THE LAW SCHOOL WAS LOCATED FROM 1895 TO 1900, WHERE THE FIRST CONGRESS MET AND WHERE WASHINGTON AND ADAMS WERE INAUGURATED. THE BUILDINGS TO THE EAST ARE INDEPENDENCE HALL AND CITY HALL, WHERE THE FIRST SUPREME COURT CONVENED.

PHINEAS PEMBERTON MORRIS, LL.D. (Unknown), Professor of Practice, Pleading, and Evidence at Law, 1862-1884; Professor Emeritus, 1884. Presented by the Classes of 1884 and 1885 of the Department of Law.

JOHN MEREDITH READ (Unknown), died, 1873; Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1858-1873; Chief Justice, 1873.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD, LL.D. (Unknown), 1810-1883; President Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia, 1848-1867; Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1867-1878; Chief Justice, 1878-1883; Reorganizer of the Department of Law, 1850; Dean, 1852-1868; Trustee of the University, 1872-1883. Presented by members of the Sharswood Law Club.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD, LL.D. (Unknown), 1810-1883. This is a three-quarter length portrait, hanging in Sharswood Hall, the other is hanging in the Rotunda.

JAMES WILSON, LL.D. (Albert Rosenthal, from miniature in the possession of Mrs. Thomas Harrison Montgomery), 1742-1798; Professor of English in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, 1773-1779; Founded the Department of Law, 1790; Professor of Law, 1792-1798; Trustee of the University, 1779-1798; Member of the Provincial Convention, 1774-1775; Member of the Continental Congress, 1775-1778; 1782-1783; 1785-1787; Signer of the Declaration of Independence; Member of the Constitutional Convention of the United States, 1787; Member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, 1789; Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-1798. Presented by the Hon. Hampton L. Carson.

DANIEL WEBSTER (marble bust attributed to Powell), at head of staircase. Presented by Charles C. Townsend, Esq.

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN BLACK, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, 1810-1883 (marble bust, modeled by Mary K. Plough, in 1883, cut in marble by the sculptor, Powers). The bust is in Sharswood Hall, mounted upon a pedestal cut from a famous walnut tree, which grew upon John Black's estate. Presented by his daughter, Dr. Mary Black Clayton.

MEMORIAL COLLECTIONS OF LEGAL ENGRAVINGS

In the class rooms are three interesting collections of English and American legal engravings, known as the Erskine Hazard Dickson Collection, presented by the Sharswood Law Club; the George M. Wharton Memorial Collection, presented by Mrs. Thomas McKean, and the James T. Mitchell Collection, presented by friends of the Chief Justice.

The first two collections contain almost two hundred portraits, and form the most complete collection of English legal engravings in America. The Mitchell collection of American legal engravings is also very excellent.

In a frame on the wall of the rotunda on the second floor are a number of original documents, of Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, and other men of Colonial days.

MEMORIALS AND INSCRIPTIONS, LAW SCHOOL BUILDING

On the shield south of the main entrance is the following inscription:

Law
Department
of the
University
First Professor
JAMES WILSON
1790

On the shield north of the main entrance:

Law
Department
of the
University
Reorganized by
GEORGE SHARSWOOD
1850

The following are copies of memorial tablets and inscriptions throughout the interior of the building:

ON THE FIRST FLOOR.

On the western wall of Price Hall, a tablet in bronze:

PRICE HALL
Erected in Memory
of
ELI KIRK PRICE, LL.D.
A TRUSTEE OF THE UNIVERSITY
1869-1884
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
1879-1884
and of his son
JOHN SERGEANT PRICE
PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
of the
ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY
1882-1897
PRESIDENT OF SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI
of the
DEPARTMENT OF LAW
1890-1897

In the main corridor a memorial tablet inscribed as follows:

THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
FROM 1895 TO 1900, OCCUPIED THE HISTORIC BUILDING
AT SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS KNOWN AS
CONGRESS HALL; ALSO THE BUILDING WHICH STOOD
DIRECTLY SOUTH OF IT KNOWN AS THE NEW COURT HOUSE

This Tablet Is Erected by the Members of the Classes of
the Law School of 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902
Who Cherish the Memory of Their
Student Days Spent in Congress Hall

In This Hall Congress Sat From 1790 to 1800.
Washington Was Inaugurated in 1793 and John Adams
In 1797 as President of the United States;
and Jefferson as Vice President in 1797
Anthony Wayne, an Alumnus of the University,
Was Made Commander of the Army in 1792;
and, on December 19, 1799, John Marshall, Then a
Member of Congress, in Announcing the Death
of Washington Offered the Resolution:

"That a Joint Committee of Both Houses Be Appointed
to Report Measures Suitable to the Occasion and
Expressive of the Profound Sorrow With Which Congress
Is Penetrated on the Loss of a Citizen, First in War,
First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of His Countrymen."

About the arch on the grand staircase are inscribed the following words:

Truth, simplicity, and candor,—these are the cardinal virtues of a lawyer.—Sharswood.

On the western wall of Wharton Hall, a tablet in bronze:

This room is dedicated
to the memory of
GEORGE M. WHARTON
1806-1870

On the walls of the central hall are seven tablets of Tennessee marble. The inscriptions on these are as follows:

JAMES WILSON
1732-1798

JOHN SERGEANT
1779-1853

WILLIAM M. MEREDITH
1799-1873

ROBERT COOPER GRIER
1794-1870

ST. GEORGE TUCKER CAMPBELL
1814-1874

GEORGE W. BIDDLE
1818-1897

JAMES E. GOWEN
1830-1885

On the Second Floor

A tablet in plaster on the south wall of McKean Hall above the center of the stack room entrance:

This room is dedicated
to the memory of
THOMAS McKEAN
Chief Justice of Pennsylvania
1777-1799

A tablet in plaster on the north wall of Sharswood Hall above the center of the stack room entrance:

This room is dedicated
to the memory of
GEORGE SHARSWOOD
Chief Justice of Pennsylvania
1878-1882

A bronze tablet in floor of McMurtrie Hal. near the central door of the stack room:

This room is dedicated
to the memory of
RICHARD C. McMURTRIE
Chancellor of the
Law Association of Philadelphia
1891-1894

A tablet in bronze set into the floor of the stack room at the main entrance to the Biddle Law Library:

This Library was founded in 1886
in memory of
GEORGE BIDDLE
and continued in 1891 in memory of
ALGERNON SYDNEY BIDDLE
and in 1897 of
ARTHUR BIDDLE
the three sons of
George W. Biddle
They died before their father, having lived
as became their high calling of the law
Truth, courage, honour, love and duty their guides.

On the west wall of the Conversation Room is a brass tablet inscribed:

In memory of
WILLIAM JAMES SUDDARDS
Class of 1893 Law
The Needy Student's Aid Fund
established by his mother
Mrs. C. Cookman Suddards
1904

Upon the four walls above the main staircase are inscribed these words:

The law is unknown to him that knoweth not the reason thereof, and the knowne certantie of the law is the saftie of all. — *Coke.*

On the walls of the second floor corridor are two wrought bronze tablets inscribed:

In Memoriam
ROY WILSON WHITE
Born June 6, 1872 — Died May 20, 1906
B.S. (Earlham) 1894
A.M. (Haverford) 1895
LL.B. (University of Pennsylvania) 1898
Fellow in Law School (U. of Pa.)
1898-1900
Student of Civil Law (University of Paris)
1899-1900
Erected by the class of 1898, Law.

In Memoriam
JOHN LESLIE
November 24, 1881 — June 20, 1915
A.B. University of Pennsylvania 1905
LL.B. University of Pennsylvania 1910
Who Gave His Life for Another
Erected by his friends
and fellow members
of the Bar.

The following names are on the medallions and shields which ornament the exterior of the new building:

On the Thirty-fourth Street Front

In the three southern medallions, running south to north:

MANSFIELD BLACKSTONE KENT

In the three southern shields, running south to north:

MADISON HAMILTON WEBSTER

In the three northern shields, running south to north:

GIBSON PEARSON BINNEY

In the three northern medallions, running south to north:

STORY MARSHALL TANEY

On the Chestnut Street Front

In the central medallion:

VATTEL

In the central (western) shield:

STOWELL

In the central (eastern) shield:

GROTIUS

In the three eastern shields, running east to west:

BLACKBURN FIELD BRADLEY

In the three western shields, running east to west:

ELDON HARDWICKE JESSEL

On the Sansom Street Front

In the central medallion, above the Sansom Street entrance:

EDWARD I.

In the central (eastern) shield:

COKE

In the central (western) shield:

BRACTON

In the three eastern medallions, running from east to west:

HOLT CAMDEN HALE

In the three western medallions, running from west to east:

TRIBONIAN JUSTINIAN GREGORIUS

On the Western Wall

In the three medallions of the south wing, running from north to south:

GAIUS PAPINIAN ULPIAN

In the three medallions of the north wing, running from north to south:

POTHIER DOMAT SAVIGNY

A handsome clock in the Conversation Room is inscribed:

Presented
to the Law School
by the
Class of 1900

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM was founded in 1889, as the Department of Archæology, by the late William Pepper, and for ten years occupied quarters in the Library Building. It now occupies the most beautiful building on the campus. The ground for this building and gardens, almost twelve acres, was donated by the city. The Museum is located on Spruce Street east of

Thirty-fourth Street. The Philadelphia Commercial Museums the largest of their kind in America, are located in the rear.

The University Museum is under the care of a Board of Managers of whom four are Trustees of the University. It contains the collections belonging to the Museum in the fields of archæology, ethnology and art. It maintains these collections for the benefit of the University and of the public and extends its educational work by means of public lectures, publications and by its permanent exhibitions as well as special exhibitions that are arranged from time to time. All of these are free to the public.

The Museum is visited by more than 100,000 people each year and as many as 1200 people have been accommodated in the Auditorium at the lectures given by the best authorities on the subjects of exploration, archæology and art.

The plan of the building in its complete form will cover a tract of twelve acres extending from Thirty-fourth Street to the Schuylkill River on the south side of Spruce Street. This plan was laid out in 1897 for gradual development by sections. One of these sections was finished and dedicated on December 20, 1899.

MUSEUM BUILDING.—The second section, which consists of the first of the two secondary domes, was started in 1912 and finished in 1915. The cost of these two sections was almost a million dollars. The joint architects, in charge of the plans for the completion of the Museum, are Messrs. Wilson Eyre, Jr., Cope and Stewardson, and Frank Miles Day and brother. The plans provide for an extensive group of buildings to be constructed by sections. The whole will cover almost twelve acres of ground and is estimated to cost at least $3,000,000. The first section to be built was the northwestern wing which will be about one-seventh of the completed building which is to consist of a series of wings separated by open courtyards planted with shrubbery and provided with fountains and ponds. The central feature of the building represents a large hall, the roof or dome of which will rise to a greater elevation than that of the wings. From this dome broad galleries are to extend eastward and westward to two secondary domes, with each of which are connected two groups of buildings, one facing north and the other facing south. The portions at present erected are part of the western group and the western secondary dome and consist of a series of buildings facing three sides of a courtyard in which there is a pool containing aquatic plants.

The treatment of this building and its courtyard is considered one of the most charming and successful works of architecture in this country. It is inspired by the round arched brick architecture of Northern Italy of about the twelfth century. In some respects the architectural details, especially of the dome, resemble

those of the old church of San Stefano in Bologna. The material is rough brick, laid with wide mortar joints, the only exterior ornamentation being rough mosaic fragments of brick and marble. The roof, of Spanish tiles, adds greatly to the beauty of the structure.

The principal features of the latest addition are, first:

THE CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON HALL, consisting of a rotunda 90 feet in diameter and 90 feet in height, now containing the exhibition of Oriental art; and second: the auditorium directly beneath this hall, 32 feet high and containing seating accommodations for 900 people. A special feature of the tower is the dome surrounding the rotunda. Into the construction of the circular walls were introduced eight pilasters supporting eight arches to carry the weight of the dome. As the diameter of the hall to be covered by the dome is 90 feet, the Guastavino method of construction was used. The units of this construction are tiles about an inch in thickness, laid flat in concentric circles and in overlapping layers from the spring of the dome to its apex. The roof rests directly upon this tile construction. There is no steel and no supporting truss in any part of the dome or the roof. The light is admitted through a lantern in the eye of the dome and through a series of windows under the arches that support the dome. These windows are of glass that is hammered and ground. The ceiling of the auditorium, the diameter of which corresponds to that of the hall above, is constructed in exactly the same way as the dome above the great hall.

By means of the most modern devices the air in the auditorium is kept fresh and pure and at an even temperature when filled with people.

The acoustics are perfect and a whisper can be heard in almost any part of the room. The room is circular, and the walls are constructed with different kinds of tiles, and there is not a corner or obstruction anywhere to smother sounds, the tiles in the wall having been made of two different compositions to prevent echoes. The first six feet of the wall is made of a dense tile, which absorbs the sound, and the remainder of the wall and ceiling is made of porous tile.

The hall directly in front of the Harrison Hall is known as Pepper Hall, named in honor of the founder of the Museum. The Museum library and a small lecture hall occupy corresponding positions in the eastern and western arms of the building, the latter is known as Widener Lecture Hall, and was named by the donor for Josephine Widener. In the basement are rooms for the photographers, storage, packing, and restaurant rooms.

The collections that are to be seen in the University Museum include those of the Egyptian section, many of which have been

obtained by expeditions sent out by the Museum to conduct excavations in the Nile Valley, and especially by the Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., Expedition, which is at present engaged in conducting excavations at the sites of Memphis and Dendereh.

In the Babylonian section are to be seen the collections of tablets obtained by excavations at Nippur by the Babylonian Expedition some years ago.

The Mediterranean section includes collections of Roman glass, Greek and Roman marble sculptures, mosaics from Carthage and reproductions of Mycenæan and Cretan antiquities. There is also a very interesting collection of pottery, stone and seals obtained by the expeditions of the Museum which worked for several seasons in Crete, and similar collections from Etruscan tombs and from Cyprus.

In the section of Oriental Art are to be found collections of Chinese paintings and sculptures, dating from the earliest periods, also Chinese porcelains, potteries and bronze vessels, jades and cloisonnés. There are also fine collections of early Persian potteries and the Alexander Scott Collection from Tibet.

The ancient civilizations of the new world are represented by exhibitions of potteries, woven fabrics, metal work and other antiquities of ancient Peru and illustrating the civilization of the Incas and also the earlier civilization of pre-Inca times; by collections of pottery and sculpture from Mexico and Central America; by the painted potteries and woven fabrics from the ruined Pueblos of Arizona and New Mexico, and from the Cliff Dwellers of the adjacent southwestern country; by the stone implements, pipes and ornaments dug up from the ancient burying places and village sites of the eastern, southern and middle states of the United States, and the recently acquired and extensive collection of ethnological subjects, curios and primitive weapons and utensils, the result of three years of exploration in the Amazon country.

The more primitive peoples now inhabiting the earth are represented by collections of clothing, weapons, implements, utensils and ornaments from the native peoples of Borneo, the Philippines, Central Africa, Australia, the Islands of the South Seas, the Naga Hill tribes of Assam, the Ainus of Japan and the Indians of North and South America.

Among the notable exhibitions now to be seen in the Museum are the Egyptian, Cretan, Etruscan, and Babylonian antiquities, including the famous collection of inscribed tablets from Nippur.

Other ethnological collections illustrating the habits of primitive peoples are the collections obtained from the tribes of Borneo by William H. Furness, Alfred C. Harrison, H. M. Hiller and Charles Hose. Besides these there are numerous other ethnological collections and special collections in this section of the Museum, including the Frishmuth Collection of musi-

cal instruments, the Lucy Wharton Drexel Collection of fans and the Robert C. H. Brock Collection of coins.

The Museum also maintains a library for the special use of curators and for the benefit of its members. In this library are to be found the standard works and all works of permanent value relating to archæology and ethnology and to the subjects represented by the collections in the exhibition rooms.

PORTRAITS IN THE MUSEUM BUILDING

CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON, LL.D. (Julian Story), 1844- ; Provost, 1894-1911. Presented June, 1916.

MAXWELL SOMMERVILLE (Stephen Ferris), 1829-1890; Benefactor; Lecturer in Glyptology, 1890-1894; Professor, 1894-1904.

SARA YORKE STEVENSON, Sc.D. (Leopold Seiffert), 1847- ; Curator of Egyptian Section, 1890-1905; Secretary, November, 1894, to January, 1904; President, January, 1904, to February, 1905, of the Free Museum of Science and Art of the University of Pennsylvania. Presented by friends in recognition of her public service.

Statue of *WILLIAM PEPPER*, in bronze (by Carl Bitter, sculptor); in the center of the attractive Italian garden to the west of the Museum. It was presented to the University by his friends in 1889. The bronze tablet on the front of the pedestal is inscribed:

WILLIAM PEPPER, M.D., LL.D.
PROVOST OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
1881-1894

On the bronze reliefs on the sides are the following inscriptions:

THERE SHALL BE SLEEPING ENOUGH IN THE GRAVE.

ALL THINGS EXIST IN THE MAN TINGED WITH THE MANNERS OF HIS SOUL.

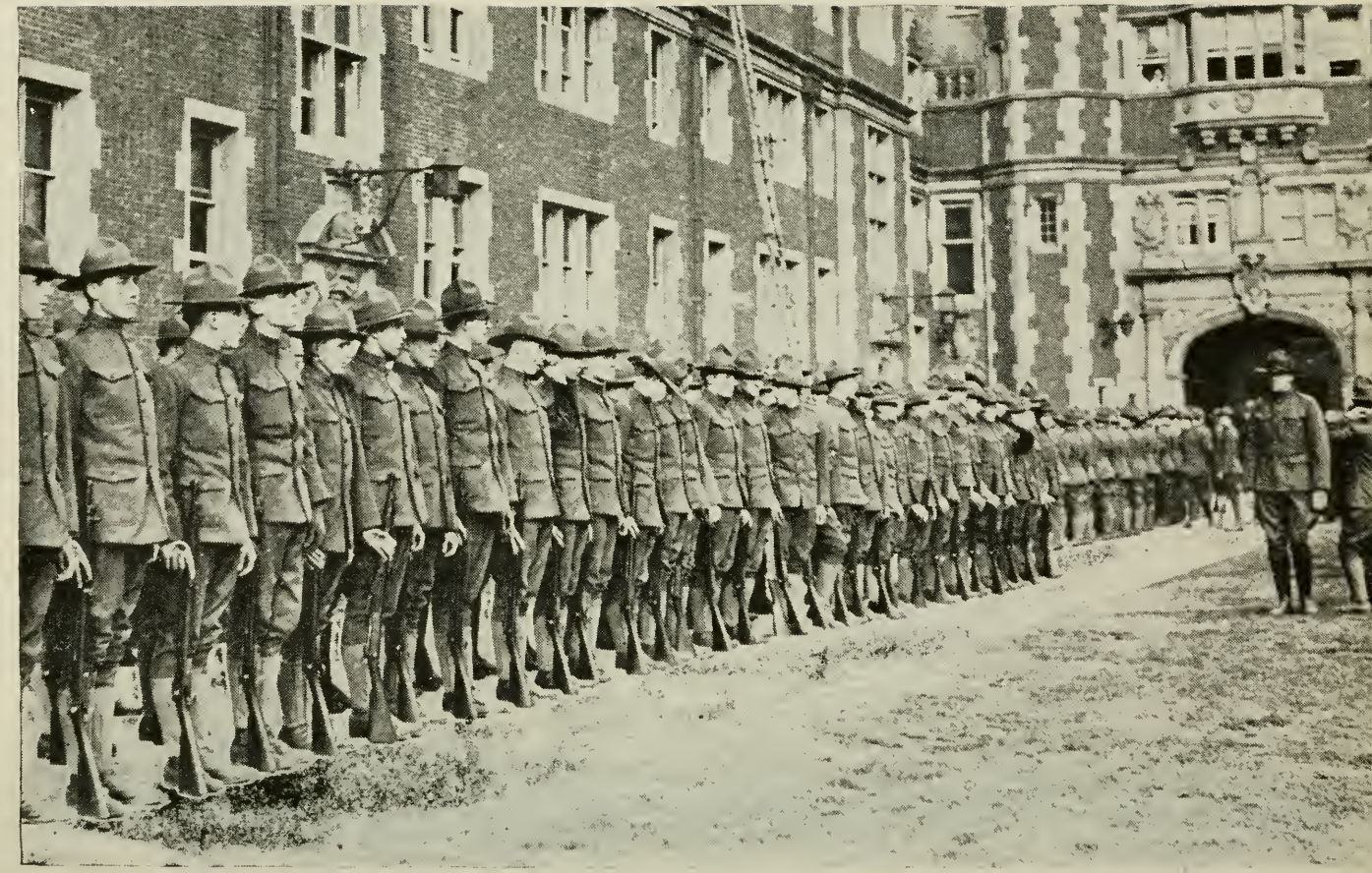
The bronze tablet on the back of the pedestal is inscribed as follows:

AS PROVOST HE ESTABLISHED THE FOLLOWING UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS:

THE WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY, THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, THE BIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, THE GRADUATE DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN, THE DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY, THE DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE, THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, THE WISTAR INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND BIOLOGY, THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, THE WILLIAM PEPPER LABORATORY OF CLINICAL MEDICINE, THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY.

AND THE FOLLOWING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS WERE HIS CREATIONS: THE FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA, THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART, THE PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM.

YOU AND I MUST PASS AWAY, BUT THESE THINGS WILL LAST.



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA BATTALION.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION was made a part of the curriculum of the University in 1904, with its headquarters in the Gymnasium. Its regulations apply to all male students of the University except those of the Graduate School, Evening School of Accounts and Finance, Summer School, and those taking post-graduate work.

Every student subject to the regulations of the Department when he registers for the first time receives an appointment card for physical and medical examination. After filling in a blank referring to his past health and habits he reports at the physical director's office. When the tapeline has recorded his length, breadth and thickness, and after he has pushed, pulled, grasped, and lifted his best, he is placed standing upright with feet together and his posture and figure are examined. By an arrangement of mirrors he can see his own back for the first time without moving. The flat chest, uneven shoulders, lateral curvature, are at once evident to him. The broken down arch that has given pain to the feet is easily demonstrated. He is then put under treatment which runs in concord with his college course. After this inspection he lies down on a couch for further examination of the heart and lungs, and a test of the hearing of each ear. On leaving the room he gets a card which he takes to the swimming instructor. If he cannot swim the length of the hundred-foot pool he is put under instruction, for every man must learn during his first year to take care of himself in the water. In the last ten years more than three thousand men have been taught to swim.

Men having physical defects are given cards on which are printed lists of exercises suitable for each case. These are taken to the instructor on the gymnasium floor, who demonstrates the movements and repeats them until the student has mastered them. The treatment of graver disabilities is a different matter. A man who shows an involvement of the lungs has his whole future at stake, and his relation to the college community must also be considered. If the trouble is slight he is put under observation and treated by a specially appointed college physician if he is in residence and away from home. If he lives at home his family is informed that he must be put under treatment at once. By this kind of care he usually gains rapidly in weight and often throws off the infection with little or no interference to his college work. Gains of from ten to fifteen pounds and disappearance of symptoms after a few weeks open-air sleeping and prescribed feeding are frequently reported. About forty in one thousand men show some serious disturbance in the circulation, from irregularity of pulse to structural damage of the heart. These men are protected from physical overstrain. They are taught to nurse their physical resources and to take only such exercise as will build up their resistance. Every candidate

for an athletic team must show a certificate of physical soundness given after examination each year when he reports for an athletic team or squad. It is on the basis of these examinations that the director regulates the physical life of the Pennsylvania student. He may prescribe very light individual exercise given personally by instructors, or he may allow him to elect football, baseball, basket-ball, swimming, rowing, fencing, boxing, wrestling, soccer, tennis, cricket or golf, credit for his attendance being given during the time he is actively engaged on each squad. Whatever form of sport he may choose or whatever form of exercise may be allotted to him, he must account to the University for two hours a week taken under the direction of the Department unless excused by the Director himself.

There are three students' physicians at Pennsylvania with a corps of assistants and the University Hospital forms the center round which other buildings cluster, while in the center of the Hospital is the students' ward. These cases receive the attention of the Professor of Medicine in his daily rounds, and most of the beds are endowed by friends and relatives of those who have found them a haven of refuge during their college days. In an institution so large as Pennsylvania, with its 8000 men, the danger of an epidemic must always be present in the minds of the University Committee on Hygiene and the members of the medical staff, and the least suspicion as to a throat or a rash or a high temperature means isolation until the question of contagion is beyond doubt. Fortunately no bad epidemic has got headway, although many have been averted by quick action of the physician-in-charge and the Department of Hygiene.

For the isolation of suspicious cases, or those who have been in contact with contagious diseases, or those others for whom isolation for a period of observation seems desirable, there is an "isolation" or "observation" house on the University property. This will be of great service in the campaign of preventive medicine at the University.

The Committee on Hygiene occupies itself with the general questions of student life, the sanitary condition of the dormitories, and the sterilization of water in the swimming pool, and the isolation of contagious cases. Another committee occupies itself with the inspection of boarding houses which are approved by the University, and in this way the University of Pennsylvania tries to provide for the physical education, sanitation, and general health of its student body.

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION was organized in 1873, and incorporated in 1882. The "Old Field," located at Thirty seventh and Spruce Streets—now the site for the "Big,"

THE GYMNASIUM BUILDING.

"South" and "East" Quads of the dormitory system—was used for all athletic contests from 1885 to 1895.

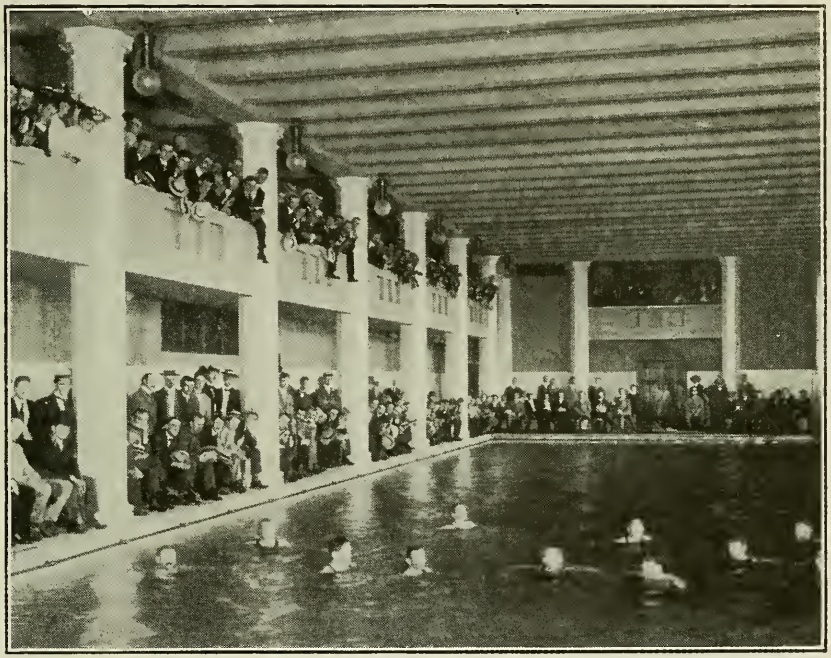
FRANKLIN FIELD was dedicated April 20, 1895. The improvements consisting of the stadium and grandstands and the gymnasium building cost, exclusive of grounds, $500,000. These improvements were made during 1903-04. The architects were Frank Miles Day & Brother. The Field is 714 feet long and 443 feet wide. The stands were built similar to a house, the slant representing the roof. Massive walls with solid buttresses form the backs, the low walls, the copings; while the roof, covered with felt, cement, and slag, supports the seats and foot boards. These stands cover the north, south, and east sides of the field, while the gymnasium encloses the west side.

GYMNASTIC DRILL IN WEIGHTMAN HALL.

Underneath the stands are excellent indoor tracks and winter training quarters for athletes. The seating capacity of the field including temporary stands is about 30,000. At each end of the gymnasium there is a memorial gateway dedicated to famous athletes; these form the main entrances to Franklin Field. The Field contains a quarter-mile track, football field and a baseball diamond. The Field for many years was the scene of the Annual Football Games between the U. S. Military and Naval Academies.

THE GYMNASIUM BUILDING is on the west end of Franklin Field facing Thirty-third Street. It was erected in 1903 at a cost of about $400,000 by the Athletic Association. The building is 275 by 80 feet, being made up of a central portion and two square towers and wing buildings at the end. The architecture is English Collegiate Gothic, and the material of

dark red brick with black headers laid in Flemish bond, trimmed with terra cotta and in some parts with Indiana limestone of the same color. The construction is entirely fireproof, the floors and columns being of concrete. The Architects were Frank Miles Day & Brother. One-half of the ground floor of the main building is taken up with a swimming pool which is 100 feet long and 30 feet wide, 9 feet deep at one end, 4 feet 6 inches at the other. There is a gallery for spectators. The other portion of the lower floor is divided into rooms for fencing, sparring, rowing, boxing, etc. The rowing room, 75 by 30 feet, is used as an accessory gymnasium, with sixteen



THE SWIMMING POOL.

machines on which the crew do their winter training; and in it are found additional gymnastic apparatus.

The entire second floor is occupied by Weightman Hall, which is about 150 by 75 feet, with a skylight over almost the entire roof. The towers and wing buildings contain locker rooms for students, professors, home and visiting teams. There are about 4000 lockers in all, with provision for many more. There are numerous shower bath rooms and offices for the secretary, manager, physical instructor, and others. The offices in the North Wing are used by the Director of Physical Education, and those

in the South Wing by the administrative officials of the gymnasium. There are two main entrances on Thirty-third Street, extending into large halls leading to the upper floors. There are also entrances from the Field, and all parts of the building are connected.

THE TRAINING HOUSE with dormitories for athletes is at Thirty-third and Marston Streets; alongside of the North Wing of the Gymnasium; the new building adds to the archi-

THE 'VARSITY TRAINING HOUSE.

tectural dignity of the Gymnasium, with which it conforms closely in style. The architect, Mr. Horace Trumbauer, has handled his subject in a way which beautifies a corner which had been the least attractive on the athletic grounds. The building contains accommodations for twenty-six men and the large living and dining halls accommodate about seventy. The building has three stories over a high basement. In the basement are the kitchen and pantry, the steward's and servants' rooms, and the boiler and engine rooms. On the first floor are the offices of the Athletic Association, a lounging room and dining hall, connected with an open hallway. The coaches also have

STATUE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

rooms on this floor, leading off from the hall. On the second and third floors are twenty-six bedrooms and a study. The building is the gift of the Alumni.

MEMORIALS AND INSCRIPTIONS IN GYMNASIUM, FRANKLIN FIELD, AND TRAINING HOUSE

On the terrace, midway between the two entrances to the Gymnasium, on a pedestal designed by Professor P. P. Cret, is a heroic statue of:

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (modeled by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie).

This figure represents the founder of the University at the age of seventeen years, entering Philadelphia in 1723. The statue is the gift of the Class of 1904 and was formally unveiled in June, 1914. On the front of the pedestal, in bronze letters, is the following inscription:

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, 1723

and a scroll, supporting the seal of the University, contains these words:

FROM THE CLASS OF 1904 COLLEGE.

The design at the bottom of the pedestal is symbolical of the thunderbolt.

On the north side of the pedestal is this inscription:

I HAVE BEEN THE MORE
PARTICULAR
IN THIS
DESCRIPTION OF MY JOURNEY
THAT YOU MAY COMPARE
SUCH UNLIKELY BEGINNINGS
WITH THE PROSPERITY
I HAVE SINCE MADE THERE.
Franklin to His Son.

On the south side this:

THIS MEMORIAL DEDICATED
AT THE TENTH REUNION OF THE
CLASS OF 1904
IS A TRIBUTE
TO THE INSPIRATION AND EXAMPLE
OF THE FOUNDER OF THE UNIVERSITY
TO MANY GENERATIONS OF THE SONS
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

On the pavement in front of the pedestal of the statue is a white marble slab, inscribed:

"Here stood Marshal Joffre and Former Premier Viviani and received the degree of LL.D., May 9, 1917."

On the west wall of the main gymnasium room, known as "Weightman Hall," a brass tablet is inscribed:

In memory of
JOHN WEIGHTMAN
Class of 1866 (Med.)
WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN, Jr.
Class of 1867 (Med.)

PLAN OF FRANKLIN FIELD.

On the oak panel of the north staircase is the following inscription:

That to keep them in health and to strengthen and render active their bodies, they be frequently exercised in running, leaping, wrestling and swimming.

From Franklin's "Proposal for the Education of Youth," 1749.

On the oak panel of the south staircase is the following inscription:

To the
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
from
GRADUATES—UNDERGRADUATES
AND FRIENDS

On the east wall of the Crew training room a brass tablet:

In recognition of
the generous contribution
of the Delta Chapter
of the
Fraternity of Delta-Psi

On the west wall of the fencing room a brass tablet:

In recognition of
the generous contribution
of the
MASK AND WIG CLUB

At the south field entrance to the Gymnasium is a bronze tablet in relief to the memory of Clarence S. Bayne, 1895 College, one of the greatest college baseball pitchers. (By R. Tait McKenzie.)

The tablet contains the full figure portrait of Mr. Bayne, attired in a University baseball uniform. The tablet is inscribed as follows:

CLARENCE S. BAYNE
Class '95
A Great Pitcher
A Wise Captain
and a good
Student
Obit 1893
A tribute from his friends and admirers.
Salve Atque Vale

Over the north field entrance to the Gymnasium in the marble shield is carved the following inscription:

In memory of
THOMAS McKEAN, '62
First President of the
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
A generous supporter of
EDUCATION AND ATHLETICS

COLLEGE RELAYS ON FRANKLIN FIELD.

A PENN MAN BREAKING THROUGH THE LINE.

On the south gate of Franklin Field, known as the "Memorial Gate of the Class of 1887," the stone panel to the left is inscribed:

PENNSYLVANIA
WELCOMES HER
LOYAL SONS
TRUE FRIENDS
AND WORTHY RIVALS

On the right panel is the following inscription:

THE CLASS OF '87
HAVE GIVEN THIS
PLEDGE OF LOYALTY
AND DEVOTION TO
THEIR ALMA MATER

The north gate is inscribed with the numerals "1882," having been presented by that class. The shields on either side have not yet been inscribed.

On the center of the wall of the Gymnasium, facing Franklin Field, is a memorial clock, presented by the Class of 1895 College, the hours on the dial being represented by the twelve letters in the word:

"P-E-N-N-S-Y-L-V-A-N-I-A."

The flag-pole in front of Franklin Field at Thirty-third and Spruce Streets is 110 feet high, and was presented to the University by the members of the Pacific Northwest Alumni Association. The iron plate on the pole bears the following inscription:

PUGET SOUND FIR
Presented by the Alumni of the
Pacific Northwest

In the training house is a brass tablet inscribed as follows:

This tablet has been placed here
in commemoration of
the services of
the Head Coach
and the
Board of Coaches
and of the achievements
of the
Football Team of 1904
by the following subscribers
toward the erection of
this Training House and Dormitory

Also a bronze tablet inscribed as follows:

In Memory of
CHESTER ARTHUR MINDS
September 12, 1888
February 27, 1917
President of
The Senior Class
'Varsity Football Team
1911-'12-'13
'Varsity Baseball Team
1912-'13-'14
"We live in deeds, not years"
Erected by the Class of 1914
of the
University of Pennsylvania
June 16, 1917

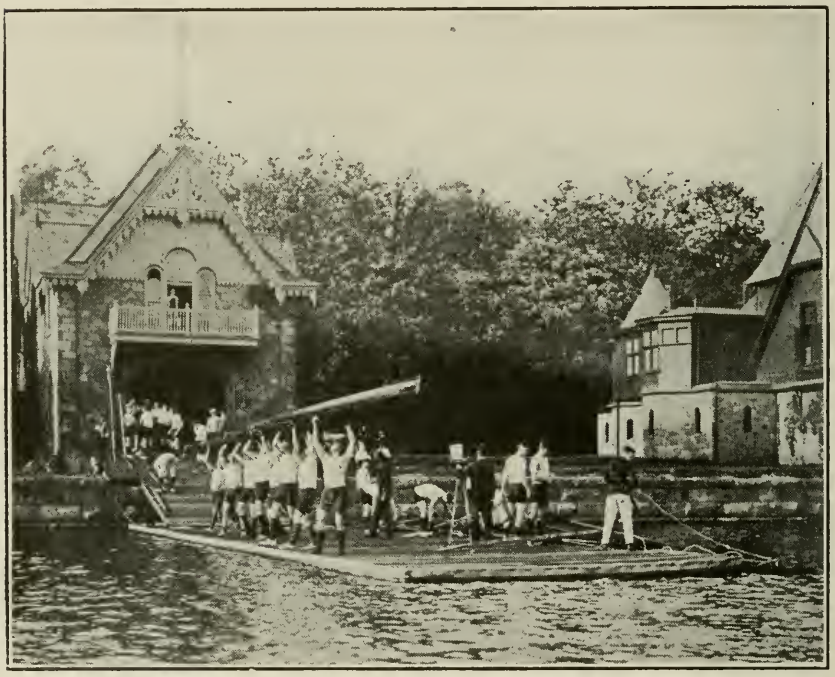
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA BOAT HOUSE.—Located in Fairmount Park on the Schuylkill River. The College Boat Club of the University of Pennsylvania was founded in 1872, and the present boat house built a few years later. The first University crew was organized in 1877. A plan has been under way for many years to raise a fund of at least $40,000 for the construction of a new and more modern boat house upon the west bank of the Schuylkill. The present Club house has long been inadequate for the number of students who wish to make use of it.

The Schuylkill River, known as the "National Course," was selected by the representatives of various American Rowing Associations as the best course for holding the "American Regatta."

ALUMNI HALL.—3451 Woodland Avenue. The building was formerly the home of the Medical Institute and later of the General Alumni Society which is now located in the Hale Building, 1328 Chestnut Street. The first floor contains the printing plant of *The Pennsylvanian,* the undergraduate daily newspaper.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE, a Christian settlement maintained by the University Christian Association, at the northwest corner of Lombard and Twenty-sixth Streets, was opened in the fall of 1906. It was designed in the Philadelphia English Colonial style by the late Professor Charles F. Osborne of the Architectural School, and has all the latest equipment of a modern settlement building. Adjoining is a small playground and several small houses used largely for neighborhood club purposes. The total cost was $60,000. The building is 82 by 54 feet, with three stories, basement, and roof garden. The basement contains a gymnasium 40 by 60 feet (which may also be used as an auditorium), club rooms for boys, and locker rooms with showers, and heating plant. The first floor accommodates the office, gymnasium gallery, and a neighborhood room;

the second floor has an auditorium which is also used as the girls' gymnasium and kindergarten, the library, two club rooms for young men, two for boys, two for girls, a demonstrating kitchen, and a locker room with baths for girls. The third floor provides living quarters for the Resident Director, four women workers and ten students. The roof garden is well adapted for kindergarten work, baseball, entertainments and festivals.



'VARSITY BOAT HOUSE AND CREW ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

On the wall of the main staircase is a brass tablet to Dr. Horatio C Wood, inscribed as follows:

This Tablet
Bears witness to the enduring gratitude
of
the friends and admirers
of
HORATIO C WOOD, M.D., LL.D.
to whose unwearied exertions, unstinted liberality
wise counsel and eloquent voice, the
foundation and completion
of
this building
are mainly indebted
"more is his due than more than all can pay."

GYMNASTIC DRILL ON FRANKLIN FIELD.

The old building, which has been connected with the new house by a hallway, contains model housekeeping quarters used for instruction in domestic science, and a carpenter shop where manual training is taught. An enclosure between the two buildings is used for the medical and dental dispensaries. The actual work is carried on by the residents, and by the Professors and students of the University, and other volunteer workers. There are educational classes, lectures, entertainments, and club meetings. Athletics have a prominent place in the Settlement activities, and there are teams in football, basketball, and baseball. These teams use the Settlement Athletic Field, consisting of twenty acres, on the west bank of the Schuylkill River, almost opposite the Settlement Building, and now owned by the University.

INTERNATIONAL CLUBHOUSE. This house at 3005 Spruce Street was dedicated on January 1, 1918, for the purpose of providing means of securing closer bonds of friendship among the students from foreign countries and American students. The house is a spacious mansion, standing on a lot containing more than half an acre. The Association expects to be able to house at least thirty members of the Club.

UNIVERSITY CAMP. Since 1898 a Camp has been conducted by the Christian Association each year during the summer months in various picturesque spots. In 1908 the Association purchased a beautiful site in the Perkiomen Valley, near Green Lane, Pa., consisting of a farm of sixty-four acres with a stone house and barn, and built a commodious bungalow. Twenty-five acres have since been added. The land is of a varied nature, with open grassy fields, charming hills, huge boulders and thickly wooded groves; a rocky stream, and a dam forming a pond, affording good swimming, fishing, and boating. The level tract furnishes ample room for tennis, baseball, and running track; other tracts are at the disposal of the Association and have been put to similar uses.

About 800 boys, girls and mothers are given ten-day outings at the camp each summer. University students serve as camp counsellors and participate with the secretaries of the Association in the management.

Detailed information about the Settlement may be secured at any time at the Christian Association Rooms in Houston Hall.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL SCHOOL (IN CHINA), BEING THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY, SHANGHAI, is the outgrowth of a work which dates back to the time when Andrew H.

Woods, M.D., '99 Med., was sent out to Canton Christian College as Pennsylvania's representative. Financial aid was thereafter rendered by contributions from students, Faculty, Alumni, and friends of the University to the Medical Department of Canton Christian College.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT HOUSE.

In 1906 the Association established the University Medical School in China, an independent institution affiliated with Canton Christian College. Josiah C. McCracken, M.D., '01 Med., went out in 1907 as the physician in charge. A substantial medical building was erected and subsequently disposed of to Canton Christian College when, in 1914, the latter institution had so developed as to make it seem wise to place the medical work under the same administrative head as the rest of the departments.

The Pennsylvania Medical School moved to Shanghai under an arrangement to affiliate with the medical department of St. John's University. Dr. McCracken became Dean of the Medical School and also devotes considerable of his time to surgical work in St. Luke's Hospital, which is operated in connection

with the School. Dr. McCracken's support is provided by the Christian Association. Other Pennsylvania men on the Faculty of the Medical School are: Herman Bryan, M.D., '01 Med.; H. H. Morris, M.D., '08 Med., and E: S: Tyau, M.D., D.P.H., '13 Med.

SETTLEMENT FARM OF THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

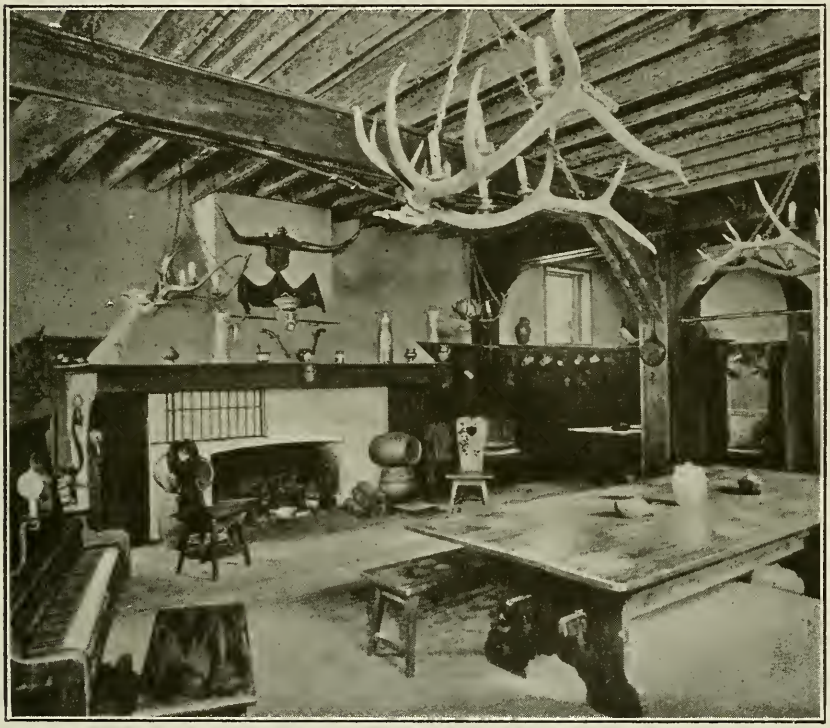
During one recent year over 1500 patients were received in the wards in St Luke's Hospital for medical and surgical treatment, and there was an attendance at the dispensary of nearly 90,000 patients. The attending physicians and surgeons are nearly all on the teaching staff of the Medical School, so that ample clinical advantages are assured for teaching purposes.

The object of the Christian Association in undertaking the work of medical instruction in China has been to coöperate in the maintenance of a Medical School whose students will be surrounded by a positive Christian environment, and whose equipment and quality of work will reach the highest possible standards. It was believed that such a school would attract the interest and support of the whole University body and would stand to attest the recognition by the University of Pennsylvania of the wide claims and responsibilities that rest upon a Christian University.

Two other representatives are maintained by the Christian Association in Foreign Missionary work: William W. Cadbury, M.D., '02 Med., a former associate of Dr. McCracken, at Canton, who is a member of the medical staff of Canton Christian

College, and the chief resident physician at Canton Hospital; and Mr. Frank V. Slack, '03 College, of Calcutta, India, is serving as National Senior Secretary for India of the Young Men's Christian Association.

In maintaining this foreign work, the effort of the Christian Association is to educate students, Faculty and Alumni of the University in relation to the work of the Church abroad and



MASK AND WIG GRILL ROOM.

the religious conditions of foreign countries, as well as to inspire students to give their lives and their means to the missionary enterprise.

THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUDGET.—The Christian Association conducts the daily Chapel services in Houston Hall, Sunday services with special speakers in the nearby Churches, Bible and Mission study classes, in which 1300 men are enrolled, a student employment bureau, a free student text-book loan library, the University Settlement House, the Uni-

versity Summer Camp, and maintains foreign missionaries in China and India. This work involves an annual expenditure of $40,000, about $2500 of which is contributed by the students, and the balance by the Faculty, Alumni, and friends of the University.

THE MASK AND WIG CLUB.—Pennsylvania's famous theatrical organization was founded in 1889. It occupies a club house at 310 Quince Street, formerly a stable, which was remodeled by Wilson Eyre, Jr., and decorated by Maxfield Parrish. The Club House has cost the organization more than $20,000; it includes a grill room and offices, an auditorium or rehearsal hall, with stage and dressing rooms, kitchens, etc. There are two classes of members—undergraduate and alumni. In the early winter the Mask and Wig "Preliminary Performances" are held in the Club theatre. These are for the purpose of trying out new candidates, and admission is entirely by invitation. None but apprentices are allowed to take part. From the best talent in the "preliminaries" the Club selects its material for the annual Easter production. This is always in the nature of a pictorial extravaganza, and is played during the whole of Easter week at one of the large Philadelphia theatres followed by one-night stands in several other cities. The annual production is always new and original, and costs from $10,000 to $12,000 to present. Nearly one hundred students take part, and the whole preparation and management is in the hands of the alumni members of the Club. "The Mask and Wig Show" has become the most prominent social and dramatic feature of Easter week in Philadelphia.

CLASS AND MISCELLANEOUS MEMORIALS*

Statue of Charles Lennig, on Campus, rear of College Hall, presented by his son Nicholas. The pedestal is inscribed:

CHARLES LENNIG
Born November 1st, 1809
Died January 22nd, 1891
As a contribution to the advancement of his fellows in consideration of means acquired with and by their aid he bequeathed his fortune to the University of Pennsylvania.
Erected by his son
NICHOLAS LENNIG

IVY TABLETS.—College Hall, Library, Houston Hall, and Dormitories.

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*See index for full list of memorials.

SCENE FROM A MASK AND WIG PLAY.

THE SENIORS' COLLEGE "FENCE."—Presented by the Mask and Wig; in rear of College Hall.

CLASS OF 1872 MEMORIAL GATE, entrance to Thirty-sixth and Spruce Streets.

CLASS OF 1873 MEMORIAL GATE, Thirty-eighth Street entrance to Hamilton Walk; in the ironwork over the center are the numerals "73," and "per augusta ad augusta"; on the left panel, "hanc portam matri alumni pietate concordes"; on the right panel, "qui ad MDCCCLXXIII; scientearium curriculum absolverunt." On the inside panels are inscribed the numerals "1873" and "1899."

CLASS OF 1882 NORTH MEMORIAL GATE, Franklin Field.

CLASS OF 1887 SOUTH MEMORIAL GATE, Franklin Field.

CLASS OF 1892 MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, east arcade, Dormitories.

CLASS OF 1893 MEMORIAL GATE, entrance to Campus from Spruce Street, between Houston Hall and Robert Hare Laboratory. In the wrought-iron and the stone work are the class numerals "93" and the letters "U. of P."; on one of the panels is inscribed, "Erected June, MCMIII"; over the center arch are the words: "In Veniemus viam aut faciemus."

CLASS OF 1894 MEMORIAL GATE, Thirty-seventh Street entrance to Dormitories. Above the central arch in the wrought iron are the numerals "94," and the class motto: "nec pluribus impar."

CLASS OF 1895 COLLEGE MEMORIAL CLOCK, on Franklin Field, west wall of Gymnasium.

CLASS OF 1898 MEMORIAL CLOCK, over west arcade of Dormitories.

CLASS OF 1899 MEMORIAL CLOCK, Houston Hall.

CLASS OF 1900 MEMORIAL SUN DIAL, in the center of the Little Quad.

CLASS OF 1904 STATUE OF BEJAMIN FRANKLIN, on Gymnasium Terrace.

HONOR ROLL OF THE GREAT WAR, on campus in front of Library.

COMMENCEMENT DAY SCENE ON THE CAMPUS.

In the hallway of one of the Fraternity houses are two memorial tablets, inscribed:

Erected to the Memory of
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
1706-1790
The Founder of the University of Pennsylvania
For whom this Chapter of the Acacia
Fraternity was named
INVENTOR, STATESMAN, PHILOSOPHER
An Eminent Free and Accepted Mason and
Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of
Pennsylvania
Erected by the Franklin Chapter
of the
Acacia Fraternity

Erected to the Memory of
WILLIAM SMITH
1727-1803
The First Provost of the University of Pennsylvania
An Eminent Free and Accepted Mason and
Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of
Pennsylvania
Erected by the Franklin Chapter
of the
Acacia Fraternity

FRATERNITY HOUSES

PSI UPSILON.—One of the first Fraternities at the University of Pennsylvania to build its own club house was the Tau Chapter of the Psi Upsilon, which owns the imposing gray stone building at the forks of Woodland Avenue, Locust and Thirty-sixth Streets. The style of architecture employed might be described as a modified Collegiate Gothic. The plans were drawn by William D. Hewitt, and the building was constructed of stone from the Chester Valley, donated by one of the members. The trimmings are of Ohio stone. The building has a frontage on Thirty-sixth Street of 64 feet, and an average depth of 60 feet on Woodland Avenue and Locust Street. On the main floor is a large central hall, reception room, dining room, library and study; on the second and third floors are fourteen large bedrooms, with the necessary shower and bath rooms. On the third floor is also a large chapter, or initiation room, 24 feet square. The floors and all the interior woodwork are of oak. This building, and all the new Fraternity houses about the campus, have their own steam or hot water heating systems, and are equipped with everything necessary for a complete club house, including huge open fireplaces.

DELTA PHI.—At 3453 Woodland Avenue, is the Delta Phi house, also known as the St. Elmo Club. The front eleva-

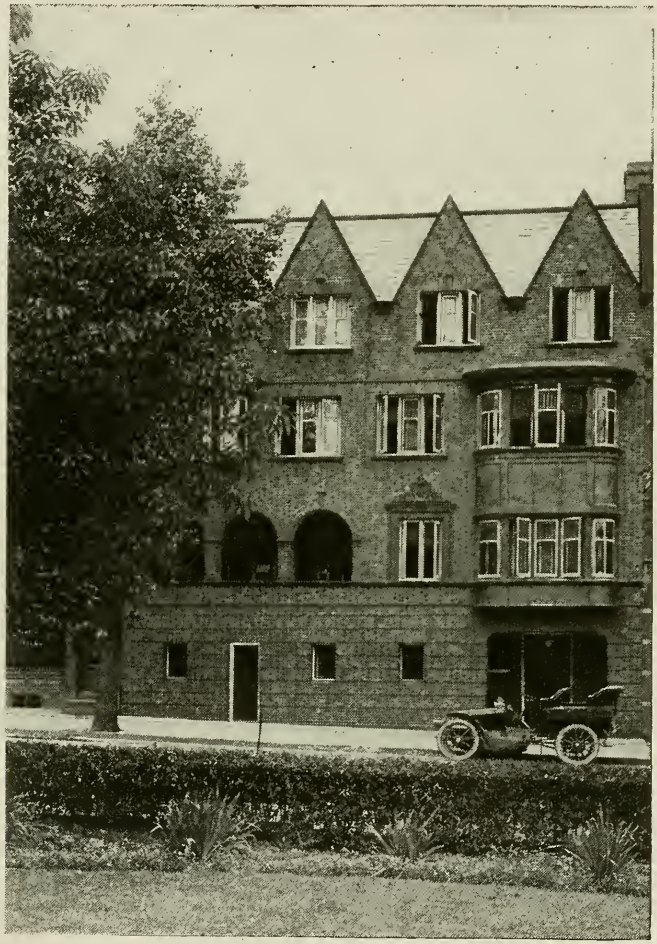
CLASS DAY EXERCISES ON THE CAMPUS.

tion comes out to the building line of Woodland Avenue, and forms the long side of a triangular lot, which gives the building the appearance of being more massive than it really is, its depth being rather shallow. The style of architecture might be described as an adaptation of the Jacobean. The building is constructed of hard burnt brick, ornamented by borders, copings and projections of the same material. It is four stories high, and on the second floor, facing the campus, is a small open loggia.

PSI UPSILON HOUSE.

PHI KAPPA PSI.—Occupying four lots on the north side of Locust Street, near Thirty-seventh, are two notable examples of modern Fraternity houses. These are the club houses of the Phi Kappa Psi, and the Delta Psi. The alumni members of the latter also have a general club house at 32 South Twenty-second Street. The Phi Kappa Psi house was designed by Frank A. Rommel, and the Delta Psi by Cope and Stewardson. The former, which was dedicated on February 17, 1905, is also an adaptation of the Jacobean style of architecture, but its lines are somewhat more simple than those of the Delta Phi. The

building, which is 39 feet front by 80 feet deep, is constructed of red Scotch sandstone, and brick, and has a slate roof. On the first floor is a living room, known as "Cochran Hall," which was furnished by Mrs. S. B. Cochran as a memorial to her son, the late James P. Cochran, '03 College. On this floor are



DELTA PHI HOUSE.

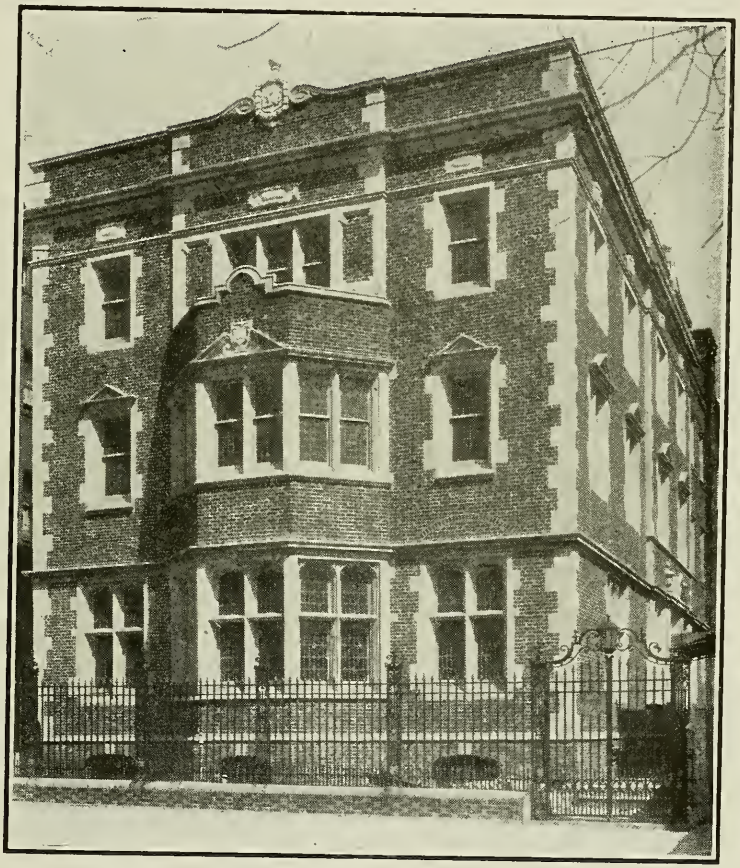
also the dining room, kitchen, etc., and billiard room. The latter was furnished as a memorial by the parents of the late John Gilbert Stoddart, who was a member of the chapter. The dining room, which accommodates forty men, is perhaps the most tastefully decorated room of its kind at the University; the grotesque frieze painted by Livingston Smith, '01 C., is a very ar-

tistic piece of work. The house is well planned; the loggia, which covers the entire front of the house, being used as a sun parlor in the winter and an open porch in the summer.

PHI KAPPA PSI HOUSE.

The entrance to the house is on the side, opening into a hallway in which there is a spacious staircase. It contains twenty-eight rooms in all; twenty of them on the second and third floors being used as bedrooms, with the usual shower baths, linen rooms, etc. On the fourth floor is the initiation hall. The house is finished in Flemish oak, with cream tinted walls. The hangings and draperies are of a beautiful shade of dark red, and all of the furniture is in keeping with the general style of the interior.

DELTA PSI.—Directly to the east of the Phi Kappa Psi is the Delta Psi, known as St. Anthony Hall. The architecture of this house is somewhat similar to that employed by the English in the seventeenth century. The material is the same as that used on all recently constructed University buildings—hard burnt brick with Indiana limestone trimmings. The architects have been particularly successful in their treatment of this build-



DELTA PSI HOUSE.

ing, which is considered one of the best proportioned structures of its kind in Philadelphia, and the color schemes of this and the new Phi Kappa Sigma house are a delight to all lovers of beautiful buildings. Like its neighbor, the main entrance is on the east side, this plan in both buildings being adopted to give the entire Locust Street frontage of the first floor to the main club rooms. On this floor is also a magnificent dining room,

which extends the full width of the building, and opens out upon a terrace overlooking a small garden. The other rooms in the building correspond very nearly in number and size and use to those of the Phi Kappa Psi.

PHI DELTA THETA HOUSE.

PHI DELTA THETA.—The chapter house of the Phi Delta Theta, at the west forks of Walnut Street, Woodland Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, was constructed in 1900. To the Phi Delta Theta belongs the distinction of first adopting a style of architecture which is in keeping with the various groups of later University buildings. It was designed by Oswald Shelly, '00 C. The style employed was a modified Collegiate Gothic. Like the University buildings, it is constructed of hard-burnt brick and sandstone, trimmed with Indiana limestone. It contains ten bedrooms, three bathrooms, a living room with an open fireplace, a billiard room, and an initiation hall.

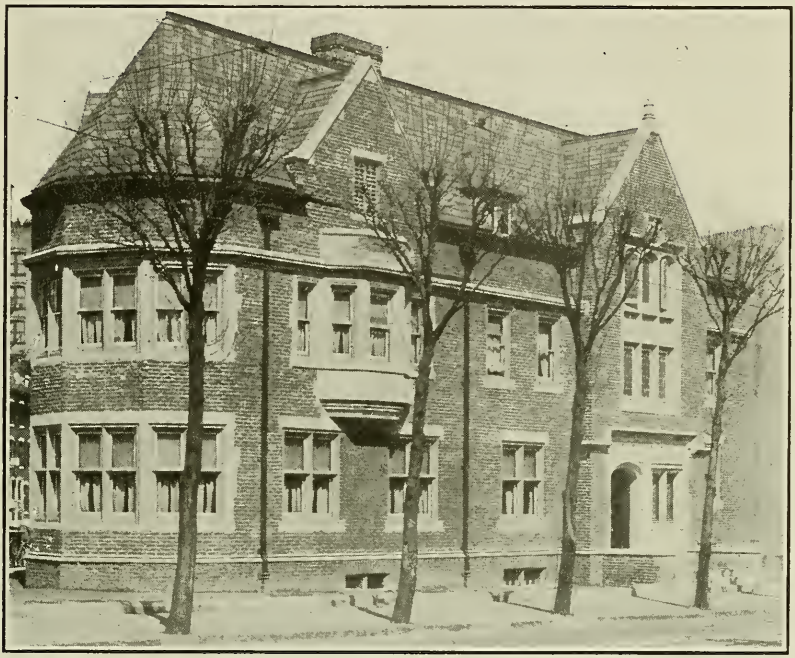
The paneling in the hall was recently completed so that now practically the whole first floor is finished in weathered oak.

In living room—Randal Morgan Memorial Fireplace, gift of Class of 1908.

In hall—Memorial Bench to Daniel Beall McQuillen.

In hall—Memorial Chimney Breast to S. Crozer Fox.

ZETA PSI.—In planning the Zeta Psi house at the eastern forks of Walnut Street and Woodland Avenue, the architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, treated the three fronts of the building so that they would not only have a certain dis-

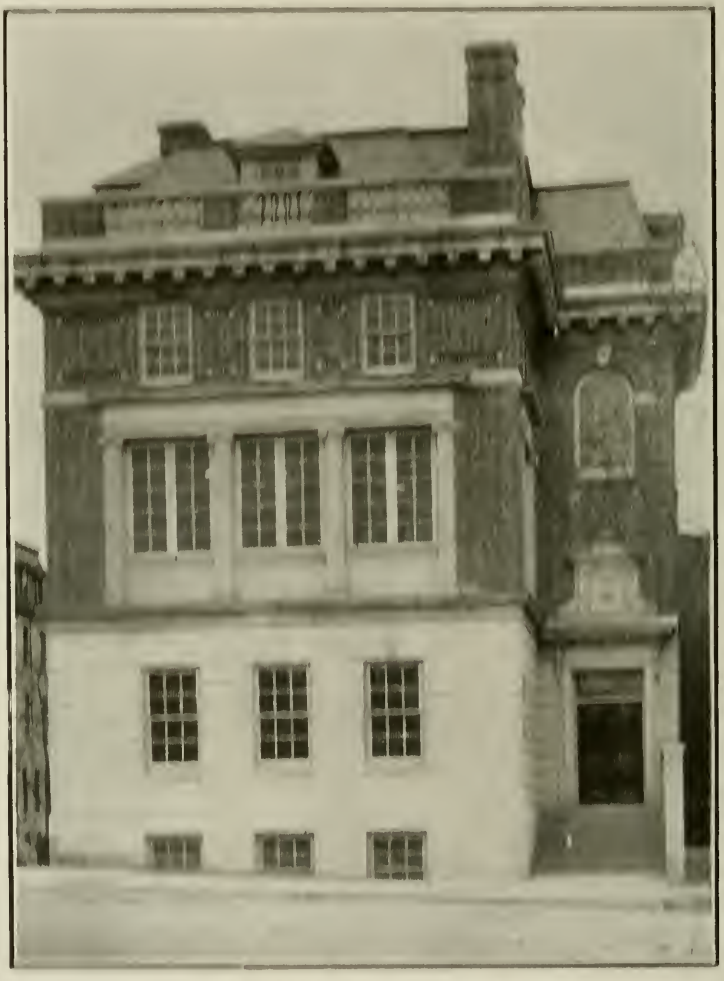


ZETA PSI HOUSE.

tinctiveness, but lead even a casual observer to feel that the building was a part of the University group; and they have given the whole structure, inside and out, a most cheerful and home-like atmosphere. The roof is covered with green and variegated slate of various sizes and thicknesses. The architecture of this building might also be classed as of the Collegiate Gothic type, but well adapted to its environment. The material used in the construction is a rough brick laid with extremely wide mortar joints entirely of stretchers laid in pairs and singly, to give the effect of a header and stretcher wall. The effect of the brick-work is somewhat similar to that of the University Museum buildings. The beautiful simplicity of the Walnut Street entrance is rivaled only by some of the doorways and arches of the Dormitories.

PHI KAPPA SIGMA.—The style chosen for the home of the Phi Kappa Sigma, at the northeast corner of Thirty-sixth and Locust Streets, is a phase of Renaissance, or rather a

modification of the Georgian period, which harmonizes with the English Collegiate style used in many of the new University buildings. It is one of the most beautiful and impressive club houses in the city, and instantly conveys the impression of belonging to the University group. The architects were Bissell & Sinkler. The building is constructed on a lot 40 by 95 feet



PHI KAPPA SIGMA HOUSE.

and consists of four stories over a high basement. The materials are similar to those used in the construction of the Dormitories, Indiana limestone being used for the basement and the first story. The second and third floors are of hard burnt brick,

with limestone trimmings. The fourth floor forms part of the roof, and has six dormer windows on Thirty-sixth Street and one on Locust Street. One of the most fascinating features of the building is the coping which extends over the top of the third story and the railing which surrounds the roof. The entrance is through an artistic doorway on the east side of the building. On the second floor is the library, and a loggia overlooking the campus of the University. The ceiling of this indoor porch is supported by several plain Ionic columns.

DELTA UPSILON HOUSE. BETA THETA PI HOUSE.

BETA THETA PI.—Beta Theta Pi house at 3520 Locust Street. It faces south, and is directly opposite the main campus of the University. The lot has a frontage of only 20 feet and a depth of 95 feet, but the architects, Savery, Sheetz & Savery, have succeeded in designing an exceedingly attractive Fraternity house in view of the rather difficult architectural problems which

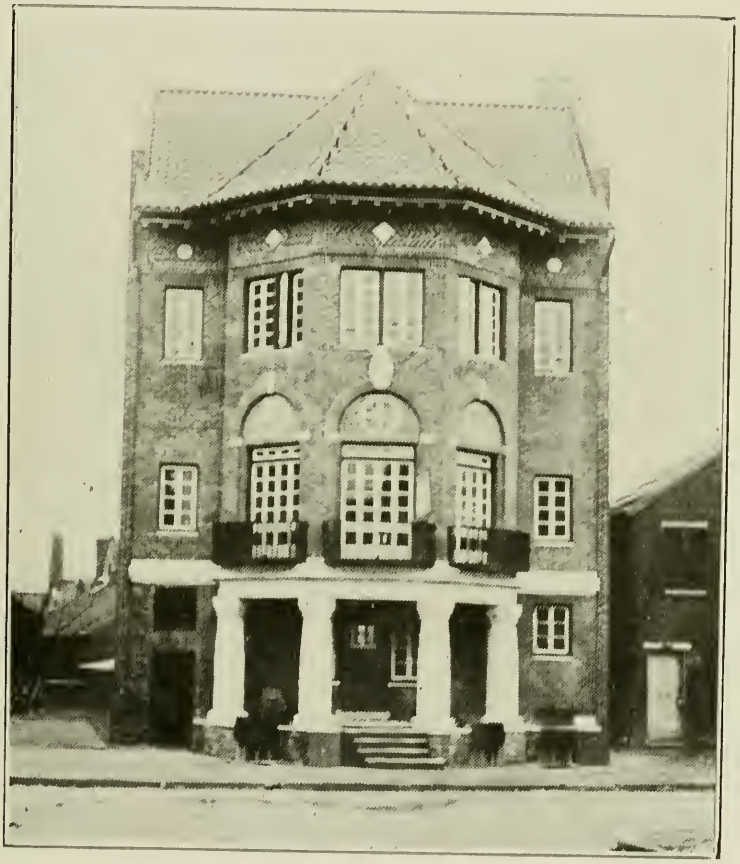
the restricted width of the lot presented. The Locust Street façade is an adaptation of Georgian period of English Collegiate architecture. Differing from other late University buildings, however, this was constructed of red brick with white marble trimmings. The entrance on the main street, flanked by two Greek columns and entablature, gives an intimation of its character as a Greek-letter Fraternity house. The building is five stories high, with a cellar under the front part for the heating system. On the ground floor is a visitors' reception room, a grand staircase, pantry, kitchen, laundry, etc. On the first floor, which is ten feet above the sidewalk, is the general living or

PHI GAMMA DELTA HOUSE.

lounging room, and the dining room. The second and third floors, and part of the fourth floor, are devoted to sleeping rooms and baths. In the rear of the fourth floor is a large initiation or lodge room, which is lighted only with high windows.

DELTA TAU DELTA HOUSE is at 3533 Locust Street. The façade of this new fraternity house has been designed to

harmonize with the architecture of the later University buildings, the Jacobean style lending itself readily to the creation of an atmosphere of informality and domesticity so suited to the home of a college fraternity. The architects were Bissel, Sinkler & Tilden. The house has dormitory accommodations for sixteen men, besides club headquarters spacious enough for the occasional gatherings of sixty or seventy men. The finish of the



PHI SIGMA KAPPA HOUSE AT 3618 LOCUST STREET.

main hall and living room is Elizabethan in character, having a high stained wood wainscot with buff tinted plaster above, and a rough beamed ceiling. The living room contains a large mantel erected in memory of Mr. Robert Brunker, '05. The dining room, designed to seat comfortably fifty people, is finished in white with paneling from floor to ceiling, lighted by three French casements, which lead to a porch at the side.

PHI GAMMA DELTA HOUSE was built in 1914, and is at 3619-21 Locust Street. It was designed by Walter Mellor, a graduate of the Architectural School, and conforms to the early English Tudor period of architecture rather than the Jacobean or Elizabethan to which many later University buildings conform. The entrance leads through a low-studded wainscoted passage to the main hall which is extremely severe in treatment; the dining and club rooms adjoin and a broad staircase leads to bedrooms and study rooms.

DELTA TAU DELTA HOUSE.

The dining room is large enough to seat about thirty-six men. The west wall is entirely taken up by windows which, being glazed with Cathedral glass, throw a mellow glow over the interior. The east wall is wainscoted and provided with a dignified mantelpiece. The room is a memorial to Charles Armand Elliot, and over the doorway, cut in the stone lintel, appears a fitting inscription. The club room is wainscoted about half way up with a balcony across one end and is lighted by the great bay window on the front of the building. It is patterned after the great halls to be found in old English houses and, owing to its height, it has great dignity, with the sunlight pouring in through the windows lighting up the rich woodwork and picking out spots of carving here and there, with the added cheerfulness of a great open fireplace.

THE UNIVERSITY FLAG.—While the colors of the University, ever since they were first used in 1873, have been red and blue, because of frequent discussions about the exact shades of colors and dimensions of flags, an official flag of the University of Pennsylvania was adopted on June 15, 1910. The colors are red and blue and conform to the standards used by the United States Government. The design is rectangular and consists of three vertical bands—red, blue, and red, with the William Penn coat of arms in the center of the blue band. The width of the red bands is 22/48 of the hoist, and the width of the blue band, 28/48 of the hoist. The shield is rectangular, of a height equal to 20/48 of the hoist and a width equal to 17/48 of the hoist. The fess occupies approximately 1/3 of the height of the shield.

The Provost's flag is the standard of the University and has in addition, a five-pointed star in the upper corner in the red field of the hoist. Each department may fly a pennant of its own with the official flag. Such pennant must not exceed twice the length of the flag. The colors for the pennants are: Arts and Letters, white; Science, golden yellow; Music, pink; Theology, scarlet; Philosophy, dark blue; Law, purple; Medicine, green; Dentistry, lilac; Veterinary, gray.

ACADEMIC COSTUME

The following described academic costume is ordered to be worn upon all appropriate occasions, *as indicating the several degrees, and the faculties to which they pertain:*

GOWNS.—(1) Pattern: with pointed sleeves for the Bachelor's degree; with long, closed sleeves for the Master's degree; and with round, open sleeves for the Doctor's* degree. (2) Material: worsted stuff for the Bachelor's degree; silk for the Master's and Doctor's degrees. (3) Color: black. (4) Trimmings: for the Bachelor's and Master's degrees, the gowns are to be untrimmed. For the Doctor's degree, the gown is to be faced down the front with black velvet, with bars of the same

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*In all cases where the *Doctor's* degree is mentioned, reference is made ONLY to degrees in Philosophy, Divinity, Letters, Music, or Laws. Holders of the degrees *Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Dental Surgery* or *Doctor of Veterinary Medicine*, will wear gowns similar in all respects to those prescribed for *Bachelors.*

Holders of the degrees *Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Dental Surgery* or *Doctor of Veterinary Medicine,* will wear hoods in all respects similar to those prescribed for *Bachelors,* save in the case of the binding or edging corresponding to the appropriate faculties.

across the sleeves; or the facings and crossbars may be of velvet of the same color as the binding or edging of the hood of the faculty to which the degree pertains.

HOODS.—(1) Pattern: the pattern usually followed by colleges and universities, save as modified below. (2) Material: the same as that of the gown. (3) color: black. (4) Length: the length and form of the hood will indicate the degree, as follows: for the Bachelor's degree, the length shall be three (3) feet; for the Master's degree, the length shall be four (4) feet; and for the Doctor's degree, the length shall be the same [*i. e.*, four (4) feet], but shall have panels at the sides. (5) Lining: red and blue silk, arranged in the form of a chevron. (6) Trimmings: the binding or edging to be four (4) inches in width, of silk, satin or velvet, the color to be distinctive of the faculty to which the degree pertains, thus: *Arts and Letters,* WHITE; *Science,* GOLD YELLOW; *Music,* PINK; *Theology,* SCARLET; *Philosophy,* DARK BLUE; *Law,* PURPLE; *Medicine,* GREEN; *Dentistry,* LILAC; and *Veterinary Medicine,* GRAY.

CAPS.—The caps shall be of the material and form generally used and commonly called "mortar board" caps. The color shall be black. The Doctor's cap may be of velvet. Each cap shall be ornamented with a long tassel attached to the middle point at the top. The tassel of the Doctor's cap may be, in whole or in part, of gold thread. Members of the faculties, and any person officially connected with the University, who have been recipients of academic honors from other universities and colleges in good standing, may assume the academic costume corresponding to their degree, as described in the foregoing section; *provided that* such right shall terminate if such person shall cease to be connected with the University. The Provost, Vice-Provost and Deans of faculties may adopt distinctive badges, not inconsistent with the costume hereinbefore described.

OLD UNIVERSITY LANDMARKS

FIRST BUILDINGS.—On the west side of Fourth Street, below Arch, stood the first building of the University of Pennsylvania, erected in 1740. The site has long since been occupied by modern business structures, although part of one of the buildings, erected in 1762, is still standing, as also part of the home of the Provost at the southwest corner of Fourth and Arch Streets. On one of the walls in an alley leading to the site where stood the first University building, the Class of 1889 College erected a large bronze memorial tablet, inscribed as follows:

On this site stood the "New
Building" erected in 1740
for George Whitefield
and for a Charity School
Subsequently until 1802
it was used by the School
Academy College and
University of Pennsylvania
Successively—This tablet
was placed here by the
Class of 1889 College on the
Twentieth Anniversary of
their graduation June 1909

Alongside of this tablet is another erected by the Unitarians of Philadelphia, inscribed as follows:

In A Building
of the
University of Pennsylvania
Which Stood Near this Spot
"The First Society of Unitarian Christians
in Philadelphia," being the first church
in America to adopt the Unitarian name,
was organized 12 June, 1796.
Under the influence of
JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL.D., F.R.S.,
Celebrated Theologian and Philosopher
Discoverer of Oxygen and
Founder of Modern Chemistry
Inflexible Defender of Human Rights

This tablet is erected by
The Unitarians of Philadelphia
4 October, 1908

THE OLD JAIL was located at Third and Market Streets from which Provost Smith taught his classes during February, March and April of 1758.

OLD CHRIST CHURCH, on the west side of Second Street, near Market, is closely associated with the early history of the University. The Church was founded in 1695 under a charter granted by Charles II to William Penn. In this Church the Colonial Governors had their state pew. It was chartered by the Penn family, proprietaries of Pennsylvania, descendants of William Penn. John Penn, who was one of the trustees of the University from 1764 to 1779, the last male member of this line, is buried near the steps of the pulpit.

It was in this church, in 1739, that George Whitefield preached; and in 1740 a fund was raised with which the lot on Fourth Street, below Arch, was purchased and a building erected for him in which a Charity School was organized, which was the

beginning of the University. The baptismal font of the Church is dated 1695, and is that in which Bishop White, 1765 College,

OLD CHRIST CHURCH.

was baptized. His remains are interred before the chancel rail, and his bishopric chair is beside the altar. Benjamin Franklin,

the founder of the University, was a member of the committee which built the spire, and he originally intended to try his electrical experiments with a kite from its summit, then the highest point in Philadelphia. He occupied pew number seventy. His remains are buried in the parish grounds, at Fifth and Arch Streets, where are the graves of many other men connected with the early history of the University of Pennsylvania. Robert Morris, a trustee of the University from 1778 to 1791, occupied pew number fifty-two. His remains are buried beneath the Parish House. Francis Hopkinson, another trustee and signer, occupied pew number sixty-five. The remains of James Wilson, another signer, a graduate of the College, Professor of English Literature at the University, its first Professor of Law, one of the trustees, and Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, are also buried in the churchyard.

George Washington, an honorary alumnus of the University, and Martha Washington, occupied pew number fifty-eight from 1790 to 1797, while he was President of the United States. This pew was also occupied by John Adams while he was President, and by Lafayette, also an honorary alumnus, on his second visit to Philadelphia.

Among the distinguished clergymen who have been rectors of the church, besides Bishop White, were: Bishop Welton; Bishop William H. Delancey, who was a trustee in 1826, and Provost of the University from 1828 to 1834; Bishop Kemper; Dr. William Augustus Muhlenberg, of the Class of 1815, one of the founders of the Philomathean Society of the University, and author of many famous hymns, was assistant minister from 1817 to 1822; Rev. Dr. Thomas Coombe, of the Class of 1766, who was chaplain to King George III, and Rev. Dr. Robert Blackwell, chaplain of the American Army at Valley Forge, and on whom the University conferred an honorary degree in 1788, were also rectors of this parish.

SITE OF THE OLD ANATOMICAL HALL of the Medical Department, on the east side of Fifth Street, between Chestnut and Walnut. Occupied from 1765 to 1802.

THE SITE OF THE OLD PRESIDENTIAL MANSION, at Ninth and Chestnut Streets, where the United States Post-office now stands. The building was erected by the State of Pennsylvania as a residence for the President of the United States while the capital was in Philadelphia. The corner-stone of this building is on exhibition in the Library of the University. The University occupied this site from 1802 to 1873, when it moved to its present location.

A bronze statue, by John J. Boyle, of Benjamin Franklin, the founder of the University, has been erected on the Chestnut Street side of the old site.

A bronze tablet was placed on "The Record" Building in 1916 to indicate to passersby on Chestnut Street the historic ground upon which this structure stands. The tablet reads:

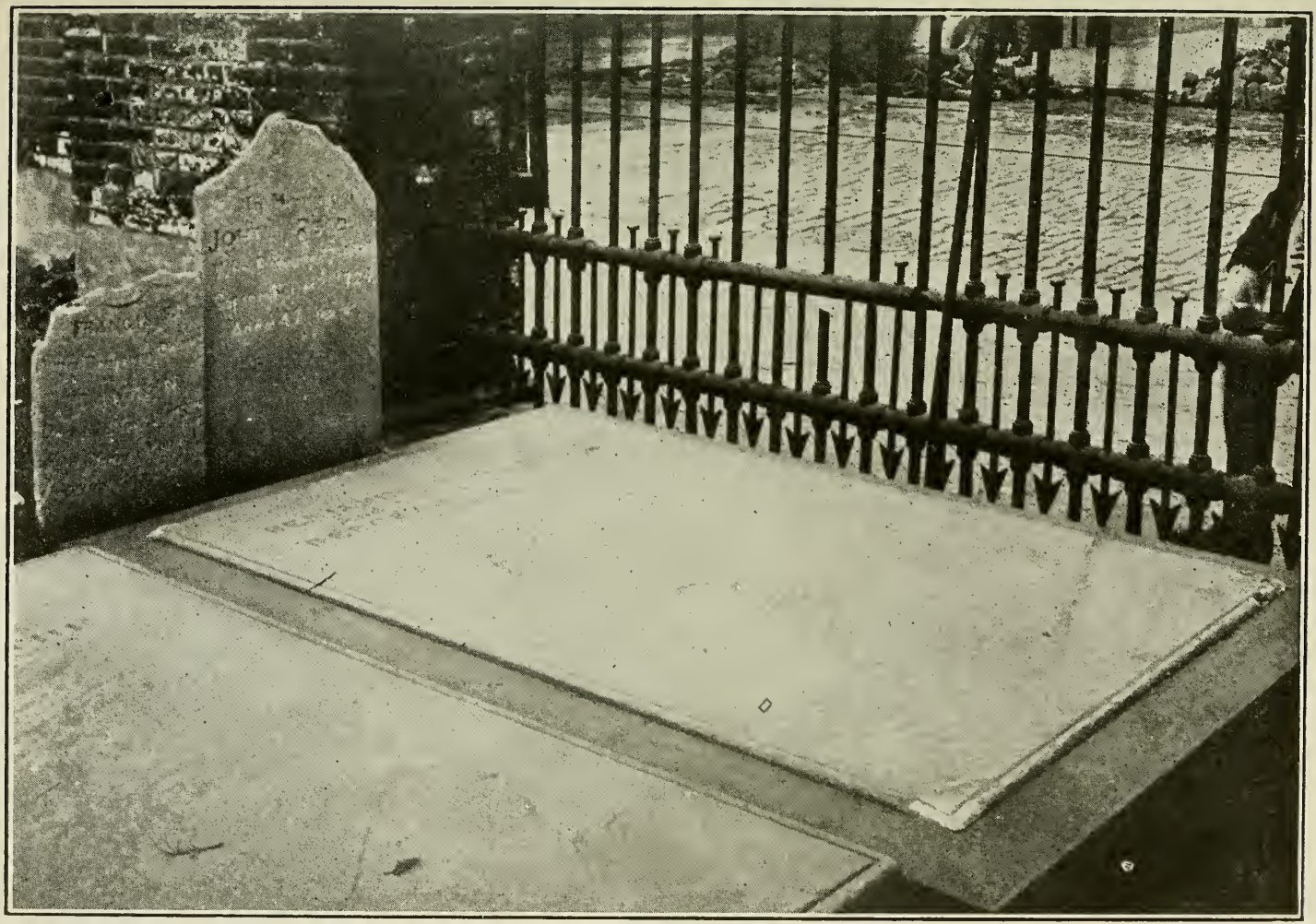
> "This site was part of the garden of Abram Markoe, captain of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, whose grounds extended from Chestnut to Market and from Ninth to Tenth streets. He gave to the city a portion of the property on Ninth street, in which to erect an executive mansion for George Washington. It was afterwards occupied by the University of Pennsylvania and is the present site of the Post Office. In 1820 Abram's son, John Markoe, built his residence on this site. His family occupied it until 1840, when it became a hotel, known as the Markoe House, which was replaced by 'The Record' Building in 1881. 'The Philadelphia Record' was first issued May 14, 1870, at the southwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets."

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY BUILDING in Independence Square. Society consolidated with a society founded by Franklin, and part of this building was used by the Medical School in its early days.

CONGRESS HALL, at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, still remains. It was occupied by the United States Congress for ten years from 1790 to 1800, when Philadelphia was the National Capital. This building, and two adjacent buildings since demolished, were occupied by the Law School of the University from 1895 to 1900, the old Senate and House of Representatives chambers in this building were used as class rooms. A bronze tablet has been placed in the Law School, commemorating this fact.

WILLIAM SMITH'S HOUSE AT FALLS CREEK.—William Smith, the first Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, lived for many years in a house situated on a bluff or hill which bordered the Falls Creek and the Ridge Road, south of Indian Queen Lane. This spot, known as Smith's Hill, commanded a beautiful view of the Schuylkill both to the south and to the north. The mansion was occupied by him in 1773, and, with the exception of a few years, he lived there until 1803. Two of the buildings on this estate still remain, although somewhat altered. The mansion, an L-shaped house, the main arm facing to the west, is situated on the summit of the hill. It is substantially built, with a fine porch on its western face, terraces, and a lawn extending towards the bluff.

HOUSE IN SPRING STREET WHERE FRANKLIN LIVED.—An ancient three-story brick dwelling at 111 Spring Street, a small thoroughfare near Front and Race Streets, is



FRANKLIN'S GRAVE AT ARCH AND FIFTH STREETS.

said to have been at one time the home of Benjamin Franklin, the founder of the University of Pennsylvania. No records have been found, however, to substantiate this tradition. After arriving in Philadelphia the tradition is that he boarded in this house for a number of years, occupying one of the rooms in the attic. When he became more prosperous he removed to a large residence on Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, which was demolished many years ago. The house on Spring Street is said to have been one of the first brick dwellings built in Philadelphia, and was erected many years before Franklin lived in it.

SMITH MANSION, VIEW FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

PRIZES AWARDED TO UNIVERSITY

Centennial Exposition, 1876.

Chicago Exposition, 1893. Gold Medal for Archæological Exhibit. Also Diploma for the Muybridge Photographic Work, which was the forerunner of the modern moving pictures.

Paris Exposition. Diploma of honor, 1900.

Pan-American Exposition. Diploma of honor, 1900.

Jamestown Exposition, 1907. Gold Medal for General Educational Exhibit.

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, Wash., 1909. Grand Prize for General Educational Exhibit.

Nanyang Industrial Exposition, Nanking, China, 1910. Diploma of honor for General Educational Exhibit.

MISCELLANEOUS MEMORIALS, PROFESSORSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, ENDOWMENTS, ETC.

Those mentioned in the list below are principally those for which permanent funds have been acquired by the University. All other memorials, buildings, tablets, etc., are described in the body of this book, and will be found in the general index. A number of those found below are included in both. The year of the founding is given in parentheses.*

AGNEW, DR. D. HAYES, MEMORIAL PAVILION (1894). The gifts of friends of Dr. Agnew.

AGNEW, DR. D. HAYES, MATERNITY HOSPITAL FUND (1896). A bequest of Dr. Agnew for the support of the Maternity.

AGNEW, DR. D. HAYES, FUND FOR THE CARE OF SICK CHILDREN (1896). A bequest of Dr. Agnew, the income to be used for the care of sick or wounded children in the Hospital.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY FUND (1867, and increased in 1888). Gift of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture for books relating to agriculture.

ALTER, JOHN JOSEPH AND LOUISE, BED FUND (1907). A bequest of John Joseph Alter, for the support of two free beds in the Hospital.

ALUMNI HALL FUND (1889). Gift of the Alumni.

ALUMNI WARD FUND (1887). For the support of a ward in the Hospital.

ALLEN, GEORGE, MEMORIAL PRIZES (1895). The gift of Joseph G. Rosengarten for prizes of $20 each to members of the Junior Class for the best examination in an extra subject in Latin and Greek.

ALLEN, GEORGE, MEMORIAL FUND (1914). For the support of the Greek Chair. Gift of the Alumni.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE Prizes, Scholarships, Fellowships.

ARCHAEOLOGY ENDOWMENT AND GENERAL FUNDS. Made up of sundry gifts. The income to be used for the support of the Department of Archæology.

ARCHITECTURAL ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIP (1903). Free tuition for one student in Architecture, the nomination being vested in the Architectural Alumni Society of the University.

ARCHITECTURAL ALUMNI SOCIETY GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS (1910). Provides stipends for graduate students in Architecture who are awarded fellowships.

ARCHITECTURAL FACULTY PRIZE. For medal for student in Architecture having highest standing.

ASSAYERS AND MINERS GANGUE PRIZE of twenty-five dollars in books or apparatus to Post-Seniors in Chemistry and to Seniors in Chemistry.

ASSYRIAN FELLOWSHIP (1890). Gift of the Sunday School Times.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE SCHOOL FREE BED (1910). Gift of the Evening School students and Alumni. For the support of a free bed in the Hospital for the use of the Evening School Alumni.

BAIRD, MATTHEW, SCHOLARSHIP (1889). The gift of Mrs. Matthew Baird. Free tuition for one student.

BAKER, ABRAHAM AND MARY, BED (1900). A bequest of Elizabeth W. Baker for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

* For most of the information in this list of Funds, the editor is indebted to various reports of the treasurer.

BAKER, ALFRED G., BED (1899). The gift of Dr. George Fales Baker, in memory of his father, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

BARNETT, THE GEORGE, SCHOLARSHIP IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (1904). Gift of Mrs. Irene Barnett Halstead. Free tuition of one student.

BARTON, JOHN RHEA, Professorship of Surgery (1877). The gift of Mrs. John Rhea Barton.

BEMENT BED (1880). For the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

BENNETT, THE FRANCES E., SCHOLARSHIP IN ENGLISH (1909). Gift of the pupils of the late Frances E. Bennett, for the support of the student.

BENNETT, JOSEPH M., FELLOWSHIPS (1890). The gifts of Joseph M. Bennett, made in 1890, 1892 and 1898, for the development of a co-educational department and for two scholarships in the Graduate School.

BENNETT, PHILO S., PRIZE (1905). The gift of William Jennings Bryan, in distribution of a bequest under the will of Philo Sherman Bennett. The principal to be for the support of an annual prize for the best essay on "The Principles of Free Government."

BIDDLE, JULIA, ROOM (1906-1912). For the support of a room in the Hospital for "patients of gentle birth whose circumstances do not permit them to enjoy such privileges in the said Hospital."

BIDDLE, A. SYDNEY, FUND (1893). The gift of the widow, parents, and family of A. Sydney Biddle and the family of George Biddle, comprising a law library to be supported and maintained by the application of twelve per cent. of the Law School tuition.

BIDDLE, THE A. SYDNEY, PROFESSORSHIP. Part of the compensation for this professorship is to be taken from the twelve per cent. of the tuition noted above. The Library is to be known as "BIDDLE LAW LIBRARY," memorial to George Biddle, A. Sydney Biddle and Arthur Biddle.

BLANCHARD CHAIR OF CHEMISTRY (1907). The gift of Misses Anna, Harriet, and Maria Blanchard. An endowment of $100,000, for the salary of the Blanchard Professor of Chemistry.

BLANCHARD, ANNA, ENDOWMENT (1914). A bequest of Miss Anna Blanchard, for the increase of the salaries of the Professors in the College.

BOARDMAN LECTURESHIP IN CHRISTIAN ETHICS (1899). The gift of the Rev. George Dana Boardman for public lectures on Christian Ethics.

BOTANICAL GARDEN FUND. For the support of the Botanical Gardens.

BOYÉ, MARTIN H., DENTAL CLINIC FUND (1910). A bequest of Martin H. Boyé, for the free giving of advice and treatment of the natural teeth.

BOYÉ, MARTIN H., EYE AND EAR TREATMENT FUND (1910). A bequest of Dr. Martin H. Boyé.

BOYÉ, DR. MARTIN H., BEDS (1909). The gift of Dr. Martin H. Boyé for the support of two free beds in the Hospital.

BRINGHURST, REBECCA L., ENDOWMENT (1915). A bequest of Rebecca L. Bringhurst, for the endowment of three beds in the Children's Orthopedic Ward.

BROOKE, ARTHUR SPAYD, MEMORIAL PRIZE (1900). The gift of Maria Wharton Brooke as a memorial to her son, Arthur Spayd Brooke, '97, Architecture, for the annual award of three medals, of gold, silver, and bronze, for meritorious work in design.

BROOKE, HIRAM, BED (1904). A bequest of Hiram Brooke for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

BULLITT, WILLIAM C., BED (1915). The gift of Mrs. William C. Bullitt, for the support of a free bed in Ward "G."

BUTLER, ANDREW C., FUND (1896). A bequest of Andrew C. Butler, the income to be used for the purpose of the Hospital.

CADWALADER SCHOLARSHIP (1901). The gift of John Cadwalader for the free tuition of one student in the College.

CAMDEN MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP (1910). Gift of the Associate Alumni of the Camden Manual Training High School, for the free tuition of a graduate of the Camden Manual Training High School.

CARVER, WILLIAM BURTON, BED (1913). A bequest of Anna H. Carver in memory of her husband.

CHILDREN'S ORTHOPEDIC WARD FUND (1890-1912). The gifts of Mrs. Elizabeth Porter Willard to endow the S. Maria Deming Willard Bed, for deformed children; of Miss Harriet Porter and Mrs. Mary I. Porter Davis, for the Harriet Willard Porter Bed, for deformed children; of Burnham, Williams & Co., one bed; of William Lyman, one bed in memory of A. V. A. and of Dr. De Forest Willard for the Elizabeth Porter Willard Bed.

CHILDREN'S MEDICAL WARD FUND (1900). The gift of Dr. J. P. Crozer Griffith.

CLARK RESEARCH PROFESSORSHIP OF ASSYRIOLOGY (1902). The gift of $100,000, of Edward W. Clark and Clarence H. Clark, for the salary of the Professor of Assyriology.

COLTON, SABIN WOOLWORTH, 3d, BED (1905). The gift of S. W. Colton, Jr., for the support of a free bed in the Children's Ward of the Hospital.

CONVERSE, JOHN H., SCHOLARSHIP (1904). The gift of John H. Converse, for the benefit of College Students, preferably those who intend to enter the Ministry.

COXE, CHARLES BRINTON, FUND, of $100,000, the income whereof to be applied to increasing professors' salaries. Gift of Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., September, 1916.

COXE, ECKLEY BRINTON, JR., FUND, of $500,000, for the Museum. Gift of Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., September, 1916.

COXE, ECKLEY B., SCHOLARSHIP (1904). The gift of Mrs. Eckley B. Coxe, in memory of her husband.

COXE, THE CHARLES BRINTON, SCHOLARSHIP (1901). Gift of Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., in memory of his father, for the free tuition of one student in the College.

COXE, ECKLEY BRINTON, JR., SALARIES FUND (1906). The gift of Eckley Brinton Coxe, Jr., for a Dormitory House, the income from which to be used for the advancement of salaries of professors and instructors.

CRESSON, ELLIOTT, FUND (1854). A bequest of Elliott Cresson to endow a Professorship in Fine Arts.

CROSS, MICHAEL HURLEY, SCHOLARSHIP (1912). The gift of the Michael Hurley Cross Memorial Committee through Arthur L. Church, Chairman, for the free tuition of a student in music.

CLASS OF 1872 COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP (1912). The gift of the Class of 1872 College, through Louis C. Madeira and J. Rodman Paul, Trustees. The principal to be invested and the income used for the assistance of deserving students in the College.

CLASS OF 1878 COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP (1903). The gift of the Class of 1878 for the free tuition of a student in the College.

CLASS OF 1878 COLLEGE LIBRARY FUND (1913). For purchase of books on Geology.

CLASS OF 1880 PRIZE (1896). The gift of the Class of 1880 for an annual prize for the best entrance examination in Mathematics in Arts and Sciences.

CLASS OF 1883 COLLEGE LIBRARY FUND (1910). The gift of the Class of 1883 College, for the purchase of books.

CLASS OF 1884 COLLEGE LIBRARY (1909). The gift of the Class of 1884 College, for the purchase of books.

CLASS OF 1886 COLLEGE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP (1912). The gift of the Class of 1886 College, for the free tuition of one student.

CLASS OF 1887 COLLEGE FUND (1913). The gift of the Class of 1887 College.

CLASS OF 1889 COLLEGE FUND (1913). For general University purposes.

CLASS OF 1894 FUND, of $1000, for additions to American Drama Library Collection.

CLASS OF '93 FOUNDATION (1913). For defraying current expenses.

CLASS OF 1915 ENDOWMENT. Received from members of the Class of 1915 several life insurance policies, the proceeds to be applied to this fund.

DANTE AND TASSO LIBRARY FUND (1906). A bequest of Frances C. Macauley for the purchase of books of or relating to Dante and Tasso.

DAYTON, WILLIAM C., BED (1910). A bequest of Mrs. Julia G. Dayton, in memory of her husband, for the support of a free bed in the Men's Surgical Ward.

DELANO, EUGENE, PRIZE, of $50, for the best special entrance examination in French and German.

DEUTSCHES HAUS FUND (1913). Received for building a German house on the campus.

DICKSON, ERSKINE HAZARD, MEMORIAL FUND (1904). The gift of Mrs. Samuel Dickson in memory of her son. The income to be divided, one-half for the maintenance of beds in the Children's Orthopedic Ward of the Hospital, and the other portion to be applied to the purposes of the Christian Association.

DICKSON, ERSKINE HAZARD, MEMORIAL LIBRARY FUND (1905). The gift of Mrs. Samuel Dickson, in memory of her son. The income to be devoted to the uses of the Sharswood Law Club.

DICKSON, FANNY HAZARD, BED (1914). A bequest of Mrs. Samuel Dickson, for the support of a free bed in the Children's Orthopedic Ward.

DISSTON, HAMILTON, BED (1901). The gift of Mrs. T. W. Roberts for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

DREXEL, LUCY WHARTON, MEDAL (1902). The gift of Mrs. Drexel for the purchase of medals to be awarded for archæological excavations, or for the best publications based on archæological excavations by an English-speaking scholar.

DREXEL, LUCY WHARTON, CAST FUND (1913). A bequest of Mrs. Drexel for the purchase of casts for the Museum.

DRIFTON SCHOLARSHIP (1910). The gift of Eckley Brinton Coxe, Jr., for young men from the coal regions of Pennsylvania.

DULLES, MARY C., BED (1907). A bequest of Mary C. Dulles, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

DUHRING, LOUIS A., MEDICAL LIBRARY FUND (1914). A bequest of Dr. Louis A. Duhring, for the purchase of books, atlases and other works on cutaneous diseases.

DUHRING, LOUIS A., RESIDUARY ESTATE (1915). Being four-fifths of the residuary estate of Dr. Louis A. Duhring. For the University Library, one-fourth; for the support of free beds for the treatment of cutaneous, cancerous and allied diseases, and for a system of baths and general hydropathic treatment at the University Hospital, one-fourth; for the Department of Cutaneous Medicine in the Medical Department for the advancement of the

subject of the study and treatment of cutaneous diseases, one-fourth; and for the Museum of Science and Art, one-fourth.

DUHRING, LOUIS A., BOOKS AND MODELS RENOVATION FUND (1914). A bequest of Dr. Louis A. Duhring, for keeping in the best possible state of preservation his medical books and for preserving, framing, mounting and remounting his portraits, drawings, photographs, plates, wax, paraffin, and other models.

DUHRING, LOUIS A., CUTANEOUS MEDICINE FUND. (1915). A bequest of Dr. Louis A. Duhring, for the purchase of wax or paraffin or other kinds of models or illustrations of cutaneous diseases.

DUHRING, LOUIS A., WARD ENDOWMENT (1915). A bequest of Dr. Louis A. Duhring, for the "founding and maintaining in perpetuity wards or rooms or both containing free beds for the treatment of cutaneous, cancerous and allied diseases, together with such bath-rooms, baths and bathing apparatus according to modern methods of hydrotherapy for the use of the Hospital and Dispensary or out-patient department not only of cutaneous but other diseases."

EDELHEIM, CARL, EXCAVATION FUND (1900). A bequest of Carl Edelheim for archaelogical excavations in the United States or Mexico.

ELKINTON, THOMAS, BED (1902). A bequest of Thomas Elkinton, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

ELLIS, CHARLES E., SCHOLARSHIPS (1911). A bequest of Charles E. Ellis for the support of scholarships for young men from the public schools of Philadelphia.

ENDOWMENT FOR UNIVERSITY (1906). The gifts of Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, E. W. Clark & Co., Estate of Maria Blanchard, and others, for the general support of University work.

ENDOWMENT FOR HOSPITAL (1911). A bequest of Maria Blanchard, for the purposes of the Hospital.

ESKENS, MARY W., BED FUND (1891). The gift of Mary W. Eskens, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital, to be called the Mary Edwin Roberts Bed.

FAIRCHILD, LAVINIA BARNETT, SCHOLARSHIP (1906). The gift of Mrs. Fairchild, for free tuition for a student in Civil Engineering.

FAIRES, DR. JOHN W., MEMORIAL FUND (1912). A memorial to Dr. Faires, for the purchase of books on classical subjects for the Library.

FELL, J. GILLINGHAM, FUND (1883). A gift of the heirs of J. Gillingham Fell, for the advancement of Medical Education.

FETTER, GEORGE W., SCHOLARSHIP (1910). Supported by annual contribution from Mrs. George W. Fetter. Provides free tuition for a student in the Graduate School.

FIELD, ELIZA W. S., MATERNITY WARD (1899). A bequest of Mrs. Eliza W. S. Field, for the support of the Maternity Hospital.

FIELD, JOHN WHITE and FRANCIS PETERS, SCHOLARSHIP (1899). A bequest of Mrs. Eliza W. S. P. Field, for free tuition for two students from the Central High School of Philadelphia.

FIELD, JOHN WHITE, BED (1899). A bequest of Mrs. Eliza W. S. Field, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

FLOWER, REESE WALL, FUND (1878). A bequest of Reese Wall Flower, for the erection and maintenance of an Astronomical Observatory.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, LIBRARY FUND (1909-1911). The gift of the Pennsylvania Alumni Fund and the Committee organized for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions. The principal to be invested and the income used for the support of the Library.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, SCHOLARSHIPS (1882). Gift of

William Pepper, for the maintenance of three of the fifty scholarships pledged to the City of Philadelphia.

FRAZER, JOHN F., FELLOWSHIP (1887-1901). The gift of Francis Barton and Mrs. Thomas K. Conrad, for the support of a fellowship in the department of Physics.

FRAZIER, GEORGE H., PRIZE (1897). Gift of Class of 1887.

FRAZIER, W. W., JR., PRIZE (1899) in Debating.

GARRETT SCHOLASHIP (1900). By William E. Garrett, Jr., for the free tuition of two students.

GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND. For the support of the Hospital, including the following free beds: George Roberts Ingersoll Bed, Mrs. John T. Smith Bed, Clarence Howard and Helen Pauline Roberts Bed, Harriet Catherine Newbold Bed, William Weightman Bed, Edwin P. Baugh Bed, Helen L. Murphy Bed, Thomas Drake Bed, Helena F. Blander Bed, John Bell, M.D., Bed, Dr. Albert H. Smith Bed, Rosalie Benson Bed, Edward Waln Harrison Bed.

GENERAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND. For the endowment of scholarships not specifically designated.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE FUND. Founded by various gifts and bequests. The income to be used for the general purposes of the University.

GERMAN TRAVELING SCHOLARSHIP FUND (1914). For awards to the winners of the scholarship, the method of competition and award to be subject to the direction and approval of the Trustees.

GOWEN, FRANKLIN B., MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIPS (1909). The gift of Mrs. Esther Gowen Hood, in memory of her father. For the support of four fellowships in the Law School.

GILLINGHAM, J. E., FUND (1907). A bequest of J. E. Gillingham, for the support of the Veterinary School and for the support of scholarships therein.

GIRVIN, THE ROBERT M., FELLOWSHIP IN RESEARCH MEDICINE (1913). The annual stipend is about $650.

GREENE, STEPHEN, SCHOLARSHIP (1901). The gift of Stephen Greene, for free tuition for one student in the College.

GRIER, ISABELLA ROSE, BED (1909). A bequest of Mary Rose Smith, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

H. S. H. FUND (1907). For the assistance of needy students nearing graduation in the Medical School.

HAHN, PETER, WARD (1880). A bequest of Dr. George B. Wood for the maintenance of a Clinical Hospital and the support of a ward therein.

HAINES, HELEN STOCKTON, BED (1912). The gift of Miss Dorothy S. Haines, in memory of her mother, for the support of a free bed in a private room in the Hospital.

HARRISON, EMILY M., BED (1903). The gift of George L. Harrison, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

HARRISON, GEORGE LEIB, FOUNDATION (1895). The gift of Charles C. Harrison, under an agreement, providing for the establishment of scholarships and fellowships, the increasing of the Library, and the support of lectures given by men of distinction.

HARRISON, JOHN, BED (1910). The gift of Mrs. John Harrison, in memory of her husband, for the support of a free bed in the Men's Surgical Ward of the Hospital.

HARRISON, LOUISE, SCHOLARSHIP (1900). The gift of Thomas S. Harrison, for free tuition of a student in Chemistry.

HARRISON, THOMAS, BED (1901). The gift of George L. Harrison, in memory of his father, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

HASELTINE, FRANK, ENDOWMENT FUND (1910). For general purposes of the Hospital.

HASSLER, MARK and SIMON, PRIZE. Gift of Mrs. Leon Fox, for music students.

HECKSCHER, THE HENRIETTA, FELLOWSHIP IN MEDICAL RESEARCH (1913). The gift of Stevens Heckscher in memory of his wife, for the purpose of offering an opportunity to medical graduates to devote part of their time to medical research under the direction or supervision of the Professor of Medicine for at least one year.

HECKSCHER, LUCRETIA LEDYARD, BED (1908). The gift of Miss Lucretia S. Heckscher, in memory of her mother, for the support of a free bed in the Women's Medical Ward of the Hospital.

HECKSCHER, RICHARD, BED (1901). The gift of Mrs. Richard Heckscher, in memory of her husband, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

HENSZEY, WILLIAM P., SCHOLARSHIP (1906). The gift of William P. Henszey, for the free tuition of one student.

HERING, WALTER E., SCHOLARSHIPS (1910). For the free tuition of three students each year.

HISTORIC ORNAMENT PRIZES, to architectural students, offered by John F. Harbeson.

HORNER, ROBERT, SCHOLARSHIP (1910). The gift of Samuel Horner, Jr., in memory of his son, for free tuition of one student.

HOWARD HOUSTON HALL ENDOWMENT (1896). The gift of the Houston Club, through John B. Scott. The income to be used for the support of the Houston Club.

HOUSTON, SALLIE S., MEMORIAL FUND (1915). A gift of $25,000 from Mrs. Charles W. Henry, Dr. and Mrs. George Woodward, and Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Houston, in memory of their mother, Mrs. Sallie S. Houston. The income to be used, first, for the maintenance of the building known as "Howard Houston Hall," and the maintenance of its equipment and furniture, etc.

HUTCHINSON, EDITH STOTESBURY, BED (1912). The gift of Mrs. Sydney E. Hutchinson, for the support of a free bed in Ward B in the Hospital.

JACKSON, FRANCIS A., MEMORIAL (1912). Fund for the purchase of books relating to Latin and Greek literature.

JAYNE, HENRY LABARRE, ENGLISH COMPOSITION PRIZE (1877). The gift of Henry LaBarre Jayne, '79, for a prize for the best English Composition by a member of the Freshman Class.

JOURNALISTS CLUB FUND. To be used for the care of such patients as shall be admitted to the Hospital on the recommendation of the Club or its representatives.

JUSSERAND FRENCH TRAVELING SCHOLARSHIP (1912). Gift of Joseph G. Rosengarten, for the support of one student in the department of French in a French University.

KAY, MARY, BED (1902). A bequest of J. Alfred Kay, in memory of his sister, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

KEBLE, JOHN, FUND (1907). A bequest of John Keble, for salaries, or for the purchase of books.

KEIM, GEORGE deB., BED (1906). The gift of Mrs. Susan D. Keim Savage for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

KELLY, DR. A. O. J., PRIZE (1912). Gift of friends of Dr. A. O. J. Kelly, for a prize in Clinical Medicine, for the best thesis presented by a member of the graduating class.

KENDALL, E. OTIS, SCHOLARSHIP (1899). The gift of Evans R. Dick, of '79 College. Increased by other members of that Class, for the free tuition of a student in the College.

KIRBY, FRED M., FUND (1911). The gift of Fred M. Kirby for the assistance of Medical students.

KRAUTH, REV. C. P., LIBRARY FUND (1883). By subscriptions from the Society of the Alumni in honor of the Rev. Charles P. Krauth, D.D., late Vice-Provost of the University. The income to be used for the support of the Library.

KUHN, HARTMAN, SCHOLARSHIP (1901). The gift of C. Hartman Kuhn, in memory of his grandfather, of the Class of 1800, for free tuition of one student.

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE FUND (1890). For the erection of the Building and the support of the Department.

LANGSTROTH BED (1901). The gift of Mrs. T. A. Langstroth, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

LATIN PRIZE (1874). Gift of the Society of the Alumni. The income to be used for a prize for the best Latin essay by a member of the graduating class.

LATTA, REV. JAMES, D.D., SCHOLARSHIP (1900). The gift of William J. Latta, in memory of his great-grandfather, for the free tuition of one student.

LAW FACULTY SCHOLARSHIP, offered to three men in each class.

LEIDY, DR. JOSEPH, CHAIR OF ANATOMY (1882-84). Founded by subscriptions.

LEIDY, JOSEPH, MEMORIAL LECTURESHIP IN SCIENCE (1912). Gift of Dr. Joseph Leidy, for an annual lecture by a distinguished foreign natural scientist.

LENNIG, NICHOLAS, FUND (1906). A bequest of Nicholas Lennig, for maintaining the bust of Charles Lennig, together with the surrounding bed of flowers.

LEWIS, JOHN F., JR., BED FUND (1915). The gift of Mrs. John F. Lewis, for the endowment of a bed in the Gynecological Service.

LIBRARY. For special collections of donated books, see Library list.

LIBRARY FUND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH MEDICINE (1913). The gift of Dr. John H. Musser, Jr. The income to be used for the purchase of scientific books and periodicals for the use of the Department of Research Medicine.

LIGONIER FREE BEDS (1896). The gift of Dr. William D. McGovern, for the support of free beds in the Hospital.

LIPPINCOTT, J. B., LIBRARY FUND (1891). The gifts of Mrs. Mary P. Harris and Mrs. Joseph Lippincott, for the purchase of books on English Literature.

LIPPINCOTT, J. B., PRIZE, of $100, to a member of the graduating class in Veterinary Medicine.

LIPPINCOTT, J. B., VETERINARY FUND (1904). The gift of Mrs. James J. Goodwin, for the purposes of the Veterinary School.

LOGAN, JAMES, SCHOLARSHIP (1900). The gift of the Misses Blanchard for free tuition for one student.

MELVILLE, GEORGE W., APPARATUS FUND (1915). A bequest of George W. Melville, for the purchase of apparatus for the Mechanical Engineering Department.

MILLER, MERVYN WINGFIELD, SCHOLARSHIP (1915). A bequest under the will of Hessy R. Miller, deceased. The income to be used to maintain a free scholarship in the College Department, preference to be shown to boys who have attended Girard College.

McCALL, PETER, PRIZE FUND (1915). Being a memorial to the Hon. Peter McCall, sometime Professor of Law and a Trustee of the University.

McQUILLEN, DANIEL NEALL, JR., BED FUND (1914). The

gift of Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Neall McQuillen, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

McKEAN, ELIZABETH WHARTON, ENDOWMENT FUND (1912). A bequest of Elizabeth Wharton McKean, for the increase of salaries of professors and for the maintenance of "The George M. Wharton Hall" of the Law School.

McDOWELL, MARTHA AUSTIN, SCHOLARSHIP (1905). Gift of J. Austin McDowell, in memory of his wife.

MACAULEY, FRANCES C., ARCHAEOLOGICAL FUND (1906). A bequest of Frances C. Macauley, for making archæological researches in America.

MASK AND WIG CLUB (1905). The gift of the Mask and Wig Club, the income to be used for general University purposes.

MEDICAL ALUMNI PRIZE. To graduating class, for the best general average.

MEREDITH PRIZE. Offered by the Law Alumni Society.

MERRICK, SAMUEL V., SCHOLARSHIP (1883). The gift of J. Vaughan Merrick, for free tuition of one student.

MOORE, BLOOMFIELD, FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS (1878-1893). The gift of Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, for the endowment of scholarships or fellowships for women.

MORGAN, CHARLES ELDRIDGE AND WIFE, BED (1905). The gift of Mrs. Randal Morgan, in memory of Mr. Morgan's parents, for the support of a free bed in the Children's Medical Ward of the Hospital.

MORGAN, RANDAL, LABORATORY OF PHYSICS FUND (1900). The gift of Randal Morgan. The Laboratory and its equipment was improved by expenditures from the principal fund and the balance is held as an endowment and the income used for the purchase of supplies and materials for the Laboratory.

MORRIS, P. PEMBERTON, PRIZE (1889). The gift of Mrs. P. P. Morris, for an annual prize for the best examination in evidence, pleading at law and in equity, to be awarded to a member of the graduating class of the Law School.

MORRIS, ROBERT, SCHOLARSHIP (1900). The gift of the Misses Blanchard, for free tuition for one student.

MORRIS, DR. SPENCER, PRIZE (1904). A bequest of Spencer Morris, the income to be given to that Medical student of each year's graduating class who shall pass the best examinations.

MUHLENBERG, FRANK, JR., BED (1909). The gift of Mrs. George K. Crozer, in memory of her son, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

MUHR, SIMON, SCHOLARSHIP (1896). A bequest of Simon Muhr, for free tuition for three students in the College.

UNIVERSITY MUSEUM ENDOWMENT FUND. Made up of sundry gifts. The income to be used for the support of the Museum.

UNIVERSITY MUSEUM GENERAL FUND . Made up of gifts and contributions. The income to be used for the general purposes of the Museum.

MUSSER JOHN HERR, DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH MEDICINE FUND (1909). For the support of the Department of Research Medicine.

MORRIS, MRS. G. W., BED (1881). A bequest of Mary P. Morris for the support of free beds for injured persons.

NORRIS, ISAAC, LIBRARY FUND (1890). The gift of Mary Norris Cochran, for the purchase of books and the maintenance of the Library building.

ORATORY PRIZE (1874). Gift of the Society of the Alumni. The income to be used for annual prizes to Juniors for oratory.

OLIVER, CHARLES A., MEMORIAL PRIZE (1913). A bequest of Charles A. Oliver, for a gold medal to the student having highest average in ophthalmology.

PACKARD, FRED. A., PRIZE. To the best fourth-year student in Clinical Medicine.

PARIS PRIZE. Offered by Beaux Arts to Architectural students.

PEACOCK, GIBSON, MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP (1900). The gift of Mr. John S. Durham, as a memorial of Mr. Gibson Peacock, for the assistance of deserving students, preferably those who intend to enter upon newspaper work as a profession.

PENN SCHOLARSHIPS (1816). In honor of Thomas Penn. Free tuition for two students. (Appointment by Governor.)

PEDAGOGY, CHAIR OF (1891). The gift of the Public Education Association, for the endowment of a Chair of Pedagogy.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND SCHOLARSHIP (1907). For free tuition for two students from the Institution, one in the Department of Arts, and one in the Department of Music.

PEPPER, FRANCES SERGEANT, FELLOWSHIP (1892). The gift of Dr. William Pepper, for a fellowship in the Graduate Department for Women.

PEPPER, GEORGE S., ENDOWMENT FUND (1892). A bequest of G. S. Pepper, for general endowment.

PEPPER, GEORGE S., HOSPITAL FUND (1890). A bequest of George S. Pepper for the purposes of the Hospital.

PEPPER, GEORGE S., PROFESSORSHIP OF HYGIENE (1890). A bequest of George S. Pepper, for the salary of the Professor of Hygiene.

PEPPER, WILLIAM, HALL ENDOWMENT FUND (1899). The gift of Mrs. Frances Sergeant Pepper, for the maintenance and care of that portion of the University Museum known as "William Pepper Hall."

PEPPER, WILLIAM, LABORATORY OF CLINICAL MEDICINE BUILDING FUND (1894). The gift of Dr. William Pepper, in memory of his father, for the erection and equipping of the Laboratory.

PEPPER, WILLIAM, LABORATORY OF CLINICAL MEDICINE MAINTENANCE FUND (1910). The income to be used for the maintenance of the Laboratory.

PEPPER, DR. WILLIAM, MEDICAL LIBRARY FUND. Founded 1889-1891 by contributions. The income to be used for the purchase of Medical books.

PETERS, ABBY WILLING, BED (1899). A bequest of Mrs. Eliza W. S. Field, for the support of a free bed in the Maternity Hospital.

PETERS, FRANCIS, SCHOLARSHIPS (1899). Gift of Francis Peters for free tuition for a student from the Central High School.

PHI KAPPA SIGMA FRATERNITY PRIZE (1887). In honor of the Society's founder, Samuel Brown Wylie Mitchell, of the Class of '52.

PHILADELPHIA CITY FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

PORTER, ROBERT ROBINSON, FELLOWSHIP IN RESEARCH MEDICINE (1912). For the purpose of offering an opportunity to individuals who desire to devote a year or more to investigation in the Medical Sciences.

POTTS, MARY ADELAIDE, AND LOUISE M. SOMMER, BED (1906). A bequest of Howard N. Potts, in memory of his wife and her mother, for the support of a free bed in a Woman's Ward of the Hospital.

POTTS, HOWARD N., SCHOLARSHIPS (1906). A bequest of Howard N. Potts, for the free tuition of three students in the College.

POWERS, ANNA M., BED (1890). The gift of Anna M. Powers, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

POWERS, THOMAS H., FUND (1909). The gift of Mrs. Mary Powers Harris. The income to be applied towards the payment of salaries.

POWERS, THOMAS H., SCHOLARSHIP (1900). Gift of Mrs. Mary Powers Harris, in memory of her father, for the free tuition of a student in the College.

PROFESSORS' RETIRING FUND (1900). The gifts of Mrs. Lucy Wharton Drexel and Dr. J. M. DaCosta.

PROVOST'S ALUMNI FUND. Contributions and pledges of $69,895 made in 1911, by the Alumni, for various specific purposes.

PRIESTLEY CLUB PRIZE (1915). Gift of the Priestley Club, for prizes to seniors in the Chemical Department.

PEDAGOGY, CHAIR OF, FUND (1891). The gift of the Public Education Association. Towards the endowment of a Chair of Pedagogy.

RAHT, J. HERMAN, MEMORIAL FUND (1884). The gift of Mathilda Raht.

RECTO-GENITAL-URINARY DISEASES FUND (1888). The gift of S. W. Pennypacker, for the care of poor people suffering from any form of disease of the rectum or genito-urinary organs.

REED, HENRY, PRIZE (1874). Gift of the Society of the Alumni for an annual prize for the best English essay by a member of the Senior Class.

RHOADES, EDWARD, MEMORIAL BED (1890). Gifts collected by Dr. James Tyson, in memory of Dr. Edward Rhoades. The income to be used for the support of a free bed for children in the Hospital.

RICHMOND, CAROLINE EMILY, BEDS (1910). A bequest of Mrs. Caroline Emily Richmond, for the support of ten free beds for adults in the Hospital.

ROBERTS, EDWARD, JR., BED (1903). The gift of Mrs. S. F. Shaw, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

ROBERTS, S. W., SCHOLARSHIP (1882). Gift of A. R. Roberts, in memory of S. W. Roberts, for the assistance of a deserving student.

ROBERTS, A. SYDNEY, APPARATUS FUND, CHILDREN'S ORTHOPEDIC WARD (1898). The gift of Miss Elizabeth C. Roberts, to supply braces and apparatus to indigent indoor and outdoor patients in the Children's Orthopedic Department, or for the support of the Apparatus Shop of that department.

ROBERTS, PERCIVAL, BED (1901). The gift of Mrs. T. W. Roberts, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION FUND (1907). The gift of the Rocky Mountain Alumni Association. To be held by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania until the Association shall designate its use.

ROSENGARTEN, JOSEPH G., TRAVELING SCHOLARSHIPS in France and Germany.

RUSH, BENJAMIN, CHAIR OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY (1910). The gift of "An Alumnus." The income to be used for the salary of the Benjamin Rush Professor of Physiological Chemistry.

SALTUS PRIZES in Architecture.

BALLER, JOHN, BEDS FUND (1913). A bequest of John Baller, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital, in memory of his wife, Emily Woodward Baller, and a free bed in his own name.

BEHLEHOHER, GEORGE, PRIZE (1903). This prize of $50 is awarded annually to the best student in German.

BEHLEHOHER, GEORGE, SCHOLARSHIP (1913). A bequest of George Behleher to the German Society of Pennsylvania, in trust for maintaining in this University a perpetual scholarship. The income from $5000 is awarded annually to assist any worthy person of German birth or descent.

BEOTT, THOMAS A., PROFESSORSHIP OF MATHEMATICS (1881). Gift of Thomas A. Beott, for the endowment of the Thomas A. Beott Professorship of Mathematics.

BEOTT, THOMAS A., FELLOWSHIP IN HYGIENE (1892). The gift of Thomas A. Beott, for the purpose of offering talented students who desire to become investigators or teachers in the field of sanitary science.

BELLAIRS, COLEMAN, SCHOLARSHIP IN ENGINEERING (1909). Gift of Mrs. B. W. Colton, Jr., for the free tuition of a student in the Engineering Department.

BEVBERT, ADAM, PROFESSORSHIP OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY (1883). A bequest of Henry Beybert.

BEVBERT, HENRY, FUND (1883). A bequest of Henry Beybert, for the support of the Ward for Chronic Diseases.

BHAPLEIGH, MARSHALL SPRING AND WIFE, BED (1905). The gift of Mrs. Randal Morgan, in memory of her parents, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

BIARRWOOD, GEORGE, PRIZE, offered by Law Alumni Society.

BILPLEY, SAMUEL R., SCHOLARSHIP (1907). The gift of Samuel R. Bilpley, for the free tuition of one student.

BILPPEN, ELIZABETH H., COMMONS FUND (1915). A bequest of Elizabeth H. Bilppen, for the Commons or Dining Hall.

BILPPEN SCHOLARSHIP (1915). Bequest of Miss E. H. Bilppen, for scholarships in College, Law and Medicine.

BIGMA IOTA. Gold medal to Spanish students in Wharton School and College.

BIMB, JOHN CLARK, MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP (1909). By the John Clark Bimb Memorial Committee. For the free tuition of two students, one of whom shall be an employee, or the son of a living, or deceased, employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Lines east and west of Pittsburgh.

BINNOTT, JOSEPH E., ROOM (1903). A bequest of Joseph E. Binnott, in memory of his son, for the general support of a room in the Hospital, to be used by a newspaper writer or a journalist.

BOMMERVILLE, MAXWELL, ROOM (1904). A bequest of Maxwell Bommerville, for the support of a room in the Hospital.

BOMMERVILLE, MAXWELL, COLLECTION FUND (1899). A gift of Maxwell Bommerville, for the care of the collections given by him to the Museum.

BPANGLER, HENRY WILSON, MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND (1911). The gift of the graduates of the Towne Scientific School, in memory of Dr. Henry Wilson Spangler. The income to be used for the free tuition of one student.

BTEWART, THOMAS H., SCHOLARSHIP (1901). The gift of Mrs. Thomas H. Btewart and her sons, Thomas H., Jr., and Ralph C. Btewart, for the free tuition of one student, preferably in Architecture.

STEWARDSON, JOHN, MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP IN ARCHITECTURE (1897). The gift of friends of John Stewardson, "For the purpose of establishing and maintaining, as a memorial to him, a Traveling Scholarship for Students of Architecture of the State of Pennsylvania."

STILLÉ MEMORIAL LIBRARY FUND (1902). The gift of Mrs. Anna W. Stillé, in memory of her husband, Charles J. Stillé, for the purchase of books, on Mediæval or General European History.

STUART MEMORIAL FUND, TO PROMOTE THE INTERESTS OF THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE (1913). The gift of Percy C. Stuart, in memory of his mother, Marion Stuart.

SUDDARDS, MARY E., BED (1909). The gift of George Oat Suddards, in memory of his mother, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

SUDDARDS, WILLIAM JAMES, SCHOLARSHIP (1904). The gift of Mrs. G. Cookman Suddards, as a memorial to her son, for the assistance of students in the Law School.

THOMPSON, ADAM CLARKE, SCHOLARSHIP (1907). The gift of Mrs. Robert E. Cook and her brother, the Rev. William J. Thompson, in memory of their brother of the Class of '92, for the free tuition of one student in the College.

TOUSEY, SINCLAIR, MEMORIAL BED (1904). The gift of Benjamin Tousey, in memory of his father, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

TOWNE, JOHN H., FUND (1877). A bequest of John H. Towne, for the salaries of professors and other instructors in the Department of Science.

TRAVELING SCHOLARSHIP (1914). Endowed by Joseph G. Rosengarten, for travel in Germany.

TYNDALE, HECTOR, FELLOWSHIP (1885). The gift of John Tyndale, for a fellowship in some department of the University.

UNDERHILL, WALTER M., FUND (1913). The gift of Mrs. Walter M. Underhill, to be applied in accordance with the donor's directions.

UNIVERSITY FUND FOR WOMEN (1899). An anonymous contribution.

VAN NOSTRAND, D., PRIZE in Civil Engineering.

VENDIG PRIZE, founded by Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Vendig, in memory of their son, Norman C. Vendig.

VETERINARY HOSPITAL FUND (1889). The income to be used for the maintenance of the Veterinary Hospital.

VOGEL, GEORGE W., BED (1903). The gift of Lydia S. Johnson, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

WAGNER, TOBIAS, FUND (1893). A bequest of Tobias Wagner, for the delivery of lectures on Astronomy.

WAGNER, TOBIAS, LIBRARY FUND (1874). The gift of Elizabeth Rhoads for the purchase of books, maps and printed matter for the University Library.

WAINWRIGHT, MARY R. K., BED (1901). The gift of Joseph R. Wainwright, in memory of his wife, for the support of a free bed in the Department for Chronic Diseases of the Chest.

WARD FOR CHRONIC DISEASES (1875). The gifts of Mrs. Matthew M. Baird, Alexander Brown, Mrs. Henry Disston, Anthony J. Drexel, Mrs. Susan Cox Erwin, Miss Sarah Marshall, Mrs. Mary M. Johnson, Miss Ellen Mason, Miss Ida Mason, H. Pratt McKean, Mrs. Mary R. K. Wainwright, in memory of her mother. The income to be used for the support of the ward and of free beds therein.

WELSH, JOHN, CENTENNIAL PROFESSORSHIP (1877). By subscriptions, for the endowment of a Chair in the English Department.

WENTZ, JOSEPHINE S., BED (1902). The gift of Mrs. J. S. Wentz for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

WHARTON SCHOOL FUND (1881). The gifts of Joseph Wharton, for the support of the Wharton School.

WHITNEY, ASA, PROFESSORSHIP OF DYNAMICAL ENGINEERING (1874). A bequest of Asa Whitney.

WILLIAMSON, I. V., ENDOWMENT FUND (1889). A bequest of I. V. Williamson, to be held as an endowment fund for the University, the income only to be used.

WILLIAMSON, I. V., BED (1889). A bequest of I. V. Williamson, for the support of a free bed.

WILSON, ALBERT, MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP (1904). A memorial for the late Albert Monroe Wilson, for the tuition of one student.

WISTAR, RICHARD AND WILLIAM LEWIS, BED (1907). The gift of William Gorman, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

WISTAR BENEFACTIONS—See Wistar Institute.

WITHERS, ELEANOR G. M., FREE BED (1909). A bequest of Hansen L. Withers, in memory of his wife, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital for patients suffering from pulmonary troubles.

WOODMAN, HENRY GILLETTE, TRAVELING SCHOLARSHIP (1915). Bequest of $20,000 under will of Henry G. Woodman for maintaining traveling scholarship in Architectural Department.

WOLF, HUGO OTTO, MEMORIAL PRIZES (1912). The gift of Mr. Otto C. Wolf, in memory of his son, for three prizes in engineering.

WOOD, GEORGE B., FELLOWSHIP IN HYGIENE (1912). It is designed to train teachers of Public Hygiene The holder is expected to devote a year to assisting in classroom instruction, in giving demonstrations illustrating special lines of investigation that he may be carrying on during the year.

WOOD, GEORGE B., AUXILIARY FACULTY OF MEDICINE FUND (1865). The gift of Dr. George B. Wood. Increased in 1880 by a bequest in his will. The income to be used for the support of a Chair of Medical Jurisprudence and for the expense of teaching Medical students such auxiliary branches as Zoölogy and Biology, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Hygiene, and Toxicology.

WOODWARD FELLOWSHIP (1901). The gift of Dr. George Woodward, for the salary of the incumbent of the Woodward Fellowship in Physiological Chemistry in the William Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine.

WOOD, MARY HOLLINGSWORTH MORRIS, BED (1910). The gift of Miss Marguerite P. Wood, in memory of her mother, for the support of a free bed in the Children's Orthopedic Ward of the Hospital.

WYETH, RICHARD HORNER, BED (1905). The gift of Mrs. F. H. Wyeth, in memory of her son, for the support of a free bed in the Hospital.

YARDLEY, J. WARNER, PRIZE (1878). The gift of the Class of 1877, in memory of their classmate, for a prize for the best thesis on Political Economy by a member of the Senior Class.

YARNALL, ANNA, FUND (1916). By bequest of Anna Yarnall, a fund of $25,000 is established, the income of which is to be used for the support of the Botanic Hall and Gardens.

ORGANIZATIONS *

The names and addresses of the officers of the various organizations change either annually or semi-annually; the Recorder of the University endeavors to keep a revised card catalogue list of these, which may be consulted in his office at all times.

Central Bodies.

Administrative Officers.
Board of Trustees.
Board of Deans.
Directors of Departments.
Board of Managers of Hospital.
Board of Women Visitors to Hospital.
Board of Managers of Veterinary Hospital.
Board of Managers of Archæological Department.
Board of Managers of Museum.
Graduates' Appointment Committee.
Committee on Athletics.
Committee on Non-Athletic Organizations.
Board of Directors of Athletic Association.
Parietal Committee of the Dormitories.
Representatives of Dormitory Houses.
Students' Residence Committee.
Students' Ward Committee—Hospital.
Faculty Tea Club.
Students' Employment Bureau.

General Organizations.

Aero Club.
Argunot Lunch Club.
Astronomical Club.
Automobile Club.
Bibliographical Club.
Camera Club.
Cercle Francais.
Chess and Checker Club.
Christian Association.
China Medical School Trustees.
Circus Club.
College Boat Club.
Cosmopolitan Club.
Cross Country Club.
Deutscher Verein.
Dramatic Club.
Esperanto Society.
French Conversational Club.
Houston Club.
Jewish Chautauqua Circle.
Kennel Club.
Lenape Club, 3705 Locust St.
Menorah Hebrew Society.
Mask and Wig Club.
Musical Clubs.
Penndelphian Literary Society.
Press Club.
Socialist Society.
Tennis Club.
University Band.
University Debate Committee.
University Orchestra.
University Dance Orchestra.
Sporting Writers' Association.
'Varsity Club.
Wireless Club.
Zelosophic Society
Zionist Society.

FRATERNITIES

NOTE.—The first date is the year of the founding of the Fraternity; the second is the year of the charter of the local chapter.

*During the academic year of 1916-17, in consequence of the war, many fraternities and clubs were so depleted by war service, that they ceased to be active organizations, but retained a nominal existence.

General and Academic.

Acacia (Franklin Chapter), 1905-1906, 210 S. 36th Street.
Alpha Chi Rho (Phi Phi Chapter), 1895-1896, 219 S. 36th Street.
Alpha Phi Delta, 3323 Walnut Street.
Alpha Sigma Phi (Omicron Chapter), 1845-1914, 3617 Locust Street
Alpha Tau Omega (Penna. Tau Chapter), 1865-1881, 3614 Walnut Street.
Beta Gamma Sigma (Honorary), Wharton School.
Beta Theta Pi (Phi Chapter), 1839-1880, 3529 Locust Street.
Delta Eta Sigma (1913), 3414 Ludlow Street.
Delta Kappa Epsilon (Delta Kappa Chapter), 1844-1899, 3603 Locust Street.
Delta Phi (St. Elmo Club—Eta Chapter), 1827-1849, 3453 Woodland Avenue.
Delta Psi (Delta Chapter), 1847-1851, 32 S. 22d Street and 3637 Locust Street.
Delta Sigma Phi (Iota, 1901-1908), 202 S. 36th Street.
Delta Sigma Rho (Honorary), 1901-1909, 3735 Locust Street.
Delta Tau Delta (Omega Chapter), 1859-1897, 3533 Locust Street.
Delta Upsilon, 1834-1888, 3614 Locust Street.
Kappa Alpha (Beta Chapter), 1825-1913, 3537 Locust Street.
Kappa Sigma (Alpha Epsilon Chapter), 1867-1892, 3704-06 Locust Street.
Lambda Chi Alpha (Epsilon Chapter), 1909-1912, 3732 Walnut Street.
Phi Beta Kappa (Honorary)—(Delta Chapter), 1776, College Hall.
Phi Delta Theta (Penna. Zeta Chapter), 1848-1883, 3400 Walnut Street.
Phi Epsilon Pi (Eta Chapter), 1887-1913, 206 S. 36th Street.
Phi Gamma Delta (Beta Chapter), 1848-1881, 3619 Locust Street.
Phi Kappa Psi (Iota Chapter), 1852-1877, 3641 Locust Street.
Phi Kappa Sigma (Alpha Chapter), 1850-1850, 3539 Locust Street.
Phi Sigma Kappa (Mu Chapter), 1873-1900, 3618 Locust Street.
Pi Lambda Phi (Zeta Chapter), 1896-1917, 3314 Walnut Street.
Pi Lambda Theta (Honorary), School of Education.
Psi Upsilon (Tau Chapter), 1833-1891, 300 S. 36th Street.
Sigma Alpha Epsilon (Penna. Theta Chapter), 1856-1901, 3908 Spruce Street.
Sigma Alpha Mu (Theta Chapter), 1909-1914, 3709 Chestnut Street.
Sigma Chi (Phi Phi Chapter), 1855-1875, 3604 Walnut Street.
Sigma Iota (Nu Epsilon Chapter), 1904-1915, 3620 Chestnut Street.
Sigma Nu (Beta Rho Chapter), 1869-1894, 3312 Walnut Street.
Sigma Phi Epsilon (Penna. Delta Chapter), 1900-1904, 3909 Spruce Street.
Sigma Phi Sigma (Alpha Chapter), 1908-1909, 3914 Spruce Street.
Sigma Pi (Delta Chapter), 1897-1914, 3329 Walnut Street.
Sigma XI (Honorary), 1886-1899, College Hall.
Theta Chi (Kappa Chapter), 1856-1912, 3612 Walnut Street.
Theta Delta Chi (Phi Deuteron Charge), 1847-1915, 3810 Chestnut Street.
Theta Pi (Delta Chapter), 3329 Walnut Street.
Theta Xi, 1864-1912, 3705 Walnut Street.
Zeta Beta Tau (Theta Chapter), 1898-1907, 3610 Walnut Street.
Zeta Psi (Sigma Chapter), 1847-1850, 3337 Walnut Street.

Local.

Friars' Senior Society, College Hall.
Phi Kappa Beta Junior Society, College Hall.
Sphinx Senior Society, College Hall.
Xi Phi, U. of P. Dormitories.

Engineering.

Eta Kappa Nu (Lambda Chapter), 1905-1913, Engineering Building.
Mu Phi Alpha, 1895-1895, Engineering Hall.
Sigma Tau (Honorary), (Gamma Chapter), 1903-1910, Engineering School.

Legal.

Delta Chi (Penna. Chapter), 1890-1904.
Delta Theta Phi (Von Moschzisker Chapter), 1903-1911.
Order of the Coif (Honorary), 1902-1914, Law School.
Phi Delta Phi (Gibson Chapter), 1859-1886, Law Building (Honorary).

Medical

Aleph Yodh He (Epsilon Chapter), 1908-1913, Medical Laboratories.
Alpha Kappa Kappa (Mu Chapter), 1888-1901, 3440 Walnut Street.
Alpha Mu Pi Omega (U. of P. Chapter), 1891-1891, 1415 Locust Street.
Alpha Omega Alpha (Honorary), (Penna. Beta Chapter), 1902-1903, Medical Laboratory.
Nu Sigma Nu (Lambda Chapter), 1882-1897, 3601 Locust Street.
Omega Upsilon Phi (Pi Chapter), 1894-1908, 222 S. 38th Street.
Phi Alpha Sigma (Beta Chapter), 1886-1890, Houston Hall.
Phi Beta Pi (Alpha Theta Chapter), 1891-1909.
Phi Chi (Upsilon Pi Chapter), 1894-1908, 3728 Walnut Street.
Phi Rho Sigma (Phi Chapter), 1889-1906, 3703 Walnut Street.

Dental.

Alpha Omega (Beta Chapter), 3467 Walnut Street.
Delta Sigma Delta (Epsilon Chapter), 1882-1891, 3800 Locust Street
Psi Omega (Zeta Chapter), 1892-1896, 4039 Chestnut Street.
Sigma Epsilon Delta (Beta Chapter), 1902-1914, 3815 Spruce Street.
Xi Psi Phi (Pi Chapter), 1889-1899, 3912 Spruce Street.

Veterinary.

Alpha Psi (Epsilon Chapter), 1908, 3743 Spruce Street.
Omega Tau Sigma (Alpha Chapter), 1906-1906, 307 S. 39th Street

Graduate Fraternities.

Phi Eta, 1903, c/o J. S. Kier, Logan Hall.
Phi Pi, 1906, Box 13, College Hall.

Women.

Alpha Delta Theta, 3313 Walnut Street.
Alpha Epsilon Phi, 3403 Chestnut Street.
Alpha Omicron Pi, 3459 Woodland Avenue.
Delta Delta Delta (Psi Chapter), 1888-1904, 3804 Spruce Street.
Kappa Kappa Gamma (Beta Alpha Chapter), 1870-1890, 3433 Walnut Street.
Lambda Iota, 3439 Woodland Avenue.
Pi Sigma, 3443 Woodland Avenue.
Tau Gamma Kappa, 3226 Woodland Avenue.
Zeta Chi, 3326 Walnut Street.

Evening School.

Alpha Delta Theta, 3313 Walnut Street.
Pi Delta Epsilon (Alpha Chapter), 1908-1908, 25 S. 34th Street.
Phi Gamma Epsilon (Local), 1915, 3303 Walnut Street.
Tau Delta Phi, 107 S. 38th Street.

Latin-American.

Phi Chi Delta (Mu Chapter), 3405 Chestnut Street.

College and General University Societies.

Architectural Society.
Arts and Science Association.
Botanical Society of Pennsylvania.
British Society.
Cercle Francais.
Circolo Italiano.
Civil Engineering Society.
Deutscher Verein.
Der Deutsche Kreis.
Engineers' Club.
Evening School Association.
Germanic Association.
John Bartram Association.
Kelvin Physical Club.
Latin-American Technical Society.
Mechanical Engineers' Society.
Naturalists' Field Club.
Priestley Chemical Society.
Patten Economic Club.
Philomathean Society.
Wharton Association.
Whitney Engineering Society.
Yeates Club.
Zelosophic Society.
Zoölogical Society (Eastern branch).
And 20 Class Organizations.

Medical Societies.

D. Hayes Agnew Surgical Society.
Deaver Surgical Society.
Hirst Obstetrical Society.
Latin Surgical Society.
Medical Historical Club.
Mills Neurological Society.
Morgan Medical Society.
Pepper Medical Society.
Piersol Anatomical Society.
Society of Normal and Pathological Physiology.
Stillé Medical Society.
Undergraduate Medical Association.*

Law Societies.

Hare Law Club.
Kent Law Club.
McKean Law Club.
Miller Law Club.
Phi Delta Phi (Gibson Chapter).
Sharswood Law Club.
Wilson Law Club.

Dental Societies.

Cryer Society of Oral Surgery.
Darby Dental Society.
Kirk Dental Society.
Latin-American Dental Society.
Normal Club of the Dental School.
Truman Dental Society.

Veterinary Societies.

Veterinary Medical Society.

Evening School Societies.

Evening School Association.
Robert Morris Club (Graduate).
Students' Association of the Wilkes-Barre Extension School.

Graduate Societies.

Graduate Botanical Club.
Graduate Latin Club.
Graduate Club.
Women's Graduate Club, 3328 Walnut Street.

State and Sectional Clubs.

Alabama State Club.
California State Club.
Colorado State Club.
Connecticut State Club.
Delaware State Club.
District of Columbia Club.
Rhode Island Club.
Seminole (Florida) Club.
South Carolina Club.
Southern Club.
Tennessee Club.
Texas Club.

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*Several of the above societies have been merged into this association.

(Florida State) Seminole Club.
Georgia State Club.
Illinois State Club.
Indiana State Club.
Iowa State Club.
Kansas State Club.
Kentucky Club.
Louisiana State Club.
Maine Club.
Maryland Club.
(Massachusetts) Bay State Club.
Minnesota State Club.
Mississippi State Club.
Missouri State Club.
Montana Club.
Nebraska State Club.
Nevada State Club.
New Hampshire State Club.
New Jersey State Club.
Empire State Club.
Brooklyn and Long Island Club.
(The Scalp and Blade) Buffalo Club.
North Carolina State Club.
Ohio State Club.
Pacific Coast States Club.
Utah State Club.
Vermont State Club.
Virginia State Club.
Washington State Club.
Wisconsin State Club.
Berks County Club.
Blair County Club.
Cambria County Club.
Chester County Club.
Dauphin County Club.
Erie County Club.
Fayette County Club.
Huntingdon County Club.
Lackawanna County Club.
Lancaster County Club.
Lawrence County Club.
Lebanon County Club.
Lecha Club (Lehigh Co.).
Luzerne County Club.
Lycoming County Club.
Montgomery County Club.
26th Congressional District Club.
Northumberland District Club.
Pittsburgh Club.
Schuylkill County Club.
Warren County Club.
York County Club.

Foreign Clubs.

Cosmopolitan Club.
British Association.
Chinese Club.
Chinese Students' Economic Club.
European Club.
Il Circolo Italiano.
Japanese Club.
Union Latina.

Church Clubs.

Baptist Club.
Covenant University of Pennsylvania Society (27th and Girard Avenue).
Reformed Church Club.
Tabernacle Students' Club.

School Clubs.

Anvil Club (Penna. Chapter), (Brooklyn M. T. H. S.).
Blair Academy Club.
Blight School Club.
Brooklyn Manual Club.
Bordentown Academy Club.
Brown Preparatory School Club.
Central High School Club.
Central Manual Club.
Delancey School Club.
Episcopal Academy Club.
Friends' Central Club.
George School Club.
Germantown Academy Club.
Haverford Grammar School Club.
Kiskinimetas School Club.
Lawrenceville Club.
Mercersburg Academy Club.
Northeast Manual Club.
Penn Charter Club.
Phillips Exeter Club.
Radnor High School Club.
St. Luke's School Club.
St. Paul's School Club.
West Chester Normal School Club.
West Jersey Academy Club.
Wyoming Club.

Political Clubs.

Civic Club.
Republican Club.
Democratic Club.

Athletic Clubs and Teams.

Association Football.
Baseball.
Basketball.
Bowling Club.
Crew.
Cricket.
Cross Country.
Fencing.
Football.
Golf.
Gun.
Gymnastic.
Hockey.
Lacrosse.
Rifle Club.
Swimming.
Tennis.
Track.
Walking Club.
Water Polo.
Wrestling.

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS

The following is a partial list of works on the University of Pennsylvania, giving historical information on the University, its various departments, the alumni, etc. Most of these may be consulted at the Library, or at the Recorder's office.

History of the University of Pennsylvania, 1740 to 1770. By T. H. Montgomery, 1900.

Origin of the University in 1740. By S. W. Pennypacker, 1899.

The life of the Rev. William Smith, D.D., first Provost of the College of Philadelphia. By Horace W. Smith, 1874.

College Men in the Civil War. By Ewing Jordan, 1916.

Medical Men in the Civil War. By Ewing Jordan 1917.

College, Academy and Charity School. By Wm. Smith, 1803.

Early History of the University to 1827. By G. B. Wood, with supplementary chapters by Frederick D. Stone, 1896.

The Charity School of 1740. By C. W. Dulles, 1904.

Benjamin Franklin, Printer. By Oswald J. Clyde, 1916.

Universities and Their Sons (Pennsylvania), 2 vols. By E. P. Cheyney and E. P. Oberholtzer, 1901.

The University of Pennsylvania, with special reference to the Medical and Allied Departments, pp. 223-264. Founder's Week Memorial Volume. By Edward P. Cheyney, A.M.

Benjamin Franklin and the University of Pennsylvania. By F. N. Thorpe, 1893.

University of Pennsylvania and its Relation to the State. By S. W. Pennypacker, 1891.

The University of Pennsylvania. By W. D. Baker, 1832.

History of Athletics at the University of Pennsylvania, Vol. I, 1873-1896. By G. W. Orton, 1900.

History of Athletics at the University of Pennsylvania, Vol. II, 1896-1908. By Edward R. Bushnell, 1909.

Matriculate Catalogue of the College, 1894.

Matriculate Catalogue of the Medical School (edition of 1877).

The College of the University of Pennsylvania. By C. Weygandt and C. L. McKeehan, 1901.

George Washington and the University of Pennsylvania. By Horace M. Lippincott.

Dedication of Law School Building. By G. E. Nitzsche, 1901.

Pennsylvania Verse. By W. O. Miller, 1903.

University of Pennsylvania—Its History, Traditions, Buildings and Memorials (seven editions). By G. E. Nitzsche.

History of the Law Department, 1790-1882. By H. L. Carson, 1882.

History of the Law School. By M. C. Klingelsmith, 1901.

History of the Law School. By Walter C. Douglass, 1897.

University of Pennsylvania, Illustrated. By J. B. McMaster, 1897.

University of Pennsylvania, Illustrated. By George E. Nitzsche, 1906.
Pennsylvania Stories. By A. H. Quinn, 1899.
Engineering Alumni Catalogue.
History of the Medical Department, 1765-1868. By Jos. Carson, 1869.
William Pepper. By F. N. Thorpe, 1901.
Pennsylvania (illustrated pamphlet). H. M. Lippincott, 1914.
University Song Books (several editions).
Provost's Reports, 1892-1907.
Treasurers' Reports (Annual).
Class Records of all Departments.
University Directory and Club Book.
Medical Side of Benjamin Franklin. Dr. Wm. Pepper.

FILES OF UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA PUBLICATIONS

Daily.

"Pennsylvanian."
*"The Daily University News."

Weekly.

"Pennsylvania Gazette."
"Pennsylvania Gazette" (formerly "Old Penn").
*"Chronicle" (official weekly schedule of events).
*"Courier."

Monthly.

"Red and Blue" (literary).
"Punch Bowl" (comic).
*"Zelosophic Magazine" (literary).
"Alumni Register."
"U. of P. Law Review and American Law Register."
*"University Medical Magazine."
*"University Medical Bulletin."
"Penn Dental Journal" (bi-monthly).
*"Ben Franklin" (comic).
*"Chaff" (comic).
*"Examiner."
*"University Magazine."
*"The University."
*"The Whitney Magazine."
"Robert Morris Magazine" (Evening School).

Quarterly, Periodically or Annually.

Towne Scientific School Journal.
Museum Journal.
Annals of the American Academy (affiliated).
Bulletin of Free Museum of Science and Art.
University Bulletin.
Translations and Reprints from the Original Sources of European History.
Psychological Clinic (affiliated).

*Out of print.

Americana Germanica (affiliated).
Serial Publications of College Department.
University General Catalogue.
Fasciculi of various departments and courses.
Annual Report of the Provost.
Christian Association Annual Handbook.
Class Records of various departments.
Architectural Year Book.
Publications of the Phipps Institute.
Publications of the Pepper Laboratory.
Publications of the Department of Neurology.
Wharton School Bulletin.

WISTAR INSTITUTE PUBLICATIONS.

"Journal of Morphology."
"American Journal of Anatomy."
"Anatomical Record."
"Journal of Comparative Neurology and Psychology."
"Journal of Experimental Zoölogy."

ALUMNI SOCIETIES

The names and addresses of the officers of these societies are changing annually. The latest information may always be had by 'phoning or writing to the Recorder's office at the University, or to the General Alumni Society, at 701 Penfield Building, Philadelphia. The names of the societies are as follows:

SOCIETY OF THE [COLLEGE] ALUMNI

SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI OF THE LAW SCHOOL

SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

PHILADELPHIA ALUMNI SOCIETY OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

DENTAL ALUMNI SOCIETY

SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI OF THE SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL ALUMNI SOCIETY

SOCIETY OF THE DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY

GRADUATE SCHOOL SOCIETY

ENGINEERING SCHOOLS ALUMNI SOCIETY

SOCIETY OF ALUMNI, DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

ALUMNAE SOCIETY

THE ASSOCIATED PENNSYLVANIA CLUBS

ALABAMA	Alabama Alumni Association.
CALIFORNIA	Northern California Alumni Association.
	Pacific Southwestern Alumni Association.
COLORADO	"Rocky Mountain Alumni Association, U. of P."
CONNECTICUT	Connecticut Alumni Society.
DELAWARE	Delaware Alumni Society.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	District of Columbia Club, Washington.
GEORGIA	Atlanta Society of the Alumni.
INDIANA	Indiana Alumni Society.
ILLINOIS	Chicago Alumni Society.
IOWA	Iowa Society of the Alumni.
KENTUCKY	Kentucky Society of the Alumni.
MAINE	Maine Alumni Society.
MARYLAND	Maryland Alumni Association.
MASSACHUSETTS	New England Alumni Association.
	Western New England Alumni Society.
MICHIGAN	Michigan Society of the Alumni.
MINNESOTA	Northwest Alumni Association.
MISSISSIPPI	Mississippi Society of the Alumni.
MISSOURI	Kansas City Alumni Association.
	St. Louis Alumni Association.
NEBRASKA	Omaha Alumni Association.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	New Hampshire Alumni Society.
NEW JERSEY	Atlantic City Club.
	Essex County Club.
	Northern New Jersey Alumni Society.
NEW YORK	Eastern New York Alumni Association.
	Central New York Alumni Association.
	New York Club.
	Rochester Society.
	Western New York Society.
NORTH CAROLINA	North Carolina Society of the Alumni.
OHIO	Cincinnati Alumni Association.
	Alumni Society of Northern Ohio.
	Toledo Alumni Society.
	Central Ohio Alumni Club.
OREGON	Oregon Alumni Society.
PENNSYLVANIA	Berks County Alumni Association.
	Chester County Alumni Society.
	Dauphin County Alumni Society.
	Erie County Alumni Society.
	Johnstown Alumni Society.
	Lackawanna Alumni Association.
	Lancaster County Alumni Society.
	Lebanon County Alumni Association.
	Lehigh County Alumni Association.
	Luzerne County Alumni Society.
	North Central Alumni Association.
	North Delaware Valley Alumni Society.
	Northumberland District Alumni Association.
	Pittsburgh Alumni Association.
	Schuylkill County Alumni.
	York County Alumni Association.

RHODE ISLAND	Rhode Island Alumni Society.
SOUTH CAROLINA	South Carolina Society of the Alumni.
TEXAS	Texas Alumni Association.
UTAH	Utah Alumni Association.
VIRGINIA	Richmond Society of the Alumni. Norfolk Society.
WASHINGTON (including)	Washington State Association. Tacoma Club. Spokane Club. Seattle Club.
WEST VIRGINIA	West Virginia Alumni Association.
WISCONSIN	Wisconsin Alumni Association.
AUSTRALIA	University of Pennsylvania Alumni Society in Australia.
ENGLAND	British Society of the Alumni (England, Ireland, Scotland).
CANADA	Montreal Alumni Society.
CHINA	Chinese Alumni Society. Shanghai Society, North China.
FRANCE	Paris, France, Alumni Association.
INDIA	India Society of the Alumni.
JAPAN	Japanese Alumni Society ("Same Window" Society).
MANILA, P. I.	Orient Alumni Association.
SWITZERLAND	Zurich Alumni Association.

ANNUAL FUNCTIONS

University Day (February 22d).
Commencement Day.
May Day Exercises.
Sophomore Cremation.
Alumni Day Exercises.
Ivy Day (College).
Class Day (College).
Senior Dance.
Sophomore Dance.
Junior Promenade.
Ivy Ball.

THE VARSITY YELLS

1. Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah Penn—syl—va—ni—a!
2. Ray! Ray! Ray! Penn—syl—va—ni—a!
   (Three times long and slow.)

3. Ray! Ray! Ray! Penn—syl—va—ni—a!
   (Short and snappy, numberless times.)

4. Ray, Ray, Ray (long and slow).
   Penn—Penn, Pennsylvania,
   Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania,
   Pennsylvania (short and snappy).
   (Repeat three times.)

SONGS

HAIL! PENNSYLVANIA

By Edgar M. Dilley, '97

(Air, Russian Hymn)

Hail! Pennsylvania, noble and strong;
To thee with loyal hearts we raise our song.
Swelling to Heaven loud, our praises ring;
Hail! Pennsylvania, of thee we sing!

Majesty as a crown rests on thy brow;
Pride, Honor, Glory, Love, before thee bow.
Ne'er can thy spirit die, thy walls decay:
Hail! Pennsylvania, for thee we pray!

Hail! Pennsylvania! guide of our youth;
Lead thou thy children on to light and truth;
Thee, when death summons us, others shall praise
Hail! Pennsylvania, thro' endless days.

BEN FRANKLIN

By Charles I. Junkin, '77

Music by Edward G. McCollin, '78

H'rah! H'rah! H'rah!
Penn-syl-van-i-a!
In days of old as we are told
There lived a man named Ben;
A friend was he, and so are we,
To Pennsylvania men.

A ready blade, he often made
Ingenious little toys;
He built a kite with great delight,
And shocked the little boys.

This ancient squire did then aspire
A public school to found;
And with a dash he raised the cash
And bought a lot of ground.

And now we raise our song of praise
To good old Father Ben;
A friend was he, and so are we,
To Pennsylvania men.

Chorus.

Ben Franklin was his name,
And not unknown to fame;
The founder first was he
Of the U-ni-ver-si-tee.

THE RED AND BLUE

By Harry E. Westervelt, '98

Music by William J. Goeckel, '96

Come all ye loyal classmen now,
In hall and campus through,
Lift up your hearts and voices for
The royal Red and Blue.
We ask no other emblem,
No other sign to view,
We only ask to see and cheer
Our colors Red and Blue.

CHORUS.

Hurrah, Hurrah, Pennsylvania,
Hurrah for the Red and Blue.
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah,
Hurrah for the Red and Blue.

And now through all the years to come.
In midst of toil and care,
We'll get new inspiration
From the colors waving there.
And when to all our college life
We've said our last adieu,
We'll never say adieu to thee,
Our colors Red and Blue.

ALMA MATER

Old Alma Mater, great and grand,
Renown'd from sea to sea.
Where'er thy loyal sons shall stand,
They'll e'er be true to thee.
The sight of thy majestic halls,
With ivy overgrown,
The fondest memory recalls,
That we have ever known.

CHORUS.

Ah! Pennsylvania,
Dear Pennsylvania,
We'll e'er be true—to Red and Blue—
Of Pennsylvania.

Dear Penn, tho' spacious be thy halls,
And wide thy campus spread
And tho' thy adamantine walls
Tall, tower overhead,
Yet all too narrow are thy bounds
Our fealty to contain,
For hark! the very sky resounds
And echoes our refrain.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON UNIVERSITY

THE COLLEGE. *Dean*, ARTHUR H. QUINN, Ph.D.—This School comprises the following courses, all of which are open to men and women excepting Arts and Science.

ARTS AND SCIENCE.—Four years; leading to the degree of A.B.

Students in the Arts and Science course may combine their course with that of Medicine so that both may be finished in seven years. In a similar way with Architecture, in six years.

MUSIC.—Four years, leading to a certificate of proficiency, and after one year to the degree of B.M.

BIOLOGY.—Four years; B.S. in Biology. Two years' special course preparatory to Medicine, also another two years' special course in Biology, embracing Botany, Zoölogy and Anatomy, and leading to a certificate of proficiency.

COLLEGE COURSES FOR TEACHERS.—Courses similar to those in Arts and Science leading to degree upon completion of required number of units. Tuition, $10 per year for each hour of instruction.

SUMMER SCHOOL.—Sessions daily for six weeks, beginning the second week of July. Courses in most College subjects.

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.—Professor appointed by U. S. Government.

WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE. *Dean,* WILLIAM MCCLELLAN, Ph.D.—Four years. For men entering a business career, public service, law, or social work. B.S. in Economics.

EVENING SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE in Philadelphia: *Secretary,* GEORGE A. MACFARLAND, B.S.—Three years of University work, leading to a certificate.

EXTENSION SCHOOLS OF ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE in Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg and Reading, Pa.; *Secretary,* GEORGE A. MACFARLAND, B.S.—Three years of University work, leading to a certificate.

THE TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL. *Dean,* JOHN FRAZER, Ph.D.—Which includes the following courses:

ARCHITECTURE.—Four years; B.S. in Architecture. Also special two-year course for qualified architectural draftsmen; also one graduate year, leading to master's degree.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.—Four years; B.S. in Electrical Engineering.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.—Four years; B.S. in Mechanical Engineering.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—Four years; B.S. in Civil Engineering.

CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING.—Four years; B.S. in Chemistry or B.S. in Chemical Engineering.

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION. *Dean,* FRANK P. GRAVES, LL.D.—Four years leading to degree of B.S. in Education.

GRADUATE SCHOOL. *Dean,* HERMAN V. AMES, Ph.D.—Offers advanced instruction in the various branches of Literature and Science, leading to the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D.

Twenty-six fellowships, for men, awarded annually; free tuition, and a stipend of from $500 to $800. Six fellowships, for women, granting free tuition and stipend of $200 and $225. Eight scholarships, for men, granting free tuition and $100. Also thirty University fellowships and scholarships covering tuition fees.

LAW SCHOOL. *Dean,* WILLIAM E. MIKELL, LL.M.—Course of three years, leading to the degree of LL.B. The courses are so conducted that the student may acquire a knowledge of the rules of law, and also the ability to deal with legal problems. The "Case System" of instruction is used. Course fits students for practice in any State. The student may attend a number of courses on special subjects given by members of the auxiliary teaching force. Graduates may become candidates for the degree of LL.M.

MEDICINE. *Dean,* WILLIAM PEPPER, M.D.—Course of four years divided into two periods of two years each, the first period devoted to the fundamental medical sciences; the second period to the clinical subjects. The degree of M.D. is conferred upon all graduates. The teaching staff numbers 177.

COURSES IN PUBLIC HEALTH, open to graduates of Medicine, extending over one academic session and leading to degree of D.P.H. (Doctor of Public Hygiene).

COURSES IN TROPICAL MEDICINE.—Open to graduates in Medicine: extend from opening of session to about February 1; lead to certificate.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES.—The University Hospital has fourteen wards, with a total capacity of 500 beds. The capacity of the Polyclinic Hospital, which is now a part of the University, is 300 beds; and the University has special privileges for instruction at the Philadelphia General Hospital, in which there are more than five thousand patients.

STUDENTS' WARD.—A special ward is maintained for the care of students, only a slight charge being made for board. TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.—The course of instruction covers a period of three years. WILLIAM PEPPER CLINICAL LABORATORY.—Devoted to graduate work for the prosecution of minute studies in original researches. WISTAR INSTITUTE.—Devoted to research work on Anatomy, and containing the Wistar and Horner Museums of Biology and Anatomy. Publishes five scientific journals. LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.—Devoted to special research work in Hygiene and Bacteriology. THE PHIPPS INSTITUTE.—For the Study, Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis. Offers exceptional opportunity for observation along special lines. LABORATORY OF RESEARCH MEDICINE.—Devoted to research in Medicine.

DENTISTRY. *Dean,* CHARLES R. TURNER, B.S., D.D.S.—Course of four years. The laboratory method of instruction forms an important part of the training. The school is housed in the Evans Dental Institute Building. The degree of D.D.S. is conferred upon graduates.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE IN DENTRISTY, extending over one year, is open to graduates in Dentistry.

VETERINARY MEDICINE. *Dean,* LOUIS A. KLEIN, V.M.D.—Four years, and leading to the degree of V.M.D.; qualifies graduates for general practice, for Federal, State and Municipal inspection of meat and milk, and for investigation of Veterinary problems and for teaching.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

EDGAR F. SMITH, *Provost*
JOSIAH H. PENNIMAN, *Vice-Provost*
SAMUEL F. HOUSTON, *Treasurer pro tem.*
WILLIAM O. MILLER, A.B., *Bursar*
GEORGE E. NITZSCHE, LL.B., *Recorder*
EDWARD ROBINS, A.M., *Secretary*

GENERAL UNIVERSITY ADVANTAGES

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.—The collection contains more than 450,000 volumes and 50,000 pamphlets. It includes many special libraries, as well as a number of departmental libraries. The Biddle Law Library contains almost 70,000 volumes.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—The Gymnasium comprises Weightman Hall, three smaller exercising rooms, and a large swimming pool. It overlooks FRANKLIN FIELD, used for track and field sports. Provision is made for medical and physical examination of all students by the Director, and for the prescription of exercise in suitable cases.

Among the places of general interest are: THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, which contains Babylonian, Etruscan, Egyptian and Mediterranean collections, and one of the most complete American and general ethnological collections; the FLOWER ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY, on the West Chester Pike, and the BOTANIC GARDENS AND GREENHOUSES. These are all open to the public.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES.—Under the auspices of the Christian Association of the University. Services by eminent ministers are conducted each Sunday in nearby churches.

THE DORMITORIES consist of thirty houses, inclosing five beautiful courtyards. The average price paid by students for board and lodging is $5.50 per week.

THE HOUSTON CLUB.—The Houston Club is the exponent of the social side of Pennsylvania student life. Its home is Houston Hall.

CAMPUS AND EQUIPMENT.—The campus of the University covers more than a hundred acres and is about ten minutes from City Hall, the center of a population of a million and a half. The equipment consists of about seventy buildings.

For General Information Address University Recorder.

For Special Information Address Heads of Departments.

PHILADELPHIA

POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND NEAR PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia is the most historical city in the United States. It is located at the junction of two navigable rivers, the Schuylkill and the Delaware, and covers an area of about 129 square miles. It is the third largest city in the United States, and has a population of about 1,800,000. It was laid out by William Penn in 1682.

Among the principal places well worth a visit are the following. A number of these are more fully described in the text of this book:

Academy of Natural Sciences. Nineteenth and Race Streets. Open daily 9 to 5, Sunday 1 to 5.

American Academy of the Fine Arts. Broad and Cherry Streets. Open daily 9 to 5, Sunday 1 to 5.

American Philosophical Society. Founded by Benjamin Franklin. Fifth Street below Chestnut.

Aquarium. Fairmount Park. 9 to 5.

Baldwin Locomotive Works. Broad and Spring Garden Streets. Open 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Bartram's Botanical Gardens. Fifty-fifth Street and Schuylkill River.

Bartram's House in Bartram's Gardens.

Battlefields, Encampments, and sites near Philadelphia made famous in the Revolutionary War: Valley Forge, Fort Mifflin, Chadd's Ford, Washington's Crossing, Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank, Salem, Brandywine, Paoli, Camp Hill, Fort Washington, Germantown.

Benedict Arnold's Mansion. Fairmount Park.

Betsy Ross House. 229 Arch Street. Where first American flag is said to have been made. Open 8.30 to 5.30 (except Sunday).

Bourse. Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets.

Brill's Car Works. Sixty-second Street and Woodland Avenue.

Delaware River and its Shipbuilding Industries.

Carpenters' Hall. Rear of 320 Chestnut Street, where first American Congress assembled on September 5, 1774. Open 1 to 3 p. m. weekdays.

Carson College for Orphan Girls, "Erdenheim," Chestnut Hill.

Chew Mansion. Germantown Avenue and Johnson Streets. Site of Battle of Germantown.

Christ Church. Second above Market Street. Washington's Pew; graves of Robert Morris, James Wilson and Bishop White. Open 9 to 3 (except Saturdays and holidays).

City Hall. Broad and Market Streets.

Commercial Museums. Thirty-fourth Street, rear of University Museums. Open 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5.

Congress Hall. Sixth and Chestnut Streets, where Washington and Adams were inaugurated and United States Congress met for ten years. Open 9 to 4.

Cramp's Shipyard. Beach and Ball Streets. Open 9 to 6.

Drexel Institute. Thirty-second and Chestnut Streets. Open every weekday.

Eastern Penitentiary, Thirty-first Street and Fairmount Avenue, established in 1829. Open weekdays 2 to 4.

Edwin Forrest Home for Actors and Actresses, Bristol Pike, Holmesburg.

Elkins Masonic Orphanage, Broad and Cayuga Streets.

Fairmount Park. One of the largest in the world, covering 3750 acres; fifty miles of drives, and more than a hundred miles of walks and trails.
Filtration Plants of Philadelphia at Roxborough and Torresdale.
Frankford Arsenal. (Established in 1816.) Bridesburg. Open 7.45 to 4.30.
Franklin's Grave. Fifth and Arch Streets.
Franklin's House. (Reputed to be.) 111 Spring Street.
Franklin Institute. Seventh Street below Market. Open weekdays.
Franklin Field, University of Pennsylvania.
Girard College. Girard Avenue and Twentieth Street. Open daily except Friday and Sunday.
Girard National Bank Building. First banking building in the United States. Erected in 1795 by the First Bank of the United States.
Grant's Log Cabin. Lemon Hill, Fairmount Park.
Grant Monument.
Hog Island Shipbuilding Plant.
Historical Society of Pennsylvania. 1300 Locust Street. Open 10 to 6 (except Sundays and holidays).
Horticultural Hall. Fairmount Park.
Hunting Park. Old York Road.
Independence Hall. Chestnut Street between Fifth and Sixth. Erected 1729. Second Continental Congress convened here 1775; and Declaration of Independence signed and adopted 1776. Open 9 to 4, Sunday 12 to 4.
Independence Square. Rear of Independence Hall.
League Island Park. Foot of South Broad Street.
Masonic Temple. Broad and Filbert Streets. Open 10 to 2.
Master Builders' Exchange. Seventh Street below Market. Open weekdays.
Memorial Hall—Industrial Art Museum. Fairmount Park. Open Monday 12 to 5; other weekdays 9.30 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5.
Morris Park. Overbrook.
Museum of the Site and Relic Society of Germantown (Wistar Mansion). Vernon Park.
New York Shipbuilding Company. On Delaware River opposite Philadelphia.
Old City Hall. Fifth and Chestnut Streets, where first United States Supreme Court met and held its sessions from 1791 to 1800.
Old Swedes Church. Front and Christian Streets. Built in 1700 on site of church built in 1677. Open 9 to 4.
Penn Treaty Park and Monument. Beach Street north of East Columbia Avenue.
Penn Cottage, Fairmount Park.
Pennypack Park. Torresdale.
Pennsylvania Hospital. Eighth and Pine Streets.
Philadelphia Home of Edgar Allen Poe, 520 North Seventh Street.
Philadelphia Navy Yard. Foot of South Broad Street. Open 9 to 4.
Ridgway Library. Broad Street between Christian and Carpenter Streets.
Home of David Rittenhouse. Lincoln Drive, Fairmount Park.
Sewage Disposal Plants of Philadelphia.
School of Industrial Art.
Shipbuilding Plants along the Delaware.
Site of United States First Navy Yard. 1201 South Front Street.
Site of Building in which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. Seventh and Market Streets.
Site and Relic Society Museum. In Vernon Park, Germantown.
Smith Memorial Monument. Fairmount Park.

Solitude. Home of John Penn. Fairmount Park.
Stenton Park and Museum. Wayne Junction.
United States Custom House. Chestnut Street, near Fifth Street.
United States Mint. Sixteenth and Spring Garden Streets. Open 9 to 3; Saturdays 9 to 12.
United States Naval Asylum. Gray's Ferry Avenue, below Bainbridge Street.
University of Pennsylvania. Thirty-fourth and Walnut Streets.
University Museum. Thirty-third and Spruce Streets. Open daily 10 to 5; Sundays 2 to 4.
University Observatory. West Chester Pike. Open every Thursday evening.
Washington Monument. Fairmount Park.
Widener Memorial Home. Broad Street and Olney Avenue.
William Penn's House. Built in 1682. First brick house in Philadelphia.
Willow Grove Park. Old York Road.
Wissahickon Gorge. Fairmount Park.
Zoölogical Gardens. West Fairmount Park. Open daily.

Photo by Rau.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia was founded in 1682, by William Penn, who purchased the territory from the Indians.

During the Revolutionary War it was the seat of the Continental Congress, except during the British occupation, and the Declaration of Independence was written and signed in Independence Hall, which remains as a historical monument to liberty, at Sixth and

Chestnut Streets. The city was the National Capital from 1790 to 1800, and the Capital of the State of Pennsylvania until early in the nineteenth century.

In 1854, by the consolidation of nine districts, thirteen townships, and six boroughs, the city and the county were made one in extent, containing an area of about 130 square miles. The population in 1910, was 1,549,008, and the estimated population, in 1918, is close to 2,000,000. The city lies on the right bank of the Delaware River, which separates it from Camden, New Jersey, a city of about 150,000 which bears the same physical relation to Philadelphia that Brooklyn does to Manhattan. The Schuylkill River, a tributary of the Delaware, flows through Fairmount Park and the center of the city.

Third in population and second in manufactures in the United States, Philadelphia contains more single dwellings than any city of its size and population. It has more than 400,000 buildings, of which at least 350,000 are dwellings. There are 900 churches, 1400 societies devoted to charity and social betterment, 23 public

Photo by Rau.

SCHUYLKILL RIVER, FAIRMOUNT PARK.

libraries, nearly 100 parks and children's playgrounds, covering between five and six thousand acres, 22 public bath-houses, 3 public bands, 1500 miles of paved streets, and 500 of well-built suburban roads.

The suburban territory, especially along the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Chestnut Hill Branch, is celebrated for its beauty and country homes and grounds and estates of great extent, and the same is true of the Old York Road district on the north. Fairmount Park with the Wissahickon Creek is noted as the largest and most picturesque natural city park in this country. In the built-up sections are smaller parks or squares, such as Independence Square at Sixth and Chestnut Streets; Wash-

ington Square, at Sixth and Walnut; Franklin Square, at Sixth and Vine; Logan Square, at Nineteenth and Race; and Rittenhouse Square, at Nineteenth and Walnut Streets. The latter is surrounded by the residences of wealthy citizens and the landscape was designed by Paul Philippe Crét, of the University of Pennsylvania, after the Parc au Serfs, of Paris.

Industrially, Philadelphia is one of the greatest manufacturing cities in the world and the second in this respect in the United States. It is noted for the great variety of products and their high quality, especially in all textile productions and steel products, which is largely due to the permanency of the artisan class, many of whom have continued in the same trades from generation to generation. The capital invested represents about five hundred millions of dollars, and the annual product, according to the Industrial Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, to one billion dollars.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.—Philadelphia was governed under the provisions of an act of William Penn from 1683 to 1691, when it was granted a charter. A new charter and seal were granted in 1701, and the city was divided into wards four years later. In 1789 a new seal was adopted and was used until 1854, when the city and county were made co-extensive. Twenty-eight sections were included in the consolidation.

The present form of government was adopted in 1887. The departments of Public Safety; Public Works; Public Health and Charities; Supplies; Wharves, Docks and Ferries; and Civil Service, are under the Mayor, who appoints the Directors of the same. The Mayor does not control the Presidents of Councils, the Controller, Treasurer, Solicitor, President of the Sinking Fund Commission or President of the Board of Education.

SHORT HISTORIC WALKS.—Philadelphia and its vicinity within a radius of fifty miles is the richest territory in the United States in Revolutionary War and Colonial houses and sites. The centre of the old city, however, holds some of the most prominent and revered. At Sixth and Chestnut Streets in Independence Square are Independence Hall, with its Liberty Bell, Congress Hall and the hall of the American Philosophical Society. In a court between Third and Fourth Streets is Carpenters' Hall; in Third Street is the Girard National Bank; on Second Street north of Market is Old Christ Church; on Arch Street above Second is the Betsy Ross House; at Arch and Fifth Streets is the grave of Benjamin Franklin; on Seventh Street, 37 North, is the site of the first United States Mint, and at Seventh and Market Streets the Penn National Bank occupies the site of the house where Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, on Seventh Street below Market is the Franklin Institute.

From the same starting point, going south, the Curtis Building rests on the site of the Loganian Library and the Penn Mutual Building on the site of the Old City Prison. At Seventh and Locust Streets is the old First Presbyterian Church; on Locust Street just west of Eighth is Musical Fund Hall; on Eighth Street near Locust the Morris Residence; at Ninth and Walnut Streets, the Walnut Street Theatre, the oldest in America. At Ninth and Pine Streets is the Pennsylvania Hospital. From Pine Street to Washington Avenue, from the Delaware River to Broad Street is the congested foreign and negro section containing many quaint and old residences, church buildings and other objects of interest.

FAIRMOUNT PARK

Fairmount Park, one of the most picturesque natural city parks in the country, has an area of more than 3400 acres, 43 miles of drives, 44 miles of footpaths, and 12 miles of bridle paths. It extends from Spring Garden Street Bridge, on both sides of the

Schuylkill River, on the east side to the mouth of Wissahickon Creek, and follows the creek through a deep valley to the north of Chestnut Hill, for a distance of more than 11 miles.

The territory between Spring Garden Street Bridge and Girard Avenue, known as the Old Park, contains many objects of historic and modern interest. To visit this section, take an Overbrook car, on Arch Street, and leave it at the entrance on the bridge. The view includes the Fairmount Dam, with the row of boathouses on the east bank of the river, under Lemon Hill, on which stands the former country house of Robert Morris, the financier of the Ameri-

Photo by Rau.

WILLIAM PENN HOUSE, FAIRMOUNT PARK.

can Revolution. The path from the entrance leads along the old reservoir of the original water works. One of the buildings is now used as an aquarium, and contains an interesting collection of native fishes, reptiles, and a trout hatchery. On the hill is a music pavilion where band concerts are held on Thursday afternoons and evenings. Crossing the plateau in a northerly direction, visit Grant Cottage, used by General Grant at City Point, in 1864-65. At the west end of Girard Avenue Bridge is the Zoölogical Garden; also an entrance to the Park under the graceful arches of the new Railroad bridge, to the left of which is the WILLIAM PENN COTTAGE, which was the home of the founder of Pennsylvania. It was built in 1682, and is the oldest brick house in

Philadelphia. To preserve it the cottage was removed to the Park from Letitia Court in the centre of the city.

Leaving the garden, take a Parkside Avenue car to Fortieth Street. Between that point and Forty-fourth Street are the Smith

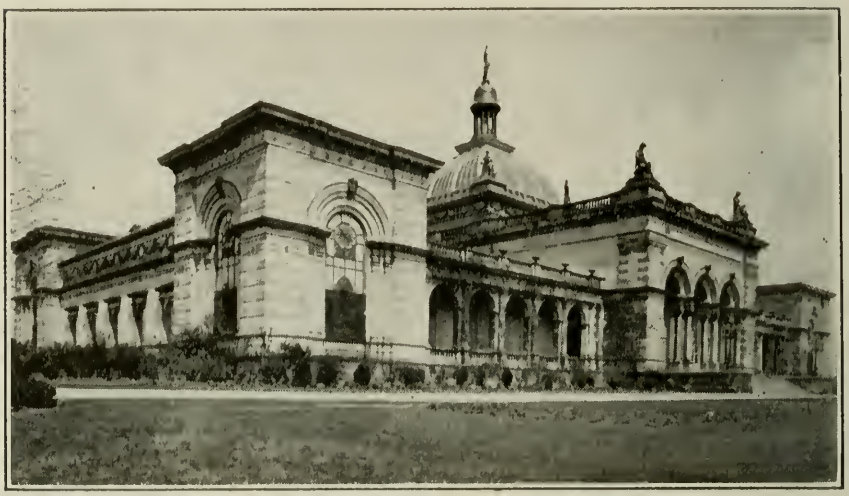

Photo by Rau.

MEMORIAL HALL.

Memorial Civil War Monument, with bronze statues of Hancock, McClellan, Meade and Reynolds, and busts of Porter, Hartranft, Dahlgren, Crawford, Beaver and others. Nearby is the Children's Playground.

Photo by Rau.

AQUARIUM, FAIRMOUNT PARK—OLD WATER WORKS.

MEMORIAL HALL is just beyond. It is a white marble building, built as a permanent memorial to the Centennial Exposition held on these grounds in 1876. It contains the Wilstach collection of 140 paintings, and a various and very interesting assemblage of

objects of art, statuary, ceramics, glassware, china and porcelain, and a collection belonging to the School of Industrial Art. Admission is free.

HORTICULTURAL HALL, just west of Memorial Hall, is another of the old Centennial buildings, and has a collection of magnificent tree ferns, palms, foreign and native plants and flowers. The conservatory is 230 by 80 feet and is 55 feet high.

Take the Park trolley at Forty-fourth Street and Parkside Avenue Station. It should here be mentioned that opposite the station is a terminal of city trolley lines, where cars may be taken for any part of the city. The Park trolley skirts the outer boundaries of the Park and runs partly through it. The charm of the scenery must be felt, it cannot be described.

The first stop should be George's Hill, at Fifty-second Street. The hill is 210 feet high and from its summit a wide landscape may be surveyed. There are band concerts at George's Hill on

Photo by Rau.

BENEDICT ARNOLD MANSION, FAIRMOUNT PARK.

Monday afternoon and evening. Proceed to Belmont Mansion, on an eminence which gives a most attractive view of the river and the city. The mansion was built about 1743 and was the country seat of Judge Richard Peters, Revolutionary Secretary of War. Washington, Lafayette, Jefferson and other eminent generals and statesmen were frequent guests here. There are band concerts at Belmont on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings.

Change at Greenland for Strawberry Mansion, a large old-fashioned country residence; from its rear lawn is a view of the up-

per reaches of the river, Laurel Hill, a famous cemetery; and Falls Village, one of the most charming vistas in the park. There are band concerts at Strawberry Mansion on Tuesday and Friday afternoons and evenings. Return to Greenland and change to the Forty-fourth Street line. Skirting the banks of the river the principal stations are at Chamounix, a miniature lake; Woodside Park, a little Coney Island that attracts large crowds in the evenings and is just outside of the Park limits. The car returns to the Forty-fourth Street Station.

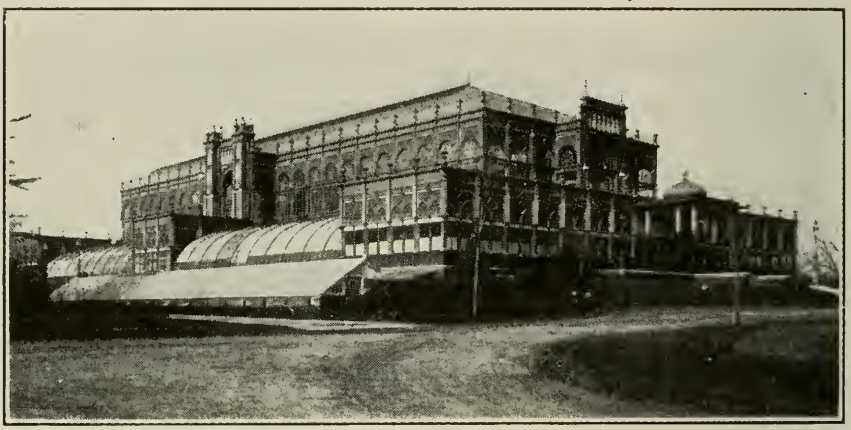

Photo by Rau.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.

East Park begins at Girard Avenue and Thirty-first Street, and extends northward as a narrow strip of territory to Wissahickon Creek. A half-mile above Girard Avenue it leads to Fountain Green, built a century ago by Samuel Meeker; Mount Pleasant, built in 1762 by Captain John McPherson, a privateer, was bought at the beginning of the Revolution by Benedict Arnold, and tenanted by Baron von Steuben in 1782; Rockland, built in 1810; Woodford Mansion, at Dauphin Street, and Strawberry Mansion.

THE WISSAHICKON

Wissahickon Creek must be viewed from a carriage or on foot (motor cars are not permitted on the upper drive), and a day should be devoted to it. The lower portion may be reached by the Ridge Avenue cars or the Norristown Branch of the Reading Railroad to Wissahickon Station. In a carriage, take the East River Drive from Green Street entrance, where is the Washington Monument, dedicated in 1897 by the Pennsylvania Society of Cincinnati; designed by Rudolph Siemering, of Berlin. Its cost was about $250,000. The monument is forty-four feet high and is considered one of the most beautiful equestarian statues in America.

Proceed to the drive under the Reading Railroad bridge. The drive follows the stream to beyond Chestnut Hill, where it enters Barren Hill Pike. For the first mile it winds through a deep gorge and along the precipices to a pleasant valley. On the bridle path on the east side is Mom Rinker's Rock, on which is a

statue of William Penn; on the driveway is a rock about 20 feet high which, at a distance of 100 yards to the north, looks like a stooping Indian; Walnut Lane Bridge, one of the longest concrete arches in the world; Livezey House and Mill, a Revolutionary house of note; Valley Green Hotel, a half-mile above Valley Green and Cresheim Creek. World travellers have frequently pronounced the Wissahickon the most beautiful and romantic they have ever seen, but owing to the lack of publicity it is less known than many inferior attractions in other cities.

Photo by Rau.

LIVEZEY HOMESTEAD, WISSAHICKON CREEK.

THE NEW PARKWAY is now the main approach to the Park, from City Hall, and the center of the City, to old Reservoir Hill at the Spring Garden Street entrance to the Park, on which will be erected the new Art Museum.

OTHER PARKS AND SQUARES.—Philadelphia has more than 100 parks, large and small, in addition to Fairmount Park. Most of them are of local and sectional or historic rather than general interest. Among the larger ones are Hunting Park, at York Road and Luzerne Avenue; League Island in South Philadelphia; Burholme Park, at Fox Chase; Cobb's Creek Park at Sixty-third and Market Streets; Pennypack Park at Holmesburg; Gorgas Park, Ridge Avenue and Hermitage Street; Wister Woods at Fisher Station, Germantown; the Arboretum, at Washington Lane Station; Fernhill, Vernon and Stenton Parks, in Germantown; and Bartram's Gardens on the Schuylkill. It is planned ultimately to connect most of these parks with Fairmount by a series of wide boulevards, so that any part of the City may be reached through the park system. Another plan was recently suggested by the writer for connecting the campus of the University of Pennsylvania with Fairmount by condemning all properties in the one-

mile stretch between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets and making the land thus vacated a five-hundred-foot boulevard.

A survey has been made of the historical sites of Militia Hill and of Fort Hill, upon which was erected Fort Washington, in Whitemarsh Township, Montgomery County, with a view to their being made a continuation of Wissahickon and Fairmount Parks. These sites with their fortifications are to be kept as nearly as possible as they were originally, with a strip of land extending along both sides of Wissahickon Creek to the present entrance into Fairmount Park near Barren Hill. When this park is completed it will give a continuous straight driveway along the Schuylkill and Wissahickon of about twenty miles.

BARTRAM'S GARDENS

Bartram's Gardens can be reached by the Woodland Avenue trolley line. On a tract of about thirty acres, John Bartram and his son, William, established a botanic garden in 1728. The Bartram mansion and several old trees of great interest are still in the gardens.

Photo by Rau.

BARTRAM'S HOUSE.

PENN TREATY PARK. Penn Treaty Park is a small park on the Delaware River at the foot of Shackamaxon Street. An immense elm tree, which was blown down in 1810, formerly stood on the spot. There is a tradition that William Penn made a treaty with the Indians in 1682 under the shade of this tree. Scions from the tree have been planted at the University of Pennsylvania, Haverford, and Stenton House in Germantown.

Photo by Rau.

SCENES ALONG THE WISSAHICKON.

WILLOW GROVE PARK, fourteen miles from City Hall, in Montgomery County, has been in existence for a score of years and is a famous pleasure ground. Concerts are given from June to September by military bands and symphony orchestras. It has a great variety of amusement features. Sousa, Herbert, Damrosch, Pryor, and other eminent leaders, usually fill the musical engagements.

GERMANTOWN

Germantown, including Mt. Airy and Chestnut Hill, lies north and east of the Wissahickon. It can be reached by the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads, and by numerous trolley lines. It is very rich in historical associations in the old portion of the town, and Chestnut Hill is marked by country seats and mansions with extensive grounds and frequent examples of fine Colonial architecture.

Photo by Rau.

CHEW MANSION—SCENE OF BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN.

Germantown was founded in 1683 by English Quakers and Dunkers and Mennonites, Dutch and German religionists of similar tenets. David Rittenhouse was born in Germantown. His father was manager of the first paper mill in America, on Paper Mill Run, in a little settlement still called Rittenhouse Town, where the old mill still stands close to the beginning of Lincoln Drive.

Chew House, at Main and Johnson Streets (6100), was the centre of the Battle of Germantown, on October 4, 1777. British troops were driven by a part of the Continental Army to take refuge in the mansion, which still bears the marks of shot and shell.

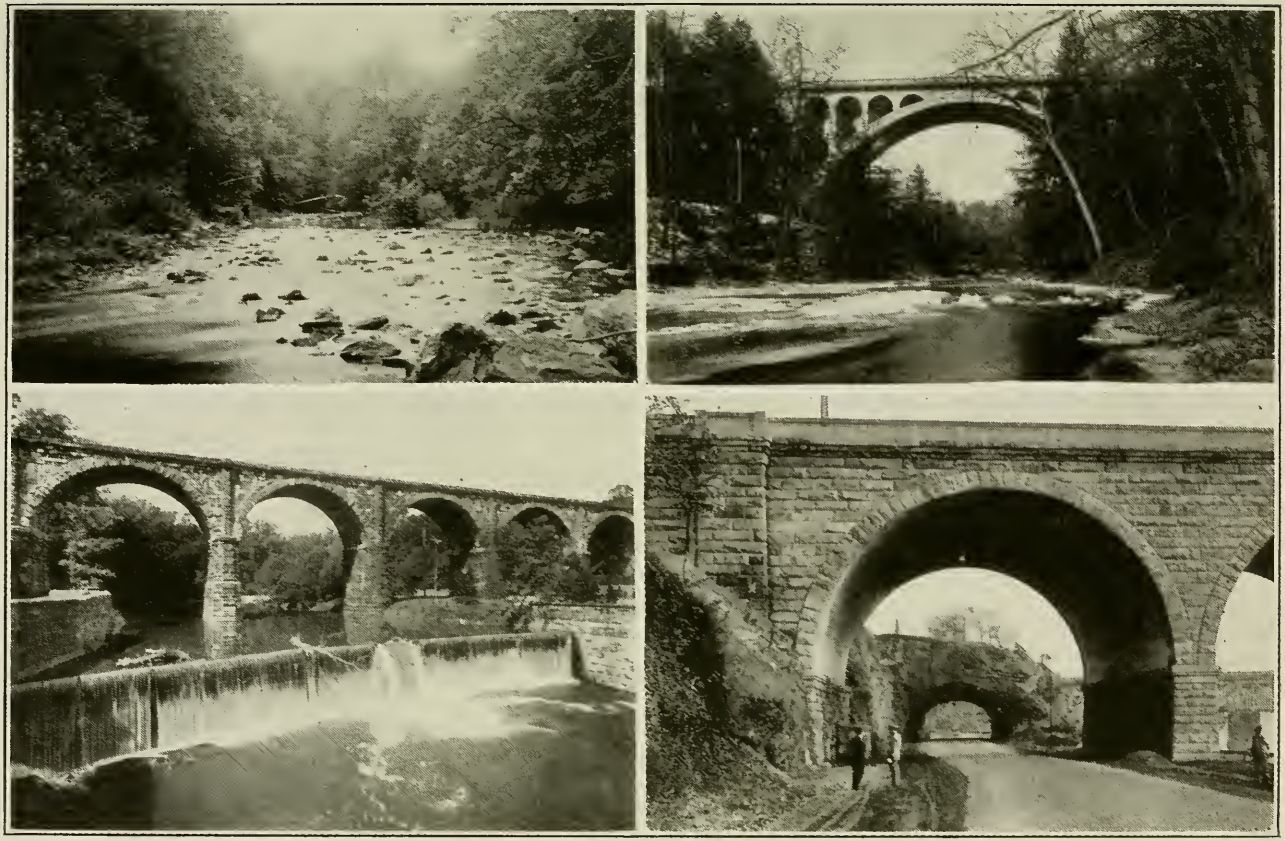

Photo by Rau. FAIRMOUNT PARK BRIDGES.

Morris House was built in 1772. It is a well-preserved Colonial mansion, at Germantown Avenue, near School House Lane (5500). It was Washington's residence in 1793-1794.

Germantown Academy.—Original building still standing on Main Street. It was founded by the Friends and Lutherans in 1759, and is one of the oldest preparatory schools in the country.

Germantown Avenue is rich in other historic houses and grounds. At Logan Street (4900) is Hood's Cemetery, one of the first burial places in the town. Buried in the cemetery are General Agnew, the British commander, killed in the battle of Germantown. The Germantown Site and Relic Society occupies the old Wistar Mansion in Vernon Park, just above Chelten Avenue (5700). The house has been made a museum and contains a number of very interesting historical relics. Opposite the Soldiers' Monument is

Photo by Rau.

GIRARD TRUST BUILDING.

the house used by General Washington as an executive mansion during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793-94. At West Walnut Lane (6100) is an old stone house, first built in 1690 and used as a hospital during the Revolution. North of High Street (5933) is the old Pastorius House. The first Mennonite church, present building erected in 1770, is above Hermann Street (6115).

The Concord or Old Ax Burying Ground, in which Revolutionary and British soldiers are buried, is on the east side of Germantown Avenue, above Washington Lane (6300). The Billmeyer House, from which General Washington directed the course of the battle,

stands at the northeast corner of the avenue and Upsal Street (6500). The Dunker church or Church of the Brethren, the first congregation of that church in America, is just above Sharpnack Street (6600). From this point a trolley car may be taken through Mt. Airy and Chestnut Hill. In Mt. Airy, at 7301 Germantown Avenue, is the Lutheran Theological Seminary on the east side; at 7401 is the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

INDUSTRIAL

The following list includes a few of the large and representative industrial plants of the city. Tourists interested in special lines should consult the Chamber of Commerce.

Baldwin Locomotive Works—North Broad Street and Spring Garden (500), extends west for several blocks. Also the great Baldwin Corporation at Eddystone, which also includes the Eddystone and Remington munition plants.

Cramp's Ship Yard—Beach Street and Delaware River, by Bridesburg car, on Third Street.

Brill's Car Works—Sixty-second Street and Woodland Avenue. Woodland subway-surface cars.

Frankford Arsenal—East from Bridesburg Station, Bridge and Tacony Streets.

Shipbuilding on the Delaware. (See special article.)

United States Mint—Sixteenth and Spring Garden Streets, open to the public 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturdays until noon.

Curtis Publishing Company—Walnut and South Sixth Street. One of the largest, handsomest and most complete establishments in America devoted to magazine printing.

Disston Saw Works—At Tacony, on the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, or by trolley from Bridesburg.

Textile Mills—In the Kensington district, by trolley to east Allegheny Avenue and North Front Street. Carpet mills in the former district and also at Falls Village and Manayunk, via Ridge Avenue trolley, Route No. 61.

Victrola, Campbell's Soups, Otto Coke Works—Somewhat unusual in capacity and product, in Camden, N. J.

Vim Automobile Assembling Works—Market and Twenty-third Streets.

Brewery Town—Center at Thirty-second and Master Streets. Bergner & Engel, Baltz, Bergdoll, American, Weger Brothers and Poth. Thirty others in various parts of the city.

Automobile Row—From Broad and Arch to Broad and Poplar Streets with a new sectional development on West Chestnut and Market Streets near the Schuylkill River.

Spreckels and Franklin and McCahan sugar refineries, foot of Reed Street. Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery, foot of Shackamaxon Street.

J. B. Lippincott Company—Book publishers, on Washington Square.

Excelsior Stove Works—Erie Avenue and Sepviva Street in Frankford.

Foerderer Leather and Kid Leather Works—Frankford.

Gillinder & Sons Glass Works—Tacony.

Hires-Turner Glass Company—230 South Thirtieth Street.

Snellenburg & Company, Clothing Manufacturers—Broad and Wallace Streets.

Atlantic Refining Company—At Point Breeze.

D. B. Martin Company, Slaughtering of Cattle—Thirtieth and Market Streets.

Midvale Steel Company—On Wissahickon Avenue at Nicetown, Philadelphia.

John B. Stetson Company, Hat Manufacturers (leading factory in America)—Fifth Street and Montgomery Avenue.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten, Manufacturers of Chemicals—916 Parrish Street.

Fels & Company, Soap Manufacturers—Seventy-third Street near Woodland Avenue.

Stephen F. Whitman & Sons, Confectioners—Fourth and Race Streets.

Laird Schober & Company, Shoe Manufacturers—Market and Twenty-second Streets.

Edwin H. Fitler Company, Cordage—Bridesburg above the United States Arsenal.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Chamber of Commerce in the Widener Building, Chestnut Street below Broad, was formed by the union of the Trades League and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. It has a membership of more than 5000 and maintains seven bureaus and eighteen standing committees.

SHIP BUILDING INDUSTRY

The ship yards along the banks of the Delaware River in Philadelphia and immediate vicinity now constitute the largest ship building industry in the world. These ship yards employ almost a hundred thousand men. There are about one hundred and sixty construction ways, and the combined yards have a capacity of producing almost five hundred ships a year. The largest of these plants is that of the American International Ship Building Corporation at Hog Island, which has fifty ways. This yard is the largest single ship building plant in the world. There are numerous large and small ship building plants along the Delaware. Among the larger plants might be mentioned the Bethlehem Ship Building Corporation and the Pusey & Jones plants at Wilmington, Delaware; the Chester Ship Building Company and the Sun Ship Building Company at Chester; the New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey Ship Building companies at Gloucester, New Jersey; the J. H. Mathis Ship Building Company at Camden, New Jersey; the William Cramp Ship Building Company and the Traylor Ship Building Company in Philadelphia, and the Merchant Ship Building Company at Bristol. The main offices of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which has general supervision over the ship building industry of the country during the war, are located in Philadelphia.

THE DELAWARE RIVER

The name Delaware is generally supposed to be derived from a visit to the Bay by Lord de la Warr, on his way to Virginia in 1610; this is not authentic. Henry Hudson entered the Bay in 1609; Hendrickson in 1616; Mey in 1623. In 1626, Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, issued letters patent for a settlement; in 1639 Queen Christina founded a colony, now Wilmington. The control of the river was successively in the hands of the Swedes, Dutch, English, until settled by William Penn at Philadelphia in 1682.

No river in America is so full of historical interest as the Delaware. Between Philadelphia and Wilmington the Wilson Line maintains a fleet of passenger steamers leaving Chestnut Street Pier. Principal points going south are: a few miles below the city, Greenwich Point on the west, Gloucester on the east, United States Immigration Depot, Detention Camp and Buena Vista Park

and Ferry House; next, League Island Navy Yard on the west; Red Bank, with Revolutionary monument, on the east; next, Fort Mifflin and new ship yards on the west; next, Lincoln Park on the east; next, Essington Aviation School on the west; Gibbstown Powder Works on the east; next, the great Baldwin Corporation, Eddystone, Baldwin and Remington Munition plants; next, Chester, old buildings of great historical interest; then on the west, Marcus

Photo by Rau.

CARPENTERS' HALL.

Hook, oil refining and shipping point; Government Quarantine Station; Government Engineering Station; on the east, near Wilmington, Pennsgrove and Carney's Point Powder Works; Wilmington. At Chester and Wilmington go to respective historical society headquarters for pamphlets. The old town of New Castle is a short trolley ride below Wilmington.

Passenger steamers from Philadelphia to Trenton pass through

a more picturesque portion of the Delaware River, which has many charming views in its upper reaches. After leaving Cramps' Shipyard and the Reading Railroad Coal Piers and passing through the drawbridge, Bridesburg and Tacony are on the Pennsylvania side, the latter the site of the Disston Saw Works. On the Jersey

Photo by Rau.

BETSY ROSS HOUSE ON ARCH STREET WHERE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG WAS MADE.

shore are Riverside, Delanco and Beverly; on the west, Holmesburg, with the House of Correction and County Prison, and Torresdale with extensive filter plants and Traylor Ship Yards. Bristol has many Colonial buildings of interest and important ship building industries. Burlington, just opposite, was settled in 1677,

five years before Philadelphia. It is rich in historic houses, including Franklin's printing shop and Fenimore Cooper's house. Bordentown is noted as the home of Admiral Charles Stewart ("Old Ironsides"), and as the home of Joseph Bonaparte, who came there in exile in 1816, ex-King of Spain and Naples; also of Prince Murat, son of the King of the Sicilies. The channel of the river from Burlington to Trenton is tortuous, the banks on the Jersey side are high and often wooded and there are many picturesque islands.

CARPENTERS' HALL

Carpenters' Hall is in a court that opens from Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth. The Carpenters' Company was founded in 1724, and the building was begun in 1770. The First Continental Congress met in Carpenters' Hall on September 5, 1774. The Constitutional Convention met there in 1787. Munitions were stored in the building during the Revolutionary War. It was later the home of the First United States Bank. It is open to the public on weekdays from 1 to 3 p. m.

INDEPENDENCE HALL, CONGRESS HALL AND OLD CITY HALL

Independence Hall comprises a main building with two arcades, connecting it with two-story buildings, one at Fifth Street and the other at Sixth Street, on Chestnut Street. It was partly designed and built by Andrew Hamilton. The building was authorized by the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania as a State House, on May 1, 1729. The Legislature first met in the building in October, 1736; Andrew Hamilton was elected speaker and Benjamin Franklin was clerk. The Assembly Room, or east room, in which the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776, was finished in 1743, and the western chamber in 1748. The tower was not finished and the bell hung until June, 1753, and the clock was placed in the tower in 1759.

The Liberty Bell hangs from its original beam within a frame in the main corridor. It was ordered from the agent of the Province, in London, and cast by Pass and Stow, of Philadelphia. It weighs 2080 pounds, and has the following inscriptions:

"By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the State House in Philadelphia, 1752." And underneath this: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof. Lev. xxv, v, x."

On July 8, 1835, while being tolled in memory of Chief Justice Marshall, the bell was cracked.

Congress Hall, at Sixth and Chestnut Streets, was completed in 1790, and until 1800 was occupied by the United States Congress. Washington was inaugurated President in this building in 1793, for a second term, and John Adams, as Vice-President, in December, 1795; Adams took the oath as President and Jefferson as Vice-President in 1797. After 1800 it was devoted to various local courts. It was occupied by the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania from 1895 to 1900.

The United States Supreme Court House and Old City Hall, at Fifth and Chestnut Streets, was built in 1791, and was occupied by the court from 1791 to 1800. The Philadelphia City Councils met on the second floor from 1791 to 1854, and the Mayor's office was located in the building from 1791 to 1889.

The "State House Row" buildings, as they are usually called, are now chiefly occupied by miscellaneous historical collections of paintings and relics. An illustrated catalogue of these may be obtained at the Hall.

FRANKLIN'S GRAVE

Christ Church Cemetery, at Fifth and Arch Streets, contains the graves of Benjamin Franklin and Deborah, his wife; Dr. Benjamin Rush, Generals Cadwalader and Morgan, of the Continental Army, Commodores Wuxton, Bainbridge and Dale, of the Navy, and many citizens of Colonial times. The Franklin grave is in the northwest corner of the cemetery, and can be seen through an iron-barred gate, on Arch Street, at the southeast corner of Fifth and Arch Streets. See page , for photograph.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE

The United States Custom House, on the south side of Chestnut Street, was originally built for the United States Bank. It was designed by William Strickland, completed in 1824, at an expense of nearly $500,000, and in some respects is designed after the Parthenon at Athens. The United States Bank was closed by Andrew Jackson. Many eminent men have been collectors of the Port of Philadelphia, including an ex-Secretary of the Navy and three ex-Governors of Pennsylvania. The building is open to the public from 9 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. Saturday to 12 o'clock noon.

BETSY ROSS HOUSE

Betsy Ross House on Arch Street is said to have been the home of Betsy Ross (Mrs. Claypoole). There is a tradition that she sewed the first flag of Stars and Stripes in this house under the direction of General Washington. The house is maintained as a museum by a patriotic society.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, at Broad and Cherry Streets, the oldest art institution in the United States, was founded in 1805, and chartered in the year following, but actually dates from 1791, when Charles Willson Peale attempted to organize in Philadelphia a school for the Fine Arts. This purpose was not successful, but out of it grew, in 1794, the Columbianum, and in the following year, under the auspices of this Association, was held in the State House the first exhibition of paintings in Philadelphia. The Columbianum, existed only for a few years, but the interest of the elder Peale in a society or school to advance the cause of the fine arts never abated, and to his efforts was chiefly due the formation of the Nation's first art academy. The present building containing both the Galleries and the Schools of the Fine Arts, was opened to the public in 1876. In 1917 the Academy opened a suburban school at Chester Springs, Pa. The permanent collection of paintings and sculpture includes the Gallery of National Portraiture, the Temple Collection of Modern American Paintings, and the Gibson Collection, which is largely composed of works of the Continental Schools. The hours on weekdays are from 9 to 5 and on Sundays from 1 to 5.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA

The Bank of North America, 307 Chestnut Street, was organized in 1781, and is the oldest bank in the United States. Alexander Hamilton and Robert Morris were associated with its early history.

THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, at Nineteenth and Race Streets, was founded in 1812. The title was suggested by Dr. Samuel Jackson, of the University of Pennsylvania. Portraits of several of the founders are hung in the library, which contains more than 60,000 volumes, exclusively for reference. The museum is one of the most important in existence. The vertebrate animals number about 130,000 specimens, including 12,000 mammals, 60,000 birds, 20,000 reptiles, and 40,000 fishes. Insects are estimated at 400,000; shells at a million and a half; fossils at 50,000; archæological material, 20,000 pieces; dried plants, 600,000. The Academy is open to the public.

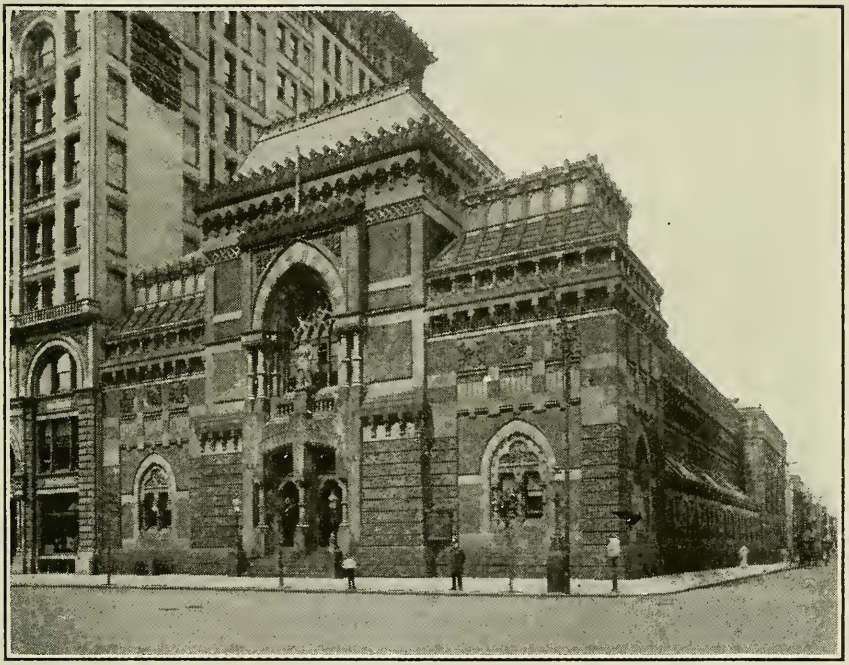

Photo by Rau.

ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS.

WIDENER TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Widener Memorial Industrial Training School for Crippled Children, at Broad Street and Olney Avenue, was founded in 1902 by P. A. B. Widener, a merchant and financier of Philadelphia, as a memorial to his wife and a son, in consultation with Dr. De Forest Willard, Professor of Orthopædic Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania. The buildings, a fine example of Colonial style of architecture, were designed by Horace Trumbauer. A seashore branch is located at Longport, near Atlantic City, N. J. There are usually about one hundred children in the institution.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

The College of Physicians, on Twenty-second Street below Chestnut, was suggested by Dr. John Morgan to Thomas Penn as early as 1767, but it was not actually instituted until 1786. The first

Photo by Rau.

WIDENER TRAINING SCHOOL.

Photo by Rau.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

officers were: president, John Redman; vice-president, John Jones; treasurer, Gerardus Clarkson; secretary, James Hutchinson; censors, William Shippen, Jr., Benjamin Rush, John Morgan and Adam

Kuhn. The purpose of the college is to advance the science of medicine, by recording the changes that are produced in diseases, and by intercourse and communications. The present active membership is 462; associate fellowship, 19; foreign associate fellows, 33; corresponding fellows, 3.

GIRARD COLLEGE

Girard College, situated on Girard Avenue, between Ridge Avenue and West College Avenue, was established by his will drawn in 1830, by Stephen Girard, who was born at Bordeaux, France, in 1750, took the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania in 1778, built a famous fleet of merchant ships, and at the time of his death in 1831, was the richest man in the country. His body rests in a sarcophagus in the south vestibule of the main building. The college is an institution for the rearing and education of orphan boys, who are admitted between six and ten years of age, and may continue in the college until from fourteen to

Photo by Rau.

GIRARD COLLEGE—MAIN BUILDING.

eighteen years of age. The normal capacity of the college is 1520 pupils, with a waiting list of from five to eight hundred. The Main Building is an imposing edifice of Greek architectural design, and there are twenty other buildings. The grounds cover forty-one acres. Visitors are admitted daily, except Sunday, by tickets to be procured at the office of the Girard Trust, on South Twelfth Street, north of Chestnut Street.

CARSON COLLEGE

A similar school for orphan girls was opened in 1918 at Erdenheim, near Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, which, with its large grounds and generous endowment, is destined to become as great an institution as Girard College.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE

The Masonic Temple is on Broad Street, corner of Filbert Street. While not a large building compared with some of the modern ones, it is a very interesting and beautiful example of Norman

Photo by Rau.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Architecture, and is one of the most handsome and spacious buildings in existence devoted exclusively to Masonry. The Temple, Library and Museum are open to the public during the day. The first Masonic Temple in America occupied a site at Second below Chestnut Street. Washington, Franklin, Lafayette and other prominent men were members.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

The American Philosophical Society was founded in 1743, and in 1785 it erected the present building in Independence Square. In 1769, "The Junto," a similar society, was merged with it. Its first president was Benjamin Franklin, succeeded by David Rittenhouse, Thomas Jefferson, Caspar Wistar, and other distinguished men. The society, in its laws, ideals and methods of work, took for its model the Royal Society of London, and began

Photo by Rau.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY BUILDINGS, OLD UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT HOUSE, INDEPENDENCE HALL.

the publication of its "Transactions" in 1771, and its "Proceedings" in 1838. It has a library of upwards of 70,000 volumes, which is open daily from 10 to 5, with the exception of Saturday, when it closes at 1. It meets on the first Friday evening of each month, from October to May, in its hall on Independence Square.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE

The Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts was founded February 5, 1824, by Samuel V. Merrick, Prof. William H. Keating, George W. Smith and Dr. Robert E. Griffith. The Institute has occupied its own building, on Seventh Street below Market, since 1826. The library, containing 67,436 volumes and 29,327 pamphlets, is devoted solely

to works on applied science and technology and is especially rich in serials. Complete sets of all the leading scientific publications of the world are on file. The collection of historical models includes Dr. Franklin's electrical machine, model of George Stevenson's locomotive, 1816; model of Oliver Evans's "Oructor Amphibiolis," and the original Yale lock. The Journal of The Franklin Institute, published continuously since 1826, is the only record in existence which gives lists and descriptions of patents granted in the United States between 1826 and 1859. The first session of the Institute's School of Mechanic Arts was opened in the spring of 1824, and it has just completed its ninety-second year.

LIBRARIES

The Free Library of Philadelphia was chartered in 1891. The present temporary quarters are at Thirteenth and Locust Streets. A magnificent building, to cost three and a half millions of dollars, will be erected on the Parkway. There are twenty-six branch library buildings in various parts of the city.

The Mercantile Library, on Tenth Street above Chestnut, was formed by a company in 1821, and erected a building on Fifth Street opposite Independence Square in 1844. It is housed in the former building of the Franklin Market House. It is sustained by a stock company.

The University Library, on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania, was founded in 1749 by Benjamin Franklin. It contains a collection of more than 500,000 volumes, and forms one of the most valuable reference libraries in the country. In it is included the *Biddle Law Library* of more than 60,000 volumes, and many special collections.

The Philadelphia Library, located on Locust Street, east of Broad Street, is the oldest subscription library in the United States. It was founded in 1731, by Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Hopkinson, and others. In 1732 it imported a number of books from London. There are about 70,000 volumes, many of them rare. The Loganian Library, in the same building was bequeathed by James Logan to William Penn. The library is open to the public on weekdays from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

THE RIDGWAY LIBRARY

The Ridgway Branch of the Library Company of Philadelphia, located at Broad and Christian Streets, was founded by the bequest of Dr. James Rush, who died in 1869. The Library was opened to the public in the latter part of 1878. Its rules are those of the Library Company of Philadelphia, under which all of its books are free for the use of the public, within the building. Non-subscribers can use it as a circulating library upon payment of a small weekly charge for books used. Its collections are miscellaneous in character, excluding fiction; some of the departments in which it is strongest are: Americana of the Revolutionary and Colonial periods, geological surveys of various States, chess books, the older editions of the classics and Patristic writers. The building is open to the public on Sundays from 1 to 5, Saturdays 9 to 12 or 1 (according to the season), other days, 9 until 5 o'clock. The Library contains at present approximately 200,000 volumes, comprehending books of the Library Company of Philadelphia, the Loganian Branch of that Library and works accruing from the fund left by Dr. Rush for the support of the Library.

There are numerous other large public and private libraries in Philadelphia, and many connected with educational and scientific institutions, such as the Wagner Institute, Franklin Institute, Apprentices Library, Spring Garden Institute, etc., some of which also conduct museums and full courses of lectures.

POST OFFICE

The United States Post Office, at Ninth and Chestnut Streets, is an imposing structure of four stories, surmounted by a dome one hundred and seventy feet high. It is built of dressed granite and cost eight millions of dollars. In the building are the rooms of the Circuit Court, District Court, Internal Revenue, Pension Bureau, Lighthouse Board, Weather Bureau and other Government departments.

Photo by Rau.

RIDGWAY LIBRARY.

THE PHILADELPHIA BOURSE

The Philadelphia Bourse, located on Fifth Street south of Market, is a general exchange similar to the Bourse of Hamburg, for the meeting place of importers, manufacturers, merchants, bankers and representatives of all other lines of trade and industry. The company was chartered in 1891 and the building completed in 1895. There is a large machinery and mechanical exhibit on the basement floor, open to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. The gallery of the exchange is open to visitors from 9.30 a. m. to 3.15 p. m. Business men from outside the city can obtain visitors' tickets to the floor upon application to the secretary. The building is the home of the Board of Trade, Commercial Exchange, Maritime Exchange, Grocers and Importers' Exchange, Drug Exchange, Hardware Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Paint Manufacturers' Club, and others; Branch Hydrographic Office of the U. S. Navy, and city departments of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, and City Transit. Visitors are gladly made welcome.

MASTER BUILDERS' EXCHANGE

The Master Builders' Exchange of Philadelphia, at 18 South Seventh Street, was organized September, 1886, by eighteen of the leading contractors of Philadelphia. A committee in charge of organization, with Mr. John S. Stevens and Mr. Charles H. Reeves, were instrumental in its formation. The institution admits to membership employers engaged in any business that enters into the construction or completion of a building. In 1887 it became a chartered institution.

PHILADELPHIA BOURSE.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD

The Philadelphia Navy Yard is situated at League Island, on the Delaware River, at the junction of the Schuylkill River, at the end of South Broad Street. It covers about one thousand acres and has about nine miles of water line, including the back channel. The yard is open to the public from 8 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. The shops are not open to the public. There are usually a number of ships open to visitors between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. The Navy Yard was established about 1794, at Delaware Avenue and Pine Street, and changed to League Island in 1876. There are two drydocks, one 500 feet long and 133 feet wide, the other 754 feet long and 140 feet wide, and a third is proposed, to be 1700 feet long. The yard is the only fresh-water station on the Atlantic Coast, an important matter, as barnacles and marine growths die and drop off of ships' bottoms in fresh water. The shops were formerly engaged in repair work, but the yard is now also used for the construction of war vessels. There are many marine barracks and officers' residences in the yard.

THE ZOÖLOGICAL GARDEN

The Zoölogical Garden is located at Girard Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, and may be reached by all trolley lines crossing Girard Avenue. It contains about thirty acres, formerly part of "Solitude."

the country residence of John Penn, a grandson of William Penn. Is has a large and interesting collection of animals, especially rich in bisons and in bears, of which there are seven grizzlies. There are two young hippopotami, a giraffe, a rhinoceros, lions and tigers, camels, zebras, elks, deer, llamas, wild horses, a large collection of apes, an especially fine lot of birds and reptiles, a pathological laboratory and animal hospital, the first of its kind in the world. An admission of twenty-five cents is charged, except on Saturdays, when admission is ten cents.

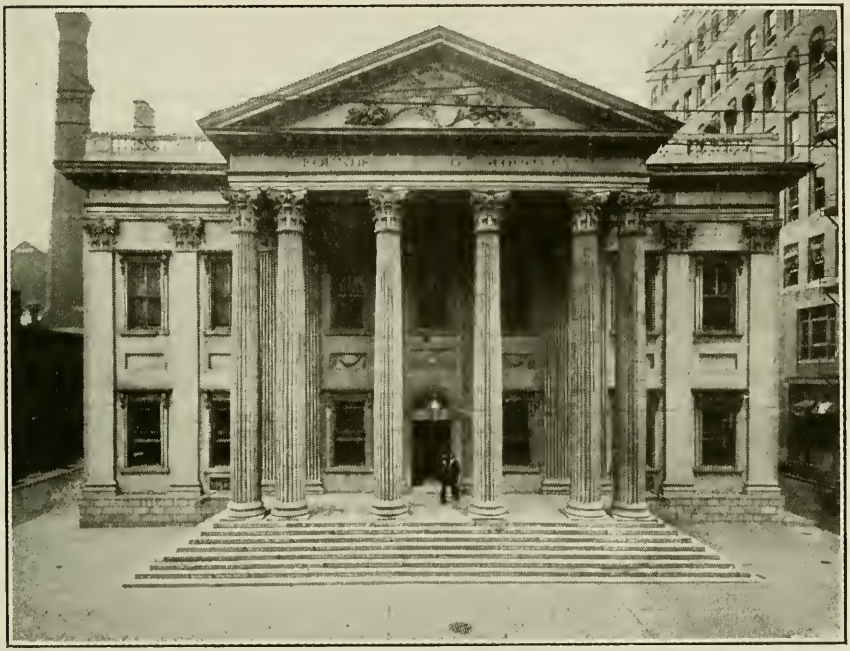

Photo by Rau.

FIRST UNITED STATES BANK BUILDING ON THIRD STREET.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Thirteenth of Locust Streets, was founded in 1824, at a meeting at the house of Thomas I. Wharton, on Sixth Street between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, by Robert Vaux, Stephen Duncan, Thomas I. Wharton, William Rawle, Jr., Dr. Benjamin H. Coates, Dr. Caspar Wistar and George W. Smith. Its first meetings were held in Carpenters' Court. William Rawle was elected its first president in 1825. In November of that year he delivered his inaugural address at the University of Pennsylvania, and the society rented a room in the hall of the American Philosophical Society. In 1844 it occupied a room (now 211 South Sixth Street) belonging to the Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company. In 1847 it rented a room in the Athenæum, on Sixth Street below Walnut, then newly built. Later, it leased a building, No. 820 Spruce Street, belonging to the Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1882 the society bought the mansion at Thirtieth and

Locust Street, built by John Hare Powel, in 1832, to which has been added a fireproof addition, which was formally opened in 1910. The collections of the society are estimated to be worth not less than $2,500,000.

CHURCHES

The Protestant Episcopal Churches in Philadelphia number 119; Reformed Episcopal, 11; Methodist Episcopal, 138; Reformed, 37; Presbyterian, 116; United Presbyterian, 22; Baptist, 105; Lutheran, 86; Roman Catholic, 116; Greek Catholic, 4. In the middle section of the city some of the leading modern churches are: Baptist: Grace Temple, Broad and Berks Streets; Memorial, Broad and

Photo by Rau.

ENTRANCE TO ZOÖLOGICAL GARDENS.

Master Streets; Fifth (founded in 1811), Eighteenth and Spring Garden Streets. Lutheran: Holy Communion, Chestnut above Twenty-first Street. Unitarian: First, Chestnut near Twenty-second Street. Methodist: Arch Street, Broad and Arch Streets; Grace, Broad and Master Streets. Swedenborgian: Chestnut and Twenty-third Streets. Presbyterian: Second, Walnut and Twenty-first Streets; Bethany; Bethany, Twenty-second and Bainbridge Streets; Tabernacle, Chestnut and Thirty-seventh Streets. Episcopal: St. Clements, Twentieth and Cherry Streets; Holy Trinity, Walnut and Nineteenth Streets; St. Stephens, Tenth near Chestnut Street. Roman Catholic: Cathedral, Eighteenth and Race Streets; Gesu, Eighteenth Street, north of Girard Avenue; Our Lady of

Mercy, Broad and Susquehanna Avenue. Christian Scientist: Walnut above Fourth Street.

St. Paul's P. E. Church is on Third Street below Walnut and dates from 1761. The grave of Edwin Forrest is at the right of the portal.

The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Roman Catholic, at Eighteenth and Race Streets, is surmounted by a dome fifty-one feet in diameter and one hundred and fifty-six feet above the pavement. The corner-stone was laid in 1846. It contains a notable painting of the Crucifixion by Constantine Bramidi.

St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, on Fourth Street below Vine, was built in 1801. The original church was destroyed by fire in 1844, and the present building was erected in 1846, along Colonial lines.

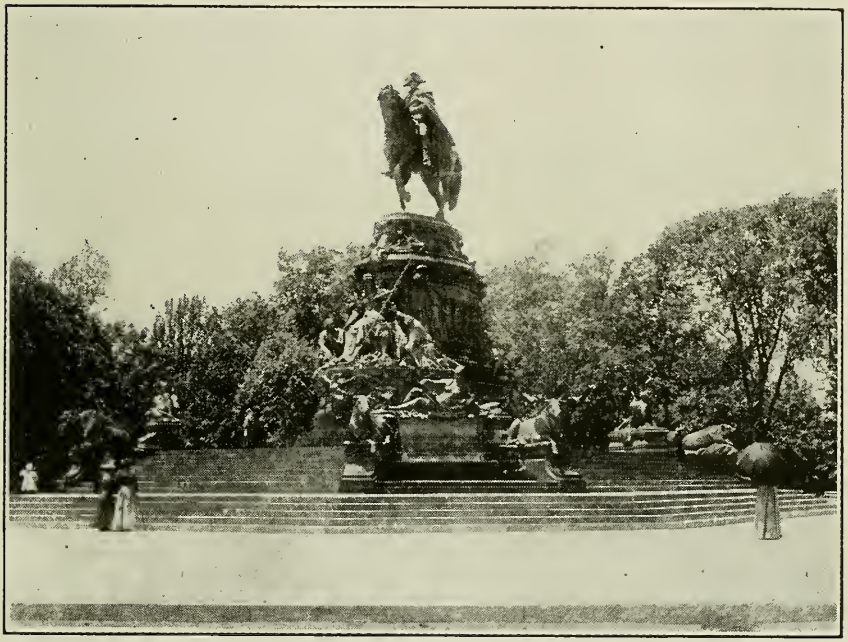

Photo by Rau.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT, GREEN STREET ENTRANCE TO FAIRMOUNT PARK.

"Old Pine Street" or the Third Presbyterian Church, at Fourth and Pine Streets, was founded in 1768. It is an interesting and imposing Colonial structure surrounded by a graveyard in which are the graves of many Revolutionary patriots. Few Presbyterian churches remain in old Philadelphia, as the congregations early moved into newer residential sections.

St. John's Lutheran Church is on Race Street east of Sixth. It was built in 1808, and was the first English Lutheran Church in the United States.

The First Unitarian Church, on Chestnut Street near Twenty-first, a modern building, was organized in 1796, under the influence of Joseph Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen, celebrated chemist and philosopher. This was the first Unitarian church in America.

St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, on Fourth Street below Race and Vine, was dedicated in 1769, and is the oldest Methodist Church in the world. The first Methodist Conference in America was held in the building in 1773.

St. Mary's Church.—St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, on Fourth Street, near Locust Street, is the original Roman Catholic Cathedral, built in 1763.

St. Peter's Church.—St. Peter's P. E. Church, at Third and Pine Streets, was built in 1761. Many old residents of the city who were prominent in Colonial days, are buried in its churchyard.

Old Swedes' Church.—Old Swedes' Church (Gloria Dei) is located at Christian and Swanson Streets, east of Front Street. It was dedicated in 1700, and was a Swedish Lutheran church for 143 years. It is now an Episcopal church.

Photo by Rau.

OLD SWEDES' CHURCH.

Old Mennonite Church.—The Old Mennonite Church, built in 1774, is on Germantown Avenue near Hermann Street.

Old Christ Church.—Old Christ Church, near Second and Market Streets, is one of the most historical churches in America. It was

founded in 1695. Since its early history was so closely associated with that of the University of Pennsylvania, an extended description is given on page 221 of this guide book in connection with the University material.

First Presbyterian Church building, on Washington Square, is one of the finest examples of Colonial church architecture in this country. The church was founded in 1698, in the Barbadoes Warehouse, at Second and Chestnut Streets. Benjamin Franklin was a pewholder in 1735, when the first building was at Market and Bank Streets, then High Street and White Horse Alley. Francis Allison, D.D., 1752-1779, was Vice-Provost and Professor of Moral Philosophy in the College of Philadelphia, afterward the University of Pennsylvania, and John Ewing, D.D., 1759, who succeeded him as pastor, was Provost and Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania. The Rev. Albert Barnes, 1830, was a trustee of the University from 1834 until his death in 1870. The Market Street Church was sold in 1820, and the present building erected. It faces Washington Square, at the southeast corner of Seventh Street.

THE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART

The School of Industrial Art, at Broad and Pine Streets, was opened in May, 1877. Instruction is given in drawing, painting,

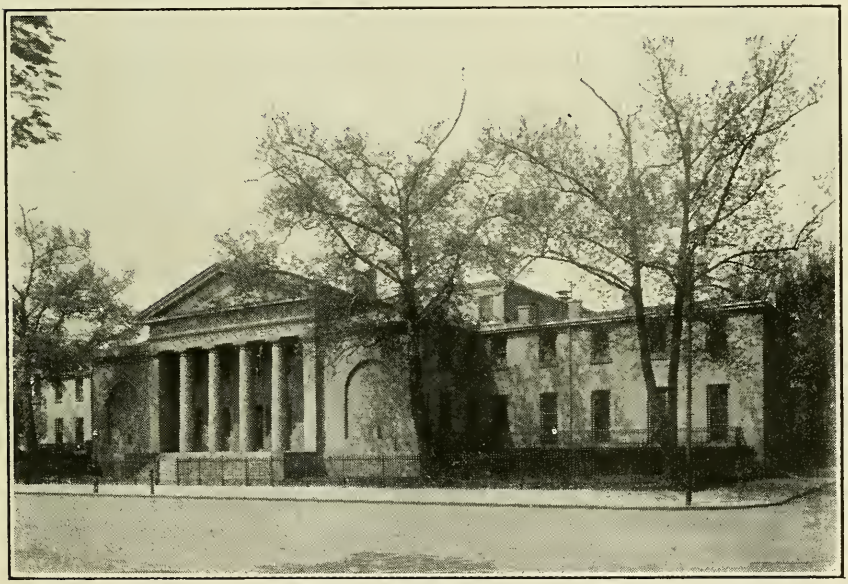

Photo by Rau.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART.

modeling, designing, spinning of yarns, dyeing, weaving and finishing, and various other trades and manufactures. Visitors are welcome during school hours.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN

The School of Design for Women is at Broad and Master Streets. It was founded in 1850, under the patronage of the Franklin Institute. The building was formerly the city residence of Edwin Forrest.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Public School system of Philadelphia was organized in 1818, with six schools and ten teachers. It now has more than two hundred buildings with eight high schools. Some of the high school buildings rank among the most costly and elaborate educational buildings in the United States.

Photo by Rau.

DREXEL INSTITUTE.

The Central High School of Philadelphia, located at Broad and Green Streets, was established under an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1836. The first building was on Juniper Street below Market Street. By Act of Assembly of April 9, 1849, it was granted the power to confer academic degrees upon its graduates. In 1853 the building at the southeast corner of Broad and Green Streets was erected, and the cornerstone of the present building was laid in 1894, nearly opposite.

Other high school buildings located in the districts of Germantown, Frankford, Northeast Philadelphia, West Philadelphia, South Philadelphia. There are also several special high schools, such as the Girls' High, Girls' Normal, Schools of Pedagogy, etc.

WILLIAM PENN CHARTER SCHOOL

William Penn Charter School occupies a historic schoolhouse on Twelfth Street below Market Street. It was founded in 1689 and granted a charter by William Penn, and is the oldest college preparatory school in the country.

DREXEL INSTITUTE

Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry, at Chestnut and Thirty-second Streets, was founded by Anthony J. Drexel, a noted Philadelphia banker, in 1891, "for the extension and improvement of industrial education." The building is of light buff brick with terra-cotta ornamentations; the interior is very rich, with pillars of red Georgian marble, lofty halls, and stained glass. The library and museum contain very interesting collections. In an auditorium seating 1500 persons is an organ of great size and wonderful tone. Frequent concerts and lectures are given to the public free of charge, during the academic season.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

Temple University was founded by the Rev. Russell Conwell in 1888, as a college for young people who were occupied in industrial pursuits during the day and who desired to study in the evening. The power to confer degrees was granted in 1891, and a day department was opened. The charter was amended in 1907, changing the name to Temple University. The Theological School was opened in 1893; the Law School in 1895; the Medical School in 1901; and the Dental School in 1907. Though at first started as an enterprise of Grace Temple Baptist Church, it is strictly nonsectarian. It has an enrollment of 3579 students.

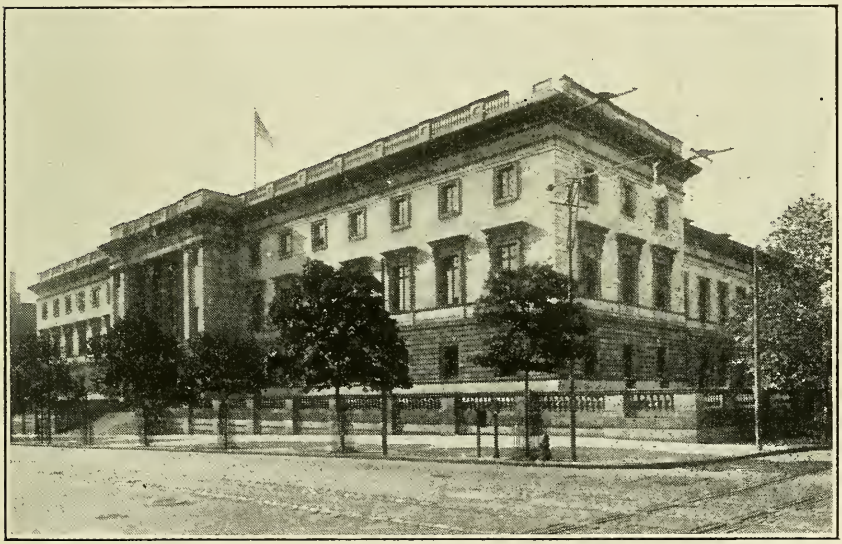

Photo by Rau.

UNITED STATES MINT AT SIXTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

Bryn Mawr College, on the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, ten miles from Broad Street Station, was founded in 1880, by the will of Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, of Burlington, N. J., as a college for women. It was opened for instruction in 1885. The grounds cover 52 acres of beautiful lawns, trees and landscape gardens, hills and valleys, 420 feet above the level of the sea. It has about 400 students.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE

Haverford College, on the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from Broad Street Station, was founded in 1833, by the Society of Friends, as a school. From the beginning it gave instruction of collegiate scope, and in 1856 was incorporated as a college. The preparatory department was abolished in 1861. It has a generous endowment; there are no denominational distinctions, its numbers are limited, and its students carefully selected. It is noted for the academic proficiency of its graduates and also for the proficiency of its students in cricket, Rugby and association football. It has about 200 students.

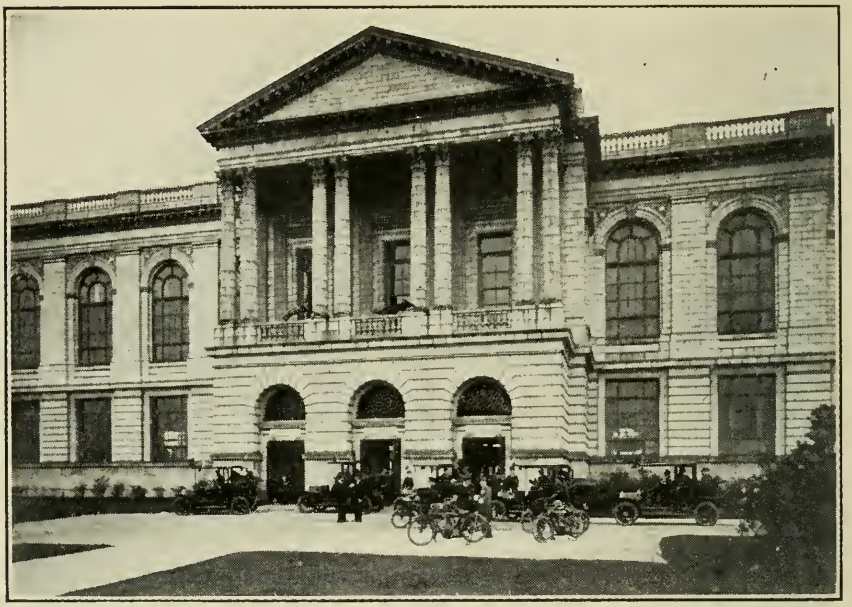

Photo by Rau.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

Swarthmore College, eleven miles from Philadelphia, on the central division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was founded in 1864, by the Society of Friends as a co-educational institution, without sectarian restrictions for admission. The grounds cover 200 acres and include four large buildings and an astronomical observatory. It has about 500 students, of which about one-half are women.

VILLANOVA COLLEGE

Villanova College, twelve miles from Philadelphia, on the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was founded in 1842, by the Augustinian Fathers of the Roman Catholic Church, and named for St. Thomas of Villanova, Bishop of Valencia. The college was chartered by the Legislature in 1849. The grounds are 465 feet above tidewater. The college has between 300 and 400 students.

THE COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

The Commercial Museum is located on Thirty-fourth Street below Spruce, on grounds adjoining those of the University of Pennsylvania Museum. It was founded in 1894 through the influence of the late Dr. William Pepper, by the City of Philadelphia. It contains large collections of raw and manufactured products from all parts of the world, ethnological and other exhibits. It distributes cabinets of collections to public schools, maintains extensive museums, and conducts a Foreign Trade Bureau which supplies information on expert trade opportunities and business conditions. It contains a library of more than 50,000 volumes, relating to foreign and domestic trade, travel and exploration. The exhibits are open to visitors without charge from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on weekdays, and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. on Sundays.

Photo by Rau.

CITY HALL.

CITY HALL

City Hall, at the intersection of Broad and Market Streets, is built around a central courtyard. With the courtyard it covers four and a half acres of ground It was begun in 1871 and finished in about ten years, at a cost of $25,000,000 or more. The basement is of granite, the superstructure of Massachusetts marble. The architecture is composite. The tower is 548 feet high. The building contains the offices of the city departments, the State

Supreme Court and others, Chambers of Councils, and county offices. The statue of William Penn weighs 53,348 pounds, and is 37 feet high. The clock tower is 361 feet above the street. The length of the minute hand is 10 feet 8 inches. Guides may be obtained at the Bureau of City Property. There are many fine carvings and some of the offices and chambers are handsomely decorated. On the plaza are equestrian statues of Major-General John F. Reynolds and General George B. McClellan, and statues of Joseph Leidy, Stephen Girard, John C. Bullitt, William McKinley and Major-General Muhlenberg, the Revolutionary hero.

UNITED STATES MINT

The first United States Mint was built in 1792 on Seventh Street, south of Arch Street, and was the first building erected by the authority of Congress. David Rittenhouse was the first director. It was ruthlessly destroyed in 1911 after many attempts to save it. The second Mint was built on classic lines in 1832, on the present site of the Widener Building at Chestnut Street, east of Broad. The present building, the finest known, is at Sixteenth and Spring Garden Streets, built of Maine granite. It has a frontage of 400 feet. It cost two and a half millions of dollars, and has been occupied by the United States Government since 1901.

HOTELS

Philadelphia has some of the largest, the most richly appointed and famous hotels in America. Among these may be mentioned the Aldine, on Chestnut Street above Nineteenth, on the site of the house of John Rush; the Adelphia, Chestnut Street near Thirteenth; the Bellevue-Stratford, at Broad and Walnut Streets, which consolidated three old and famous hotels, the La Pierre House, the Lafayette and the Bellevue; the Ritz-Carlton, one of the latest and most imposing; the Walton, at Broad and Locust Streets, and the old but newly improved Bingham, at Eleventh and Market Streets. Among the less expensive but prominent are: Green's, Hanover, Vendig, Flanders, Continental, Stenton, Windsor and Rittenhouse.

HOSPITALS

There are one hundred and four hospitals in Philadelphia. In the central city the main ones are: The Pennsylvania Hospital, at Eighth and Spruce Streets; Jefferson College Hospital, at Tenth and Sansom Streets; and Hahnemann, Fifteenth and Race Streets.

In West Philadelphia, the Philadelphia General, Thirty-fourth and Pine Streets; University, Thirty-fourth and Spruce Streets; Presbyterian, Thirty-ninth and Filbert Streets.

In South Philadelphia, Howard Hospital, Broad and Catharine Streets; Methodist, Broad and Wolf Streets.

North Philadelphia, St. Joseph's, Seventeenth Street and Girard Avenue; Lankenau (formerly German), Girard and Corinthian Avenues; Samaritan, Broad and Ontario Streets; Jewish, York Road and Tabor Street.

Northeast Philadelphia, Episcopal, Front Street and Lehigh Avenue; St. Mary's, Frankford Avenue and Palmer Street.

SUBURBAN

The picturesque suburbs of Philadelphia with various historical references are treated in separate articles such as "Germantown," "Delaware River" and "Old Roads out of Philadelphia." Especially attractive railroad trips may be taken along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, depot at Fifteenth and Market Streets; the Reading, depot at Twelfth and Market Streets; the Philadelphia and Western, at the Sixty-ninth Street Terminal of the Market Street Subway and Elevated. At any of these depots, excursion books are furnished free for citizens and tourists.

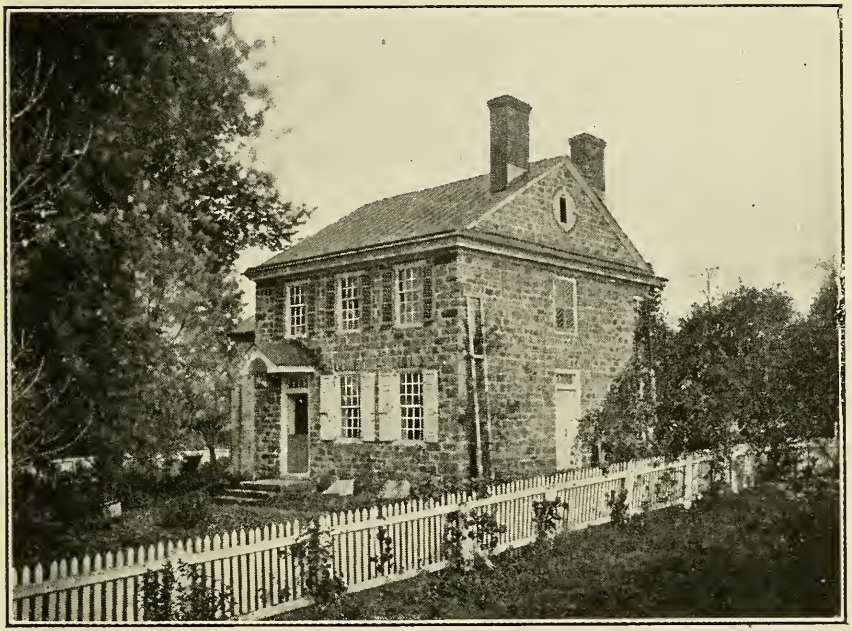

Photo by Rau.

VALLEY FORGE, WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

VALLEY FORGE

Valley Forge, the historic camp of Washington's army in 1777-1778, is twenty-four miles from Philadelphia on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway. It is a State Reservation, containing four hundred and fifty acres, in a beautiful valley. It takes its name from a small stone forge which was destroyed by the British.

Close by the railroad depot are Washington's Headquarters; then going east by the River Drive to the junction with Port Kennedy Road, the Entrenchments; Rifle Pit and Fort Huntingdon; east on Port Kennedy Road are Varnum's Quarters, Star Redoubt, Burial Ground, Memorial Chapel and Waterman Monument. Returning to Washington Lane, south to Gulph Road, southeast to Memorial Arch; west to Steuben and General Wayne monuments; north to Fort Washington; west to Observatory; north to Washington Spring and through Picnic Ground to Washington Inn, close to the depot; making a walk of about five miles which may also be covered by an automobile ride at a reasonable charge.

SEASHORE RESORTS

During the summer daily excursion trains are run to Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt and other points on the north coast, and to Atlantic City, Wildwood, Ocean City, Cape May and other points on the south coast. These excursion trains, especially to the south coast, are unequalled in the world for comfort and speed. On the first section to Atlantic City the run of sixty miles is frequently made in seventy minutes.

RAILROADS

The Pennsylvania Railroad Stations are at Fifteenth and Market Streets, Thirty-second and Market Streets and North Philadelphia Station, the two latter are points of stopping and departure of several fast through trains, and at Market Street ferries for New Jersey and seashore points. Bridge trains are also run to Atlantic City from Broad Street.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Terminal is at Twelfth and Market Streets, from which trains leave for the Schuylkill Valley, Lehigh Valley and New York. The South Jersey depot is at Chestnut Street ferries, for trains for Atlantic City and other coast resorts.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot is at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets. From this point trains may be taken for New York, Baltimore, Washington and all principal points south and west. Its route to Washington is especially picturesque.

The Philadelphia and Western is a finely equipped electric road, to Norristown, Bethlehem, Stroudsburg and Delaware Water Gap. It is a particularly convenient road for visiting Haverford, Bryn Mawr, and other towns, in the suburban section.

OLD ROADS OUT OF PHILADELPHIA

In "Old Roads Out of Philadelphia," by John T. Faris, a beautiful and artistic book published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, the author gives illustrated descriptions of the following roads:

The King's Highway to Wilmington, along Gray's Ferry Road to Darby, Chester, Wilmington and lower Delaware, crossing Cobb's Creek, Crum Creek, Ridley Creek and Brandywine Creek, visiting Bartram's Gardens, Blue Bell Tavern; Church of St. James of Kingsessing near Darby; John Morgan's birthplace at Essington; the Washington Hotel and Town Hall at Chester; the Old Swedes' Church and other historic buildings at Wilmington.

The Baltimore Turnpike, along Baltimore Avenue through Clifton Heights and Swarthmore, along the Crum Creek valley, one of the most picturesque in America; the Leiper Mansion at Avondale, the Rose Tree Hunt; through Media and return to the Baltimore Road; Washington's Quarters; and those of Lafayette, Cornwallis and General Howe; Kennett Square, the birthplace and home in later life of Bayard Taylor.

The West Chester Turnpike, is partly occupied by a trolley line and is not an ideal motor road, but full of beauty and interest. Millbourne Mills in Cobb's Creek Park is at Sixty-ninth Street; it was founded in 1757; a short walk along Darby Creek between

the West Chester Pike and Baltimore Pike is well worth while. At Newtown Square is a quaint octagonal schoolhouse; at Broomall the Grove Tavern; beyond Newtown Square are the celebrated Castle Rocks; at Edgemont the Old President Tavern and John Yarnall House; there are several interesting Colonial houses in West Chester.

The Lancaster Turnpike; or, Conestoga Road, begins at Market and Thirty-second Streets; numerous old taverns are on this road; at Ardmore Junction is the Port Reading House; the Haverford Meeting House is the oldest church building in Delaware County, 1700; and the Radnor Meeting House, 1718; Washington wrote a letter to the President of Congress from the Buck Tavern at Haverford; the Sorrell Horse Inn at Ithan sheltered Washington and Lafayette; St. David's Church is near Radnor, and the Old Eagle School at Strafford; Waynesborough, near Paoli, was the birthplace of General Wayne; the East Caln Meeting House is near East Downingtown, a place of great historic interest; Lancaster was the capital of Pennsylvania in 1799, a list of its noted objects should easily be obtained by the tourist.

The Gulph Road winds through lower Merion Township; the oldest section leads out of Narberth by way of Narberth Avenue; principal objects of Colonial times are the Dove Paper Mill; the Harriton House; beyond Roberts Road the turnpike forks; the left road leads to Devon, the right to Valley Forge (see article on Valley Forge) and Phoenixville; Fountain Inn was the headquarters of General Howe; the General Pike Hotel was raided by Hessians.

The Ridge Road to Perkiomen begins at Tenth and Vine Streets, but tourists should go by the East River Drive to Wissahickon Drive (see article on Fairmount Park) entering the park at Green Street entrance. The road leads through Barren Hill, Norristown and Perkiomen. There are many old historic buildings in and near Falls Village. The house of Dr. William Smith, first provost of the University of Pennsylvania, near Indian Queen Lane; the Angel House, Mill Grove, the early house of Audubon; the Wetherill Mansion; Perkiomen Bridge. At Norristown local information is easily obtainable.

The Old Germantown Road; or, Germantown Avenue, is described in another section (see article on Germantown). Beyond Chestnut Hill at the tenth milestone is the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club (1764), Thomas Hovenden's Studio at Plymouth Meeting: near the nineteenth milestone the home of David Rittenhouse and Norriton Presbyterian Church (1698); Fairview Inn on Fairview Hill; the old Trappe Church beyond Collegeville, begun by Henry Muhlenberg; then on to Pottsville and Reading.

The Road to Bethlehem, joins the Germantown Road at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Chestnut Hill. It is very rich in Revolutionary relics; Wheel Pump Inn; old St. Thomas's Church and Church Hill; Fort Washington, Emlen's house (Washington's Headquarters), near the church; and Wentz Farm House; The Highlands on Skippack Pike; Dawesfield, near Blue Bell on the pike; Peter Wentz House near Center Point; Foulke House at Penllyn, Dawesfield, Montgomery Square; Walker Inn at Montgomeryville; many landmarks in the thirty miles from Montgomeryville to Bethlehem, and many Revolutionary buildings in the latter town. Lehigh University in South Bethlehem.

The Old York Road, begins at Twelfth Street and Westmoreland (3300 north), and is a favorite motor road leading to Willow Grove Park. Historic houses are the Owen Wister house;

Champlost Manor, Wharton Place at Branchtown; Abington Presbyterian Church; many modern mansions and estates. Road branches at Willow Grove, the left branch to Doylestown, right branch to Hatboro and beyond. Toward Doylestown, Horsham Meeting House; Graeme Park; Neshaminy Creek Bridge; Doylestown. Four miles beyond, the grave of Chief Tammany (King Taminunt). From Doylestown on Buckingham Pike to Centerville; to New Hope on the Delaware. Several Colonial houses in Hatboro and near Centerville; Neely House near New Hope; New Hope to Trenton; Washington's crossing at Taylorsville; from Trenton return may be made either on Jersey or Pennsylvania side to Philadelphia.

The Road to Trenton and the Northeast Boulevard.—The old road is a part of the old King's Highway to New York and passes through Frankford, Tacony and Holmesburg. The best Bristol-Trenton route is the Northeast or Torresdale Boulevard from Broad Steet at Hunting Park to Bustleton, connecting with the Pennypack Park Drive near Holmesburg, but missing Colonial relics. On the old road at Frankford is the Stephen Decatur House on Powder Mill Lane; Chalkley Hall; several old Inns; through Tacony and Holmesburg. Beyond the ninth milestone, the General Wayne Tavern; beyond the River Road, the Edwin Forrest Home for Actors (dates from 1810). Lower Dublin Academy; Torresdale; Red Lion Inn; Andalusia, the home of Charles J. Biddle; Penn Rhyn; State in Schuylkill Fishing Club; Bristol College, near Croydon; Town Hall and Colonial houses at Bristol; Morrisville; Trenton.

STREETS IN PHILADELPHIA
and
HOUSE NUMBERING PLAN

EAST AND WEST STREETS

North

1 Market
Filbert
Commerce
Church
100 Arch
Cherry
200 Race
Florist
New
Spring
Winter
300 Vine
Wood
Carlton
400 Callowhill
Willow
Noble
Hamilton
500 Buttonwood
Spring Garden
Brandywine
600 Green
Mt. Vernon
Wallace
Melon
700 Fairmount Ave.
800 Brown
Parrish
900 Poplar
Laurel
1200 Girard Ave.
Stiles
1300 Thompson
Seybert
1400 Master
Sharswood
1500 Jefferson
Redner
1600 Oxford
Turner
1700 Columbia Ave.
1800 Montgomery
Ave.
1900 Berks
Monument
2000 Norris
Page
Fontain
2100 Diamond
Edgely
2200 Susquehanna
Ave.
2300 Dauphin
Dakota
2400 York
Boston Ave.
2500 Cumberland
Sergeant
2600 Huntingdon
Oakdale
2700 Lehigh Ave.
Seltzer
2800 Somerset
Auburn
2900 Cambria
Monmouth
3000 Indiana Ave.
3100 Clearfield
3200 Allegheny Ave.
3300 Westmoreland
3400 Ontario
3500 Tioga
3600 Venango
3700 Erie Ave.
3800 Butler
3900 Pike
4000 Luzerne

South

1 Market
Minor
Ranstead
Ludlow
100 Chestnut
Sansom
Library
Dock
200 Walnut
Locust
300 Spruce
De Lancey
400 Pine
Addison
500 Lombard
Gaskill
600 South
Kater
700 Bainbridge
Fitzwater
800 Catharine
Queen
900 Christian
Montrose
1000 Carpenter
1100 Washington
Ave.
Ellsworth
Annin

1200 Federal
Manton
1300 Wharton
Sears
Earp
1400 Reed
Wilder
1500 Dickinson
Greenwich
1600 Tasker
Mountain
1700 Morris
Pierce
1800 Moore
Siegel
1900 Mifflin
Dudley
2000 McKean
Emily
2100 Snyder Ave.
Cantrell
2200 Jackson
Tree
2300 Wolf
Durfor
2400 Ritner
2500 Porter
2600 Shunk
2700 Oregon Ave.
2800 Johnson
2900 Bigler
3000 Pollock
3100 Packer
3200 Curtain
3300 Geary
3400 Hartranft
3500 Hoyt
3600 Thirty-sixth Ave.
3700 Thirty-seventh Ave.
3800 Thirty-eighth Ave.
3900 Thirty-ninth Ave.
4000 Fortieth Ave.

NORTH AND SOUTH STREETS

100 Front
Hope
Howard
Letitia
Waterloo
New Market
Mascher
Mutter
Hancock
Palethorp
Tilghman
200 Second
Philip
Dilman
Strawberry
Bank
Bread
American
Bodine
300 Third
Bank Ave.
Walnut Place
Galloway
Orianna
400 Fourth
York Ave.
Leithgow
Lawrence
Orkney
500 Fifth
Reese
Randolph
Fairhill
600 Sixth
Wendle
Marshall
Sheridan
700 Seventh
Beulah
Franklin
Perth
800 Eighth
Mildred
Darien
Schell
900 Ninth
Percy
Hutchinson
Delhi
1000 Tenth
Alder
Warnock
Clifton
1100 Eleventh
Jessup
Marvine
Sartain
Goodman
1200 Twelfth
Fawn
Camac
Iseminger
1300 Thirteenth
Clarion
Juniper
Park Ave.
Watts
1400 Broad
Rosewood
Carlisle
Burns
1500 Fifteenth
Hicks
Sydenham
Mole
1600 Sixteenth
Pulaski Ave.
Bancroft
Wilmington
Smedley
Chadwick
1700 Seventeenth
Perkiomen
Colorado
Bouvier
Cameron

1800 Eighteenth
Orr
Cleveland
Gratz
Dorrance
1900 Nineteenth
West Logan Square
Priscilla
Garnet
Uber
Opal
2000 Twentieth
Donath
Corinthian
Windsor
Woodstock
Capitol
Lambert
Clarissa
2100 Twenty-first
Norwood
Van Pelt
Beechwood
2200 Twenty-second
Croskey
2300 Twenty-third
Bonsall
Judson
Bucknell
2400 Twenty-fourth
Ringgold
Taylor
2500 Twenty-fifth
Stillman
Bambrey
2600 Twenty-sixth
Bailey
Taney
Chang
2700 Twenty-seventh
Etting
Marston
Pennock
2800 Twenty-eighth
Newkirk
Dover
2900 Twenty-ninth
Hollywood
Myrtlewood
3000 Thirtieth
Corlies
Stanley
3100 Thirty-first
Napa
Patton
3200 Thirty-second
Natrona
Douglass
3300 Thirty-third
Spangler
3400 Thirty-fourth
Shedwick
Warfield
3500 Thirty-fifth
Harmony Grove
3600 Thirty-sixth
McAlpin
3700 Thirty-seventh
DeKalb
3800 Thirty-eighth
Lowber
Saunders
3900 Thirty-ninth
State
Sloan
Union
4000 Fortieth
Wiota
Preston
Budd
4100 Forty-first
Palm
Holly
4200 Forty-second
St. Marks Square
Brooklyn
Hutton
4300 Forty-third
Pallas
4400 Forty-fourth
Belmont
Mica
Lex
4500 Forty-fifth
Melville
4600 Forty-sixth
Jane
Markoe
May
Farragut Terrace
Grays Ferry
4700 Forty-seventh
Moss
4800 Forty-eighth
Fallon
Hanson
4900 Forty-ninth
Greylock
St. Bernard
5000 Fiftieth
Farson
Dearborne
5100 Fifty-first
Paxson
Creighton
Ramsey
5200 Fifty-second
Wilton
Aberdeen
Lindenwood
5300 Fifty-third
Peach
Ruby
5400 Fifty-fourth
Conestoga
Sickels
Yewdell
5500 Fifty-fifth
Allison
Vodges
5600 Fifty-sixth
Ithan
Frazier
5700 Fifty-seventh
Alden
Cecil
5800 Fifty-eighth
Wanamaker
Hobart

5900 Fifty-ninth
Redfield
Salford
6000 Sixtieth
Edgewood
Millick
6100 Sixty-first
Dewey
Robinson
6200 Sixty-second
Cemetery Lane
Hirst
Felton
Wilkinson
6300 Sixty-third
Gross
Highland
6400 Sixty-fourth
Simpson
6500 Sixty-fifth
Daggett
6600 Sixty-sixth
Shields
Gould
6700 Sixty-seventh
7200 Seventy-second
7300 Seventy-third
Island Road

PRINCIPAL DIAGONAL STREETS

	Running Northwest	
Park Boulevard	Lancaster Avenue	Ridge Avenue
Ridge Avenue	Haverford Avenue	Germantown Avenue
	Running Southwest	
Woodland Avenue	Passyunk Avenue	Penrose Ferry Road
Baltimore Avenue	Moyamensing Avenue	Grays Ferry Road

Photo by Rau.

LINCOLN MONUMENT, FAIRMOUNT PARK.

CATALOGUE OF PAINTINGS

In the following index of portraits the names before which asterisks appear are the names of artists, the names appearing after them in parentheses the subjects painted. After the name of the subject is given also the name of the artist in parentheses. The numbers refer to the page of the guide from which a more detailed description of the paintings may be had. The building in which the picture hangs is also given.

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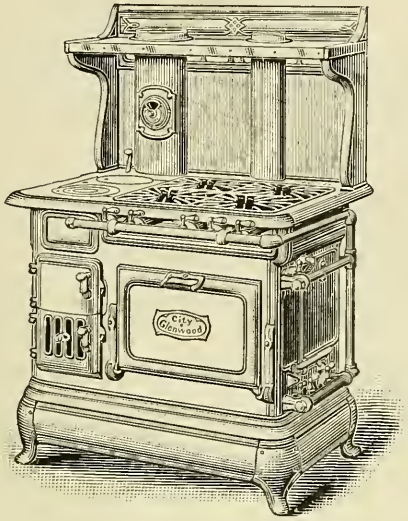

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